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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, APRIL 15, 1851.

No. 9

The Bottle.—Chapter VIII.

Would that with the murder of one and the madness of another, the evil work of the bottle had ceased—that with its destruction its dread influence had come to an end. But, alas! it was not so. The grave and the madhouse received two victims; but their children yet lived, now homeless, friendless, and depraved.

When the mother's body was taken away in the cart, Agnes and her little brother went forth into the city, whose evil but strongly pulsating heart, pours its corrupting current through a thousand veins that are hidden from the public gaze, to sink deeper in vice and crime. There was no one to speak to them a word of good advice; no one to care whether they did wrong or right. The means of subsistence were in their own hands, and they went on for a time in their old vocation. Their resting place at night was upon a bundle of rags, or upon the hard floor, in some abode of vice, where their minds acquired a maturity in evil, that would have shamed their elders by many years. For a long time, growing worse and worse, sinking lower and lower, they went on, until they attracted the eyes of the Police, and were taken up and sent to the House of Refuge, where they remained for many years.

At the age of fifteen, Agnes was taken from the institution by a family some fifty miles from the city, who used every means in their power to make her useful and respectable; but the seeds of vice had been, alas! too thickly sown, and had felt too intensely, the influx of infernal light and heat. They had already begun to germinate. In less than a year, she ran off and made her way back to the city, where, by a change of name, she succeeded in successfully eluding the efforts of the Police for her arrest as a fugitive from the Refuge, and soon became more vile and wicked than she had ever been.

James, before he was apprenticed, heard that Agnes had left her place. Rightly conjecturing that she had gone back to their old haunts, and eager to join her, he waited only until his turn came to be put out, to do as she had done.

Seven years had passed since the lad walked the streets of that great city. Then he was but a child—now he was a stout boy. Until he found himself alone, and without money in his pocket in the heart of a now strange place, he had scarcely asked himself what he would do, or what his real purpose was in throwing himself upon its troubled and dangerous waters. As he passed along, old localities brought back to his mind the thoughts of former times, and of some incidents that he would rather have forgotten than remembered; and, hardened as he was, and full of impulses to wrong, he felt that there was misery in evil courses, and he more than half repented the unwise step he had taken, in running away from a comfortable and virtuous home.

While passing, thus, slowly and thoughtfully along, he

met a gaily dressed young girl, and before he recognized her changed face and appearance, was startled by her familiar voice and the words—

“Why, Jimmy! What are you doing here?”

It was Agnes. But, in her gay attire, and more womanly appearance, the sister of the lad no longer appeared. It was Agnes; and yet not to him the Agnes of old—the sister he had loved for her tenderness to him in the sad and evil days of their unhappy childhood. He took her hand and grasped it tightly—but it did not feel like the hand of his sister.

Agnes saw what he felt, and comprehended all that was in his mind; and the regrets of that moment were the most painful she had ever felt since her wide and almost hopeless departure from virtue.

Had it been otherwise with her than it was, she might have again united her fortunes with those of her brother, and in the bond of fraternal affection helped each other to do right and be happy. But this was hopeless now—and bitterly did she feel that it was so.

For hours they walked the streets together, and talked of the past, and ~~made some, but few, allusions to the future.~~ When James asked his sister where she lived, she refused to tell him.

“It is better that you should not know,” she said, and her voice was sad as she spoke. He understood her, and de-
prayed as his own heart was, it felt cold and shuddered.

On making inquiry about their father, James learned that he still lived, and was still an inmate of the mad house.—He proposed that they should visit him. Agnes at first declined, but when she found that he meant to go, she changed her mind and accompanied him.

They found an old man, shivering by the fire, and shrinking as from some object of horror. There was little about him that reminded them of their father. They did not linger long upon an object so painful to behold. When they left his gloomy cell, there were no motions of affection in their hearts; but a bitter remembrance of that never-to-be forgotten night when his hand imbrued itself in their mother's blood.

As they turned from the cell, they saw crouching upon the ground beneath a grated window, an old man, with terror-staring eyes. The lad paused a moment to look at him, and then said to the keeper,—

“Isn't that old Morrison who sold rum at the ‘Man and Monkey?’”

The keeper nodded assent, and they passed on. It was nearly night when they parted. Agnes gave her brother some money, and promised to see him at a certain place on the next day; but they never met again. A horrible murder was committed that night in a house of ill-repute, and Agnes was the victim!

Verily, the bottle has done its work!



THE BOTTLE HAS DONE ITS WORK; IT HAS DESTROYED THE INFANT AND ITS MOTHER; IT HAS BROUGHT THE SON AND DAUGHTER TO THE STREET, AND HAS LEFT THE FATHER A HOPELESS MANIAC.

The Reformed.

A Sketch from Real Life.

BY GEORGE NOARE.

—“ Every day some sailor's wife,
The masters of some merchant, and the merchant,
Have just our theme of woe.”—*Tempest*.

“ So foul and fair a day, I have not seen.”—*Macbeth*.

It was a tempestuous night. The wind whistled fearfully, and hailstones, whose size threatened to demolish the windows, rattled against them with a pertinacity, as if to test their strength. In the parlour of a fine old fashioned house, beside a rather meagre fire, were the family of Mr. Brunskill, consisting of himself, wife, daughter, and faithful maid servant. A heavy gloom, more of sorrow than anger, rested on each brow, not even excepting the maid servant alluded to, from whose eager glances, over and anon cast towards the family group, the close observer would have noticed the deep interest she took in the course of their grief.

The picture was a melancholy one, for virtue in distress has no light shade to relieve;—all around and about it is dark and sombre,—virtue! did we say;—yea—the reformed and penitent are well worthy the title. The sensitive artist would have thrown aside his pencil, if the subject had been presented to his view as we have described it, and his heart have received an impression which he could not have transferred to canvass.

“ To-morrow,” observed Mr. Brunskill, “ is the anniversary of the death of our dear Henry,—to-morrow will be ten years since the vessel in which he sailed was lost and all on board perished—all, all.”

“ Alas!” exclaimed the wife, as the tears coursed their way down her cheeks, “ to-morrow will be a melancholy day.”

“ Indeed, it will; for to-morrow this house, which belonged to my father—the furniture, which time has made, as it were, a part of ourselves, and associated with many a pleasing event in our lives, is to be sold—torn from us by the unrelenting hands of creditors. O, heavens! I am severely punished for my sins. If every man would take warning from my chequered life, he would fly from spirituous liquors as from a serpent! whose sting brings misery and sure death on aught it touches. It is through that alone that I am reduced to this stage of poverty.”

He had been wealthy, but, alas! was reduced to the most abject state of poverty, like thousands before him, and all through intemperance!—that monster of iniquity which annually carries hundreds and hundreds to an untimely grave. O! that I had a voice like thunder, that I might proclaim to all the world its evils! What is the consequence of intemperance? Intemperance expels reason, drowns the memory, defaces beauty, diminishes strength, inflames the blood, causes wounds incurable, both internal and external, is a witch to the senses, a devil to the soul, a thief to the purse, the beggar's companion, a wife's woe and the children's sorrow, the picture of a beast and self murderer, who drinks to others' good health, and robs himself of his own. These are but a few of the natural consequences of intemperance; we could enumerate many more, but space will not permit. Thomas Brunskill had been an habitual drunkard, but through the exertions of the members of a *Temperance Society* near this city, he reformed and became one of the staunchest supporters of Temperance, but not before his affairs became considerably embarrassed. Heaven sent the reward!

“ Will they sell everything, pa? Can we secure nothing?” asked the daughter.

“ No, my child, unless with what little money a friend has lent me, I can secure a few articles. Alice, my dear, take your pen-

cil and put them down: first, the side-board, it is true, will be to us now a superfluous piece of furniture; but it belonged to my mother, and I cannot, will not part with it.”

“ But my piano, pa! must it go?”

The wife sighed, the father cast his eyes towards the flickering fire, and the daughter was silent. The fate of the piano was decided upon. A melancholy pause in conversation plainly told how severe was the alternative; for the law never studies the feelings of its victims, when exacting the penalty of a bond.

“ Go, Mary,” said Mr. Brunskill, addressing the servant, “ go and request the sheriff's officer, who is watching the property, to walk into the parlour; he is only doing his duty; no doubt it is painful to him, as it is distressing to us. Give him a seat at our fire: for it is a severe night.”

“ It is, indeed, a fearful night,” observed Mrs. Brunskill, “ and we have behaved rude to this man.”

“ Mother, I made a fire in the room where he is, but—”

“ Speak out, child—'twas the last stick.”

“ Father, it was.”

Mary returned with the officer, a polite, gentlemanly man, for such should be the character of men who have to perform a part in the drama of life, not unlike that of the inquisitors of old, whose province it was to torture by the rack; with this difference, however, there was a physical torture, administered with all the nicety and precision of legal justice! The officer politely accepted the invitation, and endeavored to cheer his victims by enumerating many cases of similar kind, equally poignant and distressing. Thus the evening passed heavily and cheerlessly away.

On the morning of the contemplated sale, was to be seen a crowd of people flocking to the house of Mr. Brunskill; some out of sheer heartless curiosity—friends of the family, who came with mockery on their lips, and empty purses, others with an intent to purchase; but not one among the crowd showed the least desire to aid, assist, or sympathise with the distress of the family. Thus is the world; we laugh at the misfortunes of our fellow creatures, and ever block their distresses by witnessing in silence their sufferings.

The auctioneer now commenced arrangements by flourishing his hammer. The crowd gathered around him. The house was put up first, and actually described—free from all encumbrances, and subject to but very little ground rent. There were several bidders, all of whom seemed anxious to purchase it. At length it was knocked down at £1,800. “ What name?” “ Machin,” was the response, and all eyes rested on a tall, noble looking man, who had remained silent during the rapid bidding of the speculators, and who, as the whisper went round, was pronounced a total stranger.

“ It is gone,” whispered Mr. Brunskill to his wife, as he pressed her hand in silent grief. “ We have no home now.”

“ Now, gentlemen,” cried the auctioneer, “ we will sell this sideboard; in regard to which, I am requested by the creditors to say that it is an old family piece, and it is the wish of the owners to retain it if possible. I merely mention this, as it is known to you under what peculiar circumstances the things are sold.”

This had its desired effect; no one seemed willing to bid against the unfortunate man, except Mr. Machin, to whom the family piece of furniture was knocked down. A gentleman who stood by, remarked that the act was a cold hearted one. “ Was it?” sarcastically asked Mr. Machin. “ Then, sir, why did you not buy it for him?”

Mr. Brunskill was very much affected by this little incident:

He little knows how he has lacerated his heart. But I will purchase the piano for my child." He stepped up to Mr. Machin, and told him the desire he had to purchase the piano for his daughter, and hoped he would not bid against him.

"Sir," said the stranger, "I will not deceive you. As much as I respect your feelings, and the sympathy of this good company, I cannot, nay, will not alter the determination I made when I first entered this house."

"And pray, sir, what may that be?"

"To purchase everything in it; and I'll do it, whatever it may cost me."

"Strange!" muttered Mr. Brunskill, as he found his family in another part of the room.

The stranger fulfilled his promise, and actually bought everything, from the house itself, to the very axe in the cellar.

After the sale was over, and the company had retired, Mr. Machin requested the auctioneer to walk with him into an adjoining room. After the lapse of a few moments they both returned to the parlour, where the family still remained. The auctioneer looked around, gave a knowing smile, wished them all a good day, and as he left the room was heard to say, "I never heard of such a thing: a perfect romance! Ha! ha! ha!"

"You are now," observed Mr. Brunskill to Mr. Machin, "the owner of this house and furniture; they were once mine; let them pass."

"I am, sir; but for the time being your landlord."

"I understand you sir, but I will not long remain your tenant; I was going to observe, however, that there are two or three articles which I am anxious to purchase: that sideboard, for instance, as a family relic; I will give you the price that you paid, and I feel assured that under the circumstances you will not refuse me this favor."

"I cannot take it, sir."

"Obdurate, ungracious man."

"Will you let me buy the piano, sir?" humbly asked Alice.

"He will give you the price at which it was sold."

"It is painful for me, young lady, to refuse even this; I will sell nothing; not even the saw in the cellar."

"Then, Mr. Machin," exclaimed Mr. Brunskill, "we have no further business here. Come, my dear; Alice, get your bonnet; that's your band-box; let us quit this house; we are not even free from insult. Where is Mary?"

"I am here sir; the key of my trunk is lost and I am fastening it with a rope."

"Stop, my girl; methinks I purchased that trunk," coolly observed the stranger.

"Mr. Machin, I am not so old but that I can resent an injury; nay, I will, if you carry this arrogance too far towards one who is to me and mine the best, and I may say the only friend; she has remained with us in poverty, and assisted us in our distresses, not only with her purse, but her hands; she is to me not a servant, but one of my family; for there is, thank heaven, no such base distinctions in poverty that exists in a state of blasted wealth. Here, with nothing but what we have upon our backs, the master and servant are equal. She is a part of my family, and I will protect her from insult. The trunk is her's, and who dare to take it from her? Not you, sir!"

Mr. Machin cast his eyes on Mary, who at that moment arose from the floor; for a moment they gazed on each other in silence—

"And she, you say, has been to you a friend."

"Indeed, she has,—a kind, noble one."

"Mr. Brunskill, stay one moment; my good girl, put down that trunk; take a seat, madam; permit me, Miss, to hand you a chair; Mr. Brunskill, will you be seated? I have yet something to say. When you requested me to yield up the right I had to purchase the sideboard, I told you that it was my determination to buy it, and I tell you now that I will not sell it."

"This, Mr. Machin, needs no repetition."

"Aye, but it does, and when that young lady made the same request for the piano, my answer was the same. Stop, sir, hear me out; no man would act so without a motive; no one, particularly a stranger, would court the displeasure of a crowded room, and bear up against the frowns of so many, without an object. Now, I had an object; and that was—be seated, sir; your attention—that object was, to buy this house and furniture, for the sole purpose of restoring them to you and yours again."

"Sir, is this not a cruel jest?"

"Is it possible?" exclaimed mother and daughter.

Amazement took possession of Mary, and her trunk fell to the floor with a crash, causing her small stock of clothing to roll out, which she eagerly gathered up and thrust back, without any regard to the manner in which it was done.

"The auctioneer," continued Mr. Machin, "has my instructions to have the matter arranged by to-morrow. In the meantime you are at home; Mr. Brunskill you are in your house and I the intruder."

"Intruder, sir? Oh, say not that; I will not tell you what relief this knowledge, is to me,—but I have yet to learn how I am to repay you for all this; and what could have induced you, a total stranger, thus to step forward. Ah! a thought strikes me; gracious heavens! can it be! Look on me Mr. Machin—nay, start not." The stranger actually recoiled from the glance of Mr. Brunskill's eye; "look on me, sir, has that girl who stands trembling there, any interest in this generous act of yours? Speak, sir, and let me know at once, that I may spurn your offer and resent the insult."

"Me, father, dear father! I never before saw the gentleman's face."

"Say not so, Miss, ———."

"Sir, — I —, indeed, father, I ———."

"Remember ten years back; call to mind a light haired boy, whom you called ———."

"BROTHER! ———."

"Gracious Heavens! Henry—my boy!"

"Is here: I am your long lost son!"

Our readers can readily imagine that a more cheerful fire blazed upon the hearth—and that Mary, the faithful servant, was not forgotten in the general joy which prevailed. We need hardly remark that the above is no fiction, but a sketch from REAL LIFE.

Progress of Temperance.

Perhaps in the whole long catalogue of organised societies for the amelioration or improvement of the social condition of mankind, there is not one whose progress has been more rapid, or whose results have been more astonishing and crowning than those of the Temperance Society. The universal prevalence and gigantic magnitude of the evil—the powerful and innumerable interests involved in the perpetuation of it and the deep-rooted, time-hallowed prejudices in favor of its continuance, rendered the object of the Society a herculean—almost a hopeless task. But the good work was commenced. The effort was based on the three great principles of Faith, Hope and Charity. It was not a

matter of theory.—It was tangible, and though the means employed for the accomplishment of the object, was of the most simple description, every step in the progress made it more visibly a reality. The reformed drunkard was "a great fact," and although many were unable to resist successfully the power of confirmed habit, and the numerous and insidious temptations presented by the sinners and wretches of a debased state of society—still, the moral reformers could point to some individuals who had been plucked as brands from the burning, and who adhered truthfully and nobly to their pious resolution. And if only one reformed drunkard in a town or neighborhood remained faithful to his pledge, the society could triumphantly point to him as a living proof of the power and practicability of their principles. But there were thousands of reformed drunkards. Good men looked on in astonishment and admiration. Advocates became numerous and bold, till the film that had, for generations, obscured the moral vision began to yield to the rays of intellectual light that poured rapidly forth upon the subject. The moral feeling of society has been elevated, and the Press, the Pulpit, the Bench, and even the Legislature of our country have not only borne honorable testimony to the glorious achievements of the Temperance movement, but have, also, given their powerful influence to the good cause. Such, in short, has been the astonishing progress of this moral reform, that a spirit of emulation seems to have taken hold of the respectable portion of community, in reference to the advancement of its interests. And, judging from the facts of the past twenty-five years, and looking at the present prosperous condition of the cause, we verily think it is not too much to expect, that another quarter of a century will place drunkenness among the rare and degrading crimes at which men shudder.

It would not be true nor reasonable in supposition, to say or suppose, that there has been no opposition to this grand renovation of degenerated society. There has been all the hostility that interest and latent prejudice could plausibly or conveniently bring to bear upon the subject.—But, the effects of the Temperance reformation have been too visible—too magnificent—too gladdening to the spirits of the philanthropist and the truly virtuous, to admit much hope of success to the opposition. Few, few indeed, have been the profligate characters who have dared openly and recklessly to stand forward as the enemies of the temperance cause, and short and ignominious has been their opposition. Public opinion, as if exasperated at such an outrage on suffering humanity, has boldly stepped forth and branded such characters with that infamy that rests on the enemy of public morality—and the opposition to the Temperance movement has, of late years, been more distinguished for its cowardice than for its violence. But, experience declares that there are exceptions—solitary exceptions, even to the best general rule. And, we regret to learn that even in these "latter days," there are to be found among us, men who, in reference to the Temperance cause, can set public opinion and public morality at defiance—and who seem to court notoriety by "summing out their own shame!" These, however, are as few, and so insignificant on the great arena of human action, that they may justly be taken for the "wandering stars" referred to by the Apostle Jude. We have been led to these remarks by the following remarkable notice, which has just been handed us by a friend from the County of Kent, and which we give to our readers from a conviction that it merits the fullest exposure, and from a belief, that it is, without exception, the most flagrant attempt to gain notoriety, by hostility to Temperance, that has hitherto come under our observation:—

(COPY.)

Notice is hereby given to those who it may concern, that from and after this date we absolutely forbid any meeting of the "Sons of Temperance," or any other Society organized for the purpose of promoting the cause of Temperance, to be held in the School House, in School section No. 3, Township of Moore, as we have had sufficient proofs of the zeal of those attending such meetings, by the continual destruction of property. Temperance in all things.

(Signed.)

FRANCIS CREIGHTON, } Trustees.
PHILIP RILEY, }

Dated this 5th day of Feb., 1851.

Riley! Riley! No, no. We were thinking of Major Riley, a celebrated champion in the Temperance reformation in North America! But, Philip Riley can be no friend to the Major. The tall, talking, warm hearted Major, would deny his name if

he saw this remarkable production! Philip Riley must be a bar-boy, of "mink host" of a shaboon house by the side of the highway! In short, we have not the least doubt that Philip Riley is a dealer in the "rule genuine potteen," and we are sure that his conduct, in the service of *Bacchus*, is no relation of the *Admirable Crichton!* Still, both of these men may be decent, respectable men, in the common acceptance of those epithets. Nay, they may even be useful members of society, if kept in their proper place. But would any man tell us that the proper place for such men is the management of a Common School? Common prudence blushes at the contemplation of such a strange anomaly. But, let us seriously ask, in the name of all that is beautiful and harmonious in the works of nature, what kind of people inhabit this School section in the Township of Moore?

It may be that our zeal is outrunning our discretion—but we solemnly declare, that we are incapable of contemplating a more injudicious, or a more sickening act on the part of a civilized community, than that of appointing men to the management of a Common School, who are apparently proud of their hostility to a virtuous cause, and whose written sentiments are calculated to inspire the youth of the School section with a hatred against the "suppression of Intemperance!" Such conduct is revolting to the spirit of the age; and we trust the intelligent inhabitants of the place will speedily wipe off this foul stain from the reputation of the Township.—*Huron Signal.*

Progress of the Cause.

SCOTLAND.

TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

The annual meeting of the Glasgow Branch of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, was held in the Great room of the Eagle Hotel, Maxwell Street, on the evening of 20th January. R. D. Thomson, Esq., M. D., in the chair. The chairman gave a very clear and comprehensive statement of the progress and present state of the institution, and congratulated the meeting on now having before them the result of the labors of the eminent actuary, Mr Hardy, who was called upon for his great ability, and, as a neutral party, to value the assets and liabilities of the institution. Mr D. Kenna, the secretary, compared the premiums of this institution with those of other offices, and showed that of fifteen mutual offices all but one were much higher—in some from twenty to twenty-four per cent.—than their own; which, in fact, was equivalent to a bonus. Immediate and annual, of that amount, to the members of the institution from their entering. The assurance office, whose premiums were less than this office, gave no bonus to its members until they had paid in premiums a sum sufficient, when improved at interest, to cover the amount of the policies. That is, a man of thirty years of age must pay his premium for thirty-four years before he is entitled to any bonus. In the Provident the members are entitled to the profits from the commencement. Of eleven proprietary offices, in which the members receive no profits at all, the premiums in the Temperance Provident are lower than five of them. And of fifty-six mixed offices, in which a part only of the profits is divided among the members, in fifty-two the premiums are higher than in this office. Mr McKenna called attention to the last report of an office in much favor in this country, in which was exhibited a tabular view of the members enrolled during the past seven years; in their own institution's report was a similar table, and on comparing them it appeared that the Temperance Provident enrolled, in the seven years, 203 members more than the office referred to. And, although the Temperance Provident was established three years after the establishment of the other, their members were about equal; and the deaths, as shown in the annual report of that office, were thirty-one, their assurances amounting to more than £15,000, while the deaths in the Temperance Provident, as seen in the report, were only 12, the claims for which amounted to but £205.

The *Daily Mail* concludes a notice of the above meeting as follows:—"The claims of this deserving institution which, as was shown in the report, had been unprecedentedly successful, taking into account the comparatively short space of time (10 years) it had been in existence, were ably advocated during the evening, and it was urged, as a duty they owed to their country, and to mankind

in general, to endeavor, by every means in their power, to prevail upon as many as possible to make provision for their future wants, for which no institution presented greater facilities than the one whose interests they were now met to promote. The meeting was in every way a hopeful one, and augurs well for the future success of the institution in this locality. We wish the institution all success and prosperity. Its position and merits entitle it to the confidence and patronage of the temperance public.—*Scottish Temperance Review*.

FIFESHIRE STATISTICS.

Robert Adamson, Esq., superintendent of the Fife County Police, has lately issued two important documents, an abstract of which may prove interesting to our readers. The first is dated 11th October, 1850, and gives an account of the number of persons committed for offences, reported to and by the Fife County Constabulary, from 22d September, 1849, till 21st September, 1850. The entire number of convictions was 758. Of these 215 were for breach of peace, 226 for assault, and 54 for breach of publicans' certificates. The superintendent states in a note that the tables do not include convictions before magistrates of burghs not united with the county police; and that 'of the total number, (758) 239 have been convicted for offences committed within burghs, and 464 were the worse of drink at the time they committed the offences, for which they were convicted.' Of the total number convicted, 79 could neither read nor write; 627 could read and write imperfectly; 45 could read and write well; and 7 had a superior education. 10 of the prisoners were under 12 years of age, 99 from 12 to 20; and 328 from 20 to 30. The value of property stolen was £278 9s, and the amount recovered was £195 6s 5d. The amount recovered from publicans for breach of certificate was £81 10s, of which one half was given to the Royal Infirmary and Industrial Schools, and the remainder was retained in bank for similar purposes.

The second return to which we have referred is dated 9th Dec., 1850, and gives a variety of particulars regarding public houses in the county. The population of the respective parishes is given, the aggregate of which amounts to 140,140. The number of public houses in the landward districts of the county is 510 and in burghs 379, and it is proposed that the number in the landward districts be reduced to 190. Of the total number of public-houses, 528 are stated to be in connection with groceries, and 390 not. Mr Adamson is entitled to thanks for his valuable statistics. His praiseworthy example should be extensively imitated by those who occupy similar situations.

ENGLAND.

LONDON.—The Third Temperance Demonstration for the season took place in Exeter Hall, on Monday evening, February 3. James S. Buckingham, Esq., presided, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Thos. Spencer, A.M., on 'The Drinking Customs of Great Britain the Cause of vast Physical, Social, and Moral Evils, and Total Abstinence an effectual Cure;' by the Rev. William Forster, on 'The Duty of Professing Christians to promote the Temperance Movement;' by the Rev. Newman Hall, A. B. (of Hull), on 'The Moderate Use of Strong Drinks, by the more Influential Portion of the Community, a chief Impediment to the Progress of the Temperance Movement;' and by the Rev. G. W. McCree, on 'The Connection of Strict Sobriety with the Worldly Prosperity, the Mental Improvement, and the Moral Greatness of Young Men.' There was a numerous attendance.—From the Thirteenth Report of the Farringdon Temperance Society, we learn that during the past year 52 weekly meetings have been held, at which 250 addresses were delivered, and 800 persons signed the pledge. A missionary has been employed during part of the year, and a small staff of visitors has been formed.

MALTON, YORKSHIRE.—On Sunday, January 19th, sermons were preached on behalf of the Malton Temperance Society, in the Primitive Methodist and Baptist Chapels, by Mr E. O. Tindal, of Scarborough. On Wednesday, January 22, the members took tea together in the Back Street Room, after which the annual meeting was held, when the society's report was read and resolutions adopted, expressive of its intention of renewed exertion during the coming year. By the report it appears that considerable efforts have been made, during the past, to agitate the question of total abstinence both in the town and neighboring

villages; that the fortnightly meetings have been better attended than on previous years, and several other larger meetings held with decidedly beneficial results. On Wednesday, January 29, a large public meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, which was addressed by Mr. J. Fish, missionary on the line of railway now forming between Malton and Driffield, and by Mr Thomas Beggs of London, who having had occasion to visit the town on other business, kindly consented to take part in the business of the evening. Mr. Fish addressed himself more particularly to the working men present, showing the great pecuniary advantages which entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks would confer upon them individually. Mr Beggs followed in the same strain, only treating the subject more in its collective than in its individual relations, addressing many interesting and important proofs, of the great increase of commercial prosperity that would result from a more general adoption of our principles, and the consequent improvement in the rate of wages paid for labor. He also very ably addressed the mothers present, on the force and importance of their influence, and beautifully described the difference between *teaching* by words, and *training* by example.

IRELAND.

The committee of Presbyterian ministers, appointed at the last meeting of the General Assembly, to consider the subject of total abstinence, and to draw up the basis of an association, comprising, especially, members of the Presbyterian Church, have executed their task in an able and satisfactory manner, and have placed before the public the result of their labors. No fewer than thirty five ministers of the General Assembly have already given in their adhesion to the proposed plan; while two presbyteries, acting without my previous concert, have been taking measures in the direction recommended by the committee. One of the committee's plans is to have an annual public meeting of the association, during the sittings of the General Assembly, in each year, so as to bring the subject prominently under the notice of the church; and little doubt is entertained that, ere long, the total abstinence reform will obtain an eminent position.—*Northern Whig*.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The *Temperance Banner* of 3rd Oct., reports several Rechabite and temperance meetings held a few days prior to publication, which seem to have been well attended. It also contains an advertisement for a temperance agent, at a salary of £120 per annum.

WEST INDIES.

The members and friends of the total abstinence society held a meeting in the Roebuck Chapel, Barbadoes, on the evening of 1st Jan. Between three and four hundred persons were present. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr Roentgen, Mr S. Boxill, Mr W. Morris and Mr. J. Young Edg-hill. A monthly periodical was commenced on 1st January, under the designation of 'The Monthly Visitor and Barbadoes Temperance Manual.' The first number is highly creditable to those entrusted with its management. It contains the following extract from a sermon lately preached by the Rev. Thomas A. Brown, rector of Charlotte Parish, island of St Vincent:—'I openly ridiculed total abstinence societies, and verily believed that those who joined them were well-meaning, but mistaken persons. Time however, and experience have fully convinced me, that these societies are of vast importance to the temporal and spiritual welfare of every country in which they are established, that they are superior to all the laws that ever were, or ever can be enacted, that they have been, under the superintending blessing of providence, the means of doing good, where all other means have failed, that they are worthy the attention of every clergyman, and every christian, and that the pulpit, no less than the platform, is a fit and proper place to set forth the incalculable benefits they have conferred upon mankind.'

Among the conditions of contract for baking bread and biscuits for the army and navy in Barbadoes, it is stipulated that 'No spirituous liquors are to be sold in or about the bakehouse or premises. The contractor to engage to pay the sum of 20l. sterling by way of penalty to the crown in the event of any spirituous liquors being sold therein.'—*West Indian*.

UNITED STATES.

ENGLAND.—We watch with unusual interest all the movements of our transatlantic brethren.—By recent advices we learn that St. Michael's Division, No. 3, Liverpool, celebrated their first anniversary by a grand dinner and ball on Tuesday evening, Feb. 4th, 1851. G. W. P. Duff, of the Rock Division, Cheshire, and several other distinguished guests were present. An interesting letter from the M. W. Scriba of America was read by Bro. S. Ord, G. S. of England.

PHILADELPHIA.—An enthusiastic, overflowing and spirited "mass meeting" of the friends of temperance, was recently held at Chinese Museum in Philadelphia. Although the weather was damp, chilly and cold, five thousand persons were present.

Henry C. Benner, Esq., ex-Senator of the State of Pennsylvania, presided on the occasion.

Rev. John Chambers delivered the first address, and spoke in his usual forcible and pleasing style, eliciting the greatest attention, and eliciting the loudest applause.

John Taylor, jr, son of ex-President Tyler, was the next speaker. He presented the questions of temperance and intemperance, and drew a vivid contrast between them. He was eloquent at times, and received rounds of applause.

The following preamble and resolution, by Prof. Wm. J. Mullen, were offered and adopted:

"Whereas, It is understood that the Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, now in session at Harrisburg, has under a consideration a law, the effect of which is to increase the costs of licenses to the vendors of spirituous liquors, and whereas, this meeting, while it approves of every discouragement that can be imposed upon a wholly a traffic, considers this project one of mere temporizing in a matter of vital importance to the happiness and prosperity of the commonwealth, therefore

Resolved, That the Legislature be, and it is hereby requested, not to tax merely, but to prohibit, and not to prohibit, only, but to secure the complete breaking up and destruction of all establishments of public resort, whether hotels, low groggeries or beer houses, where intoxicating beverages are in any form sold to any person or customers whatever."

Judge Kelly was then introduced to the meeting, and he delivered a beautiful address, of the most convincing argument, in favor of the glorious cause. He was loudly applauded.

Wm. Davis, Esq. was announced by the President, and he made a thrilling speech, which elicited great applause.

The assemblage was also addressed by other speakers.—*Tennessee Organ.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A premium has been offered for the best 'Temperance Catechism.' We propose introducing them into all our public schools, that the youth of our country may be educated and instructed in the principles of total abstinence. We hope in this way to strike at the root of the evil. I send you the following as an evidence of the progress of temperance in this city, (St. John):—We have five total abstinence societies, numbering over 8,000 members. Three Cold Water Armies, numbering 2,000; Eight Divisions Sons of Temperance, 1,380; Four Sections of Cadets of Temperance, 320. In all, about twelve thousand pledged themselves in a population of 30,000, or two-fifths of the whole. There is yet work to be done, and we are determined to give no quarter to the enemy till his strongholds are broken down, and the last man wearing his uniform has surrendered.

S. L. TILLY.

4th Nov., 1850

BRO. PHILIP S. WHITE passed through this city on Monday last, to fill his appointment in the eastern counties. He was in fine health and spirits, and gives a glowing account of his great success wherever he has lectured. He has met every appointment in the west, except those places where the prevalence of the small-pox prevented his visiting, and at all of them has gained new converts to the cause. Since he began his tour, he has procured the signatures of about fourteen hundred for admission into our Order, and most of whom he personally officiated in initiating. Of this number, some 75 were persons engaged in the manu-

facture and sale of alcohol. Verily he has done a great work, and the effect of his labors are still being manifested, in applications continuing to flow into the Divisions that he has visited. He will remain in the State till the meeting of the Grand Division in Wadesboro', on the 2d day of April next, which he will attend, and then go on to Virginia, through some of the western counties. Notices of appointments beyond those already given, will be published in our next.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Water Drinking in Hot Climates.

BY REV. G. BLYTH, JAN 1851.

Many think a portion of wine necessary, but those who have given abstinence a fair trial, have found it beneficial; and if sickness rendered stimulants necessary for a time, a smaller quantity produced the desired effect. It appears to me, that all stimulating liquors must be injurious to consumptive persons, who generally suffer from febrile excitement, and would derive greater advantage from milk than from wine or spirits. Though habitually a rigid abstainer, I was once induced by my medical adviser, when suffering from a slight attack of bronchitis, to take a glass of wine daily, along with other stimulating medicine, but the disease was evidently increased by it, while it immediately abated when less exciting remedies were applied. The experience of twenty-six years, during the first part of which I moderately indulged in the use of wine and spirits, convinces me that independently of the moral bearing of the subject, *habitual and total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks is decidedly favorable to health.* I remember, on one occasion, of several abstainers being cut off by a prevailing fever, which gave rise to a suspicion that they fell victims to their abstinence. On looking narrowly into the circumstances, however, I found that the fever which prevailed principally attacked those who were most robust, and entered into mountainous and healthy districts, where fever had hitherto been almost unknown, while the debilitated and sickly generally escaped. The result of this inquiry was, therefore, favorable to abstinence, as it evidently produced in those who practised it, that healthy state of body which the prevailing fever affected. Indeed, the symptoms and termination of it were exactly the same as those which generally appear in the seasoning fevers of healthy new-comers.—*Christian Times.*

The Beginnings of Evil.

Let no man say, when he thinks of the drunkard broken in health and spoiled in intellect, 'I can never so fall.' He thought as little of falling in his earlier years. The promise of his youth was as bright as yours; and even after he began his downward course he was as unsuspecting as the firmest around him, and would have repelled as indignantly the admonition to beware of intemperance. The danger of this vice lies in its almost imperceptible approach. Few who perish by it know it by its first accesses. Youth does not suspect drunkenness in the sparkling beverage which quickens all its susceptibilities of joy. The invalid does not see it in the cordial which gives new tone to his debilitated organs. The man of *thought and genius* detects no palsy in the draught which seems a spring of inspiration to intellect and imagination. The lover of social pleasure little dreams that the glass that animates conversation will be drunk in solitude, and will sink him too low for the intercourse in which he now delights. Intemperance comes with a noiseless step, and binds its first cords with a touch too light to be felt. This truth of mournful experience should be treasured up by all, and should influence the arrangements and habits of social and domestic life in every class of the community.—*Dr. Channing.*

THE TEMPERANCE CALL. - Quartette and Chorus

m Slowly. - Quartette. *Cres.* *m*

1. Flow - ers with fra - grance fill the balmy air, . . . As night de - scends in si - lence to ro - pose:

2. Come, then, re - joice, my dear compan - ions come! 'Neath temp'rance skies till morn is bright a - bove;

m *Cres.* *m*

3. Come, fa - ther, bro - ther, comrade dear, O come, Ac - cept the pledge, the pledge we offer now;

Cres. *dim.*

The lake is still, the sky is bright and clear, And now the day in glory seems to close.

And the sweet cho - rus of the mountain wild Return these notes of Temperance and love.

Cres. *Dim.*

Re - joice, re - joice, but trust in Pro - vi - dence, Heav'n keep you safe, thro' all earth's toil and woe.

Chorus. *m* *2d Time ff*

Swell, swell the song, Swell, swell the theme, the theme of Temp'rance o'er the land, loud and long.

Swell, swell the theme, Swell, swell the song, Swell the theme of Temp'rance o'er the land loud and long.

Chorus f *2d Time ff*

Swell, swell the song, Swell, swell the theme, the theme of Temp'rance o'er the land loud and long.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, APRIL 15, 1851.

Temperance Hotel.

It gives us pleasure to see that one of the principal Hotels of this city is to be opened under the new law as a Temperance House, namely, the Eagle Hotel, kept by Mr. Duches, in College Street, which has been long and favourably known to the public as a Hotel and Boarding House, conducted in a most respectable manner; and which will now have a better claim to public confidence and support than ever. We beg to recommend him to all members of Temperance Societies, having occasion to visit this city, especially to farmers from the country, and to merchants of Western Canada, when they come here to make their annual purchases. The Temperance man who puts up at a liquor selling tavern or hotel, henceforward, in Montreal will be inexcusable, and will give good grounds for suspecting that however he may act when he is at home, where he is known, he does not scruple to cast his pledge behind his back when he is travelling.

We commend Mr. Duches for the step he has taken, and entertain a strong hope that the public will sustain him; but we would like to see a larger number of the tavern keepers of the city following his example. There are several taverns which are frequented by large numbers of farmers from the country during the winter; we have no doubt that the majority of these farmers would prefer a Temperance House, but they are acquainted with the tavern-keeper; they have been long in the habit of putting up with him, and his accommodation both for men and horses is good; they are therefore reluctant to make a change. Why do not these men open their houses on Temperance principles? We do not believe they would lose a single customer by doing so. For it would be an unworthy insinuation that they cannot make visitors comfortable without alcoholic liquors. If they receive their customers with the same affability, and treat them with the same kindness as before, and invite them to sit down at a table as well supplied, they may rest assured that no one will ever complain of the absence of rum and brandy.

And while such men will not lose any of their business by converting their taverns into Temperance houses, they will gain prodigiously on the other side. They will escape the heavy duties which the New License law imposes; they will not have so much "breakage," to make up every month; their houses will be kept with less noise and confusion; they will be able to look their own conscience in the face with less misgivings, and their families will be preserved from the awfully corrupting example of the bar-room. We trust that tavern keepers in general will consider this matter, and that we shall have the pleasure of advertising some more in our next issue.

The New Law.

This Act is now the law of the land. The persons empowered by it to grant certificates of License in the District of Montreal, are the Hon. D. B. Yiger, Col. Gagy, and R. Trudeau. They have appointed a meeting for granting certificates, to be held in this city, in the office of the Revenue Inspectors, on the 19th instant. Temperance houses require a license as well as houses in which spirituous liquors are sold. We would remind these gentlemen of the solemn responsibility which rests upon their

shoulders, and entreat them to act faithfully for the public, and for God, in discharging the difficult duty assigned to them by the Act. It is admitted on every hand that the number of taverns ought to be reduced; it rests with these officers to effect the reduction, and they may be well assured that they will carry the general sentiment along with them, though they may expect to hear of opposition from interested and disappointed parties. We hope the Temperance portion of the community can place entire confidence in all these gentlemen; but it must afford them particular pleasure to find that Colonel Gagy is one of the number, who has already distinguished himself in Parliament as an advocate of Temperance measures. We place much dependence on him.

Whatever opinion may be formed of the New Act, we think that it shall have a fair trial. We have never attempted to conceal its defects, while we maintain at the same time, that it possesses many excellencies; and it would be very unwise to throw away the latter on account of the former. It will be felt as a grievance in this city that Confectioners will not be allowed to sell even Temperance drinks except they take out the license for a Temperance house, in order to which they must have the requisite number of beds for travellers, and "stalls" for their horses. The 10th and 15th sections of the bill ought to be explained and reconciled; and a legal definition given of the "adulterated liquor" which the Inspector is directed in another section, to destroy. These, and some other blemishes, can easily be removed from the Act, and it will thus become, if faithfully followed up, an important instrument in the moral regeneration of Canada.

In making the change from an old to a new measure, no doubt some parties will be offended. This may be ascribed, however, to the simple fact that a change is to be made, and discerning men will pay little attention to it at the first, or to the misinterpretations of the new Law, which such parties will circulate. For example, it is stated in one of the Journals of this city, that, before a person can obtain a certificate for a tavern license, 'he must have as many votes as would make him member of Parliament in all places but incorporated villages;' but who can believe this? The section of the Act to which he refers, speaks only of the signature of 'the municipal electors in the Municipality,' and no municipality is entitled to return a member of Parliament. Section 20th contains the law for Cities and Incorporated Towns; and as for those localities where there is no municipality, it is obvious that no person applying for a Certificate of License in such a place can go into any neighboring Municipality to obtain signatures to his requisition. The Act confines him of necessity within narrower bounds, and it is idle to speak of his obtaining a majority of the electors in the County. No municipal elector can sign a requisition for a Tavern or Temperance House which is situated beyond the limits of his municipality.

Temperance Houses.

We are glad to see that the New Law requires Temperance Houses to be licensed as well as others, and places them under the same regulations. Before this every body was at liberty to open a Temperance House that pleased, and as a consequence, many attempted it as an easy way to get a living, who were not at all fit for the business. Being altogether ignorant of the way to receive and entertain customers so as to make them comfortable, and having indeed scarcely anything to set before them to satisfy either hunger or thirst, they have brought this class of

houses pretty generally into contempt. We trust that they will regain their character under the new law, and will be found as really houses of entertainment as the old Taverns or Hotels.

It is a significant fact, that the greater number of those persons who were lately convicted for selling spirituous liquors without license, as reported in the *Advocate*, carried on the business under the Temperance flag. We believe that of the eleven persons who were fined between this and Berthier, all of them, without exception, had out the sign of a *Temperance House*; and indeed it is the general rule, in the country parishes, that a *Temperance House* is an unlicensed grog shop. We are glad therefore that these houses are to be henceforward under strict surveillance, and trust that this will redress the cause of Temperance, from an unmerited scandal which their gross mismanagement has brought upon it.

We would counsel the keepers of these houses not to trust to the mere fact that they have exhibited the Temperance sign, for drawing customers to them. If their tables are not well and readily supplied, and their establishment is not conducted in such a manner as to make travellers feel uncomfortable with them, they will neither deserve, nor receive custom. This can be done more easily without liquor than with it, but it is necessary that some thing liberal be substituted in its stead. People will flee from a house, in which they can find nothing but a dry biscuit, and some Temperance Syrup, as they would flee from a famine.

Why Forsake the Old Society?

We live in a changing world, and in an age of rapid and wonderful improvements. Things that were comparatively new, soon become old, and give place to fresh novelties. The latest inventions, and the newest discoveries, are the most attractive considerations with many. They run after what is new, often without sufficient investigation, and neglect and abandon what is old, when, with some modifications and additions, it might succeed better than more novel experiments. The old is decried, in order to give place to some new method, or some later-supposed improvement. This is applicable to teaching and many of the arts of life, and it is so in relation to Benevolent Societies.

In making these remarks, let none consider me averse to what is new, or to any real improvement; but I would have persons act carefully in forsaking what is old. I am certain in relation to music, schools, &c., the newest is not always the best. But should we, in many cases, adopt what is new, is it necessary to forsake the old? I would specially ask this question in relation to Temperance Societies. I have been for nearly fifteen years a pledged teetotaler, and have heard of and witnessed several changes since my connexion with Total Abstinence Societies. When I signed the pledge, the original Temperance Society, inculcating abstinence from ardent spirits, and allowing the moderate use of other stimulating drinks, was called old; but now, the new temperance society is called old, by a recent organization under the name of "the Sons." The latter, I suppose is the latest improvement upon the early Abstinence societies, the Washingtonians, and the Reclabites; and hence is rapidly supplanting the older institutions. But again I ask, why forsake the old Society? Why should it be abandoned? It has work yet to do, and work which the Sons cannot accomplish. Let the Sons spread their divisions if they please, but let them sustain the old Society, and let the two work into each other's hands.

There can be no doubt that the "Sons of Temperance" have been instrumental in doing much good. They have reclaimed many

inebriates, they have extended a watchful care over them, and kept numbers of them from returning to their former habits by the peculiarities of their order. By their weekly meetings, the business then transacted, the inquiries then made, the relief then afforded to the needy, and the lectures or addresses then delivered; the initiated have been surrounded with influences favorable to their stability and prosperity. But the order in question cannot be considered a perfect organization, or as covering the entire field of temperance labor. I have given some attention to its principles and operations for the last twelve months, by reading its publications, and by free intercourse with its members and officers; and therefore may be entitled to speak of those brethren. Although not concurring with many of their peculiarities, they have always treated me with respect, solicited my aid at their public meetings, and in every way acted as brethren in the common cause of Temperance. Nay, more, both here and at Gananoque, they have taken an active part in the reusucitation of the old Society, and are among its prominent members. It will not then be thought strange, that I should, after repeated solicitations, and with a view more fully to understand its merits, and more directly to render aid, join with the organization of the Sons. This I have recently done. But with my approval of much that I see in this detachment of the Temperance army, I still reiterate the enquiry, *Why forsake the old Society?*

"The Sons" would improve by the simplification of its ceremonies, &c. The simpler the better, in my judgment, and the old Society might improve their organization, without multiplying orders, and dividing themselves, youth and children, as in the case of "the Daughters" "the Cadets" and the "Buds of Promise," we might take in the whole in the remodelled old Society, and yet retain "the Sons," as a Beneficial society. I am satisfied that if the Old Society is suffered to become extinct, the cause of Temperance will suffer. There will be a reaction for evil. The enemies will rejoice. The friends of abstinence will mourn and weep. But shall it be? Forbid it, Fathers, Sons, Reclabites, and every other fraternity of the Temperance cause. Where Societies have dwindled, and are virtually extinct, let them be reorganized. Let efficient officers be appointed. Let public meetings be held monthly, or oftener, as circumstances require. Let the *Canada Temperance Advocate* be extensively patronized. Let occasional lecturers be employed, and let there be renewed zeal in every department of labor. Let there be no jealousies about any other "orders," but let each strive to have good order in their respective divisions, to convert the unconverted, and to build up those who are reclaimed and won.

Let the cardinal principles of all our Temperance friends be "Love, Purity, and Fidelity," love to all mankind, purity of purpose in all that is done, and fidelity to the obligations and duties devolving upon them. Let there be the strictest harmony in all our ranks, and the utmost zeal to shield all from the evils of intemperance, to render aid to the distressed, and to elevate the character of men.

These remarks and suggestions are humbly made to all who feel interested in the prosperity of the temperance enterprise. They may not commend themselves to many. Let others then be made that will answer better, and we will gladly follow in the train. On such points there should be open and free discussion; the age in which we live demands it. But until the whole ground can be covered in the most unexceptionable manner, I repeat the enquiry, *Why forsake the old society?*

JAMES T. BYRNE.

Brockville, 7th April, 1851.

Daughters of Reohab.

We learn by a letter from Brockville, dated March 4, that on the 3rd of February last, a Tent of the United Daughters of Reohab, to be hailed by the title of Victoria Tent, under the jurisdiction of New York Encampment, No. 1, U. D. of R., was instituted in that place, on which occasion the large number of 22 were initiated as charter members. Several ladies have since been admitted as members, and a number of propositions on hand. It is very encouraging, says our correspondent, "to see the cause taken up by the ladies, as you are well aware when they take any thing in hand heartily, it must succeed. Any information respecting the opening of new Tents, addressed to Mrs. Mary Ann Clarkson, Mrs. Harriet Bacon, or to Mrs. Mary Ann Hopkins, Brockville, C. W., will be attended to." Success to the Ladies.

First Anniversary of the Howard Division, Sons of Temperance, Montreal.

The Soirée of the Sons of Temperance, on Tuesday last, went off remarkably well.—Upwards of 300 persons were present.

After tea and coffee, with the usual accompaniments, had been partaken of, the chair was taken by Mr. J. C. Becket, D.G.W.P., who introduced the business of the evening by a short address. The Cadets of Temperance then entered the room in procession, dressed in their regalia, and were received with loud applause. They have been organised only about a month, and already number thirty-eight members. We were glad to see the sons of so many of our fellow citizens engaged in early life in pledged hostility to intemperance. Such an Institution, zealously and discreetly conducted, as we have good reason to believe this will be, cannot but prove eminently conducive to the well-being in society.

Mr. C. P. Watson responded to the call of the Chair, and gave an account of the introduction of the Temperance movement, and particularly of the Order of the Sons into Montreal. He was followed by Dr. Cramp, who explained the organization and design of the Order, pointing out its utility in regard to combined effort for the promotion of Temperance, the preservation of those who have been reclaimed from intemperate habits, and the practical manifestation of kindness and benevolence in times of sickness and sorrow. The Sons of Temperance form a Society composed of more than 300,000 members, and their "Divisions" are to be found in almost every part of North America. A member travelling on this Continent finds everywhere a welcome at their meetings, and aid, should he require it.

Mr. N. M. Bokus, the "Worthy Patron" of the Cadets addressed the meeting, in explanation of the objects and purposes of that Order. He stated that it is intended for young persons of from 12 to 18 years of age, the consent of whose parents is always previously obtained, and that while the promotion of temperance is the leading feature, the weekly meetings are well adapted to train youths in habits of order in the transaction of business, and opportunity is constantly taken to inculcate truthfulness and integrity.

The "Worthy Archon" of the Cadets, Master Browne, son of Mr. George Browne, Architect, then ascended the platform, and delivered a speech on the theme of the evening, which was listened to with the greatest attention, and elicited bursts of applause. It had been carefully prepared for the occasion, and was highly creditable to the youthful speaker. *Clear, elegant, and forcible—the words well chosen—the style classically pure—the historical allusions appropriate—delivered with calm, modest self-possession, and an air of great sincerity and earnestness, it produced a powerful effect on the audience.*

At a later period of the evening the Revd. Dr. Taylor and Mr. Spalding spoke, offering congratulation and encouragement to the Institution, and urging the continuance of active exertions in the Temperance cause.

In the intervals between the speeches Mr. and Mrs. Oliver and the three Misses Oliver "discoursed sweet music" on the piano, with four concertinas. Their fame is well known, and commendation of ours cannot add to it. Suffice it to say, that their performances were universally and deservedly admired.

Supper was announced at half past ten and was taken with great zest. Cakes of all sorts, jellies, ices, and other delicacies vanished with extraordinary rapidity. The provision department was conducted by Mr. Alexander, and in such a manner as to give general satisfaction.

Shortly afterwards the celebration was brought to a close, the "Sons" and their visitors having spent a very pleasant evening.—*Montreal Pilot.*

Bytown Total Abstinence Society.

We observe in two successive numbers of the *Orange Lily*, published at Bytown, a very excellent address, delivered at the request of the Committee of the above Society, by Mr. W. P. Lett. We are sorry that its length prevents us from giving it entire in the *Advocate*.

We give the following short extract, as it may prove equally appropriate to other places as well as Bytown. In speaking of the want of interest in this cause, Mr. Lett says:—

The time was that Temperance Meetings were crowded; and I find it hard to explain why and wherefore there has been so much apathy existing with regard to a cause which even the most abandoned votary of the bowl must acknowledge to be a good and a benevolent one,—a cause worthy the employment of the noblest efforts of the most gifted among mankind. The fault, I fear is with ourselves, and not with the public. We are not so zealous, so determined, so self sacrificing as we should be! Let us then, one and all, determine to devote more of our time and energies to the advancement of a cause so eminently entitled to our continued, unceasing, and our warmest support.

If there is less spirit, less energy, less perseverance, less christian benevolence among us, than there ought to be, let us now arouse to action, and, as if actuated by one common impulse, make a renewed, devoted and strenuous effort to revive the cause; and, if we do so with a proper spirit,—If the "Golden Rule" is our guide,—depend upon it, that the Almighty hand which harmonized into order, the formless void of chaos, will assist us, and that voice, at whose command the water gushed from the solid rock, though "still and small" may be its echoes, will speak to each faithful heart "well done." If the indifference complained of, arises from the increase of intemperance, it is but an additional argument to urge us to double our diligence, in order that we may endeavor, as far as possible, to be adequate in our efforts to the emergencies of the times.

We must expect opposition. It is the fate of higher and holier causes than ours. Let us be prepared for it,—let us go out to meet it; and if we are only true to our principles, exemplary in their exercise, liberal in supporting them, and constant and overzealous in their advocacy,—although retarded for a time, in the end, these principles, (like the confined waters of an inexhaustible stream,) will rise proudly over the obstructing level of opposition, and in their overwhelming, onward rush, sweep every obstacle before them.

Independent Order of Reohabites.

In the *Brockville Statesman* of the 7th ult., an interesting account is given of the presentation of a Bible by the united daughters of Victoria Tent, whose organization will be noticed in another column, to the brethren of Brock Tent. Mr. John Bacon, P. C. N., was deputed by the Victoria Tent to make the presentation, and the Rev. N. F. English to receive the same, on the part of the Brock Tent.

Worthy Chief, Officers and Brothers of Brock Tent No. 331, I. O. of R.

I have been the appointed delegate, to the pleasing office of presenting to this Tent, this splendid Bible—which was procured by the Ladies of Victoria Tent, No. 22, who beg the acceptance of Brock Tent, No. 331, I. O. of R., of the same—as an acknowledgment for the kindness evinced by the Members of your Tent since the recent formation of their Society. For my own part, I feel much pride and gratification at being the chosen or-

gan of the ladies on this occasion,—yet I would have wished it had fallen to the lot of some one who could more eloquently have given expression to the general feeling of friendship and esteem with which they are actuated. *W. Chief*, the ladies beg your acceptance of this blessed book for the use of your Tent; trusting the members will make it their guide, counsellor, and friend. It will lead them safely through all trials, temptations, and difficulties. It will enable them triumphantly to overcome the common enemy, and particularly the enemy you as a Society guard against—*Intemperance*. It points out to us the ways of happiness and peace, imparting light and life to the social virtues,—infusing grace and dignity in the communion of men. But should any of us ever depart from the principles laid down in this book, we may rest assured we shall endanger, if we do not utterly destroy, the fair fabric we have raised. The ladies request me to say they are ready at all times, to join with their brethren in heart, pocket, and hand in any undertaking for the promotion of *Temperance*. They also say, let your motto be GO ON; and as you have now embarked in the good cause of *Temperance*, go on, stop not half way, but progress step by step, until you have comprehended all its sublime mysteries and are in possession of all the benefits it secures to its adherents.

Temperance is progressive in its character; should you in advancing your way through the forest of this world, be impeded by the snarls along its path, or should your feet be entangled by the underbrush with which the path is encumbered, and you stumbling therein fall, rise again with renewed vigor of purpose to go on. Trust to the light of truth, and through the wilderness you will be safely guided to that Tent where the troubled and weary will find solace for sorrow, and rest from fatigue.

In the good work you have now embarked in, let the watchword be still go on, and success will crown your efforts.

The ladies say in conclusion, may your industry repay you all fourfold in your several vocations in life. May you leave to your children a peaceful inheritance and an honored name,—may peace and comfort be around your fire side and dwellings—may every blessing be your lot in this life, and your last hour be that of peace, honor and comfort; and may FRIENDSHIP, VIRTUE, and SORORITY, always be instrumental in aiding the efforts of TEMPERANCE, FORTITUDE, and JUSTICE, is the fervent and sincere prayer of the Daughters of Rechab.

Brockville, March 19, 1851.

To the Ladies of Victoria Tent, No. 22.

Four Daughters of Rechab.—With sincerest congratulation do we hail you upon this most interesting and imposing occasion.

Proud are we to recognize you as fellow helpers in efforts to redeem our race from the degradation and misery to which intemperance has debased it; and with confidence do we look forward to the sublime achievements by which you will crown your Order with laurels of honor and triumph.

Happy are you in the consummation to which your zeal, your efforts, and your sacrifices have conducted you. Many obstructions you have encountered in your exertions to attain your present regular and perfect organization. But your perseverance has overcome them all, and now it is our unspeakable satisfaction and pleasure to greet you as a noble sisterhood, united together upon noble principles, aiming to accomplish a noble end, and encouraged and supported by a noble spirit. May your sun of prosperity be ever cloudless, and your onward course of usefulness be calm and tranquil as the peaceful serenity that reposes on the bosom of a moveless ocean.

We have not language to express the high sense we entertain of the honor that you have conferred upon us in this the most precious of all gifts, with which you have presented us, and the deeply interesting and encouraging address by which you have accompanied it.

Such a testimonial of regard we are sure we have done nothing to merit, and its presentation we can ascribe to no other than the promptness of innate kindness and amiability which seek their appropriate exercise and gratification in acts of the purest goodness and benevolence.

This gift we shall prize above all gifts. Our altar it shall ever grace; and from it we will draw the lessons that we teach the

initiated into our Order. Its oracles shall publish the principles upon which our institution is conducted; and its promises shall inspire the hopes in which we seek alleviation from earth's sorrows, and encouragement amidst earth's embarrassments. As often as we rest our eyes upon it, we will remember the fair hands and kind hearts that placed it there. And we hope also, most devoutly, to remember Him who is pure, essential eternal goodness, from whose lips its divine revelations were first uttered, and whose pleasure it is to see it received with gratitude, and regarded with honor.

Fully assured are we that our prosperity, our success, you, and our very existence as an order, will be determined by the reverence that we show to this holy book, and the fidelity with which we observe its teaching. Your happy expression of its value to social virtue and individual comfort we most warmly reciprocate, and declare our determination with you to give it our supreme affection and devout veneration.

We are also happy, most cordially and heartily to respond to your proposal, for united effort in this great and good enterprise; and we never shall feel ourselves more highly honored, than when favored with your confidence, and encouraged by your approbation.

The motto which you have so kindly suggested, we most heartily take up—"Go on," shall be our watchword—and by progressive effort, we hope to render ourselves not unworthy the revered name we have expressed, and the time honored people whose principles we have adopted.

With sincerest greetings, fair Sisters, we tender to you our gratitude, for this expression of your favour; and we hope that you will ever find us ready to do all that in us lies to advance your order and forward your exertions.

On behalf of Brock Tent, No. 331,

NOBLE F. EVOLSH, C. R.

Brockville, Feb. 28, 1851.

Mr. Wadsworth requests us to call the attention of our numerous readers in the Western District to the fact of a Temperance house being opened in *Port Sarnia*, kept by D. G. W. P. Smith of Royal Division S. of T.; and another being opened at *Chatham*, by Messrs. Patton & Fraler, both Sons of Temperance, and well deserving the generous support of *Teetotalers* generally. We do this with the utmost pleasure, and hope both houses will be well sustained, as Mr. Wadsworth informs us they are good establishments with good managers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Malahide, Feb. 22, 1851.

SIR,—This evening the ninth anniversary of the Silver Creek Total Abstinence Society was held, and the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—William Harvey, President; Elias Hill, Vice-President; J. S. Clendenning, Secretary and Treasurer, with a Committee of six.

We are sorry to observe, that this society is not in so flourishing a condition as its friends could wish. We would counsel the few that may be sincerely lamenting this, not to give way too much to the apparent indifference of the majority of the members, and thereby allow their own zeal to flag; but rather regard it as a reason for renewed effort. Let them be assured that the cause is of God, and will prevail: it is true this consummation may be retarded by the inconsistency of the professed followers of this cause, but this indifference will be overcome, and, in spite of all and every obstacle, the Temperance chariot will advance.

J. S. CLENDENNING, Sec.

Crowlandville, March 15, 1851.

SIR,—The aspect of affairs as regards the Temperance cause in this vicinity has undergone a very great change, especially within the last three months. On the 16th Nov. last, was organized "Rescue Division," No. 182, Sons of Temperance, in this village, (in the *Advocate* the location is marked "Cook's Mills,") with, I believe, but two members besides the officers. Signs of success for a month or more were rather dull: we met with some opposition—but a brighter day has begun to dawn, and the state of things bids fair for revolutionizing the community, and banishing the practices of the bacchanalian from the land. Our Division, I believe, now numbers fifty, several of whom have been habitual drinkers; and our prosperity has been such that we have increased at the rate of not less than twenty within the last three weeks; having ten more candidates proposed for initiation into the Order. On the 4th inst., the Ladies of this vicinity presented to this Division a large and splendid Bible, with a beautiful mahogany stand, suitably trimmed. The presentation took place in the Methodist Chapel, which was splendidly decorated with evergreens. Mrs. G. W. Cook represented her sex on the occasion, and delivered a very appropriate address, expressing their approval of the Order, and their warmest and most ardent wishes for the success of our undertaking—telling us that if we take this Book as the man of our counsel, and preserve un tarnished the motto of our Order, (Love, Purity, and Fidelity,) success will naturally follow; concluding with these lines—

"We heartily with you will join,
In putting King Alcohol down;
Our efforts with yours shall combine,
In dethroning and taking his crown."

Our respected chaplain, Rev. R. E. Tupper, replied to the address at some length, confining his remarks principally to the "subject of the Bible;" and I must say, it was one of the most eloquent and appropriate that I ever heard. Although the evening was dark and muddy, the house was crowded to overflowing, and the proceedings of the meeting were listened to with much interest, especially the able address of Mr. Homcs, which we trust left a favorable impression. It affords me much pleasure to say, that a few weeks since a Temperance Hotel was opened in this village, by a member of our Division, Brother Alexander Doan, to which we can safely recommend travellers and others who wish quiet as well as comfortable accommodations. Our Division Room (which will accommodate four times our present number) is an upper apartment of the above Temperance Hotel. The old Temperance society is well sustained by the "Sons," as well as by other good *lecturers*, of whom we have not a few. Regular monthly meetings are kept up and well attended—and have been for some considerable length of time. Although the proceedings of our Township Council have not appeared to be favorable to the "cause of humanity," yet but half the number of tavern licenses allowed by them has yet been applied for, nor does there appear to be anything to induce others to make application. Although most other townships have greatly lessened the number of certificates to teachers of schools of vice, seeing their damage to the community; and although our neighbors in Humberstone have said "No taverns," (success to their Council, and their example for others,) yet we cannot this year boast such things in Crowland; but we can indulge in the humble yet cheering opinion, that the proceedings of the present year will prove an effectual cure, and will in the end bring about a much desired revolution in the minds of the community. How are we

to effect the object at which we are all aiming? How are we to make men think as we do in these matters? Not by insulting them for differing in opinion with us—but by gentle means—persuasion instead of force; and by allowing our timely example and mild reasoning to wear off that veil of prejudice with which their minds seem to be covered.

G. W. COOKE, R. S. and Sec.

Vienna, March 17, 1851.

SIR,—On the 11th Feb., 1850, a Division was organized, which was named the "Pine Division," in Vienna, London District, C.W., and has steadily increased, till we now number 130, with fresh propositions every meeting. We have got in some very hard drinkers. At a village about 8 miles distant, a Division was organized about the same time with the "Pine," which is going on as well, and is called "Rising Sun Division." At one of the recent meetings of this Division, I was told there were to be 24 initiations; this looks like going ahead in this part of Canada. Yet we must work on, don't give up the ship.

R. N. COOK.

Peterboro' March 25, 1851.

SIR,—As I believe you to be a sincere friend to the cause of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, I send you a brief outline of the doings of Temperance in this town. For some years previous to the winter of 1849, the cause was in a languishing state; the few friends who still maintained their integrity were ready to say—Is there no help, is there none to rescue perishing man from a drunkard's grave—from a drunkard's hell?

B. Calendar, from Cobourg, very opportunely paid us a visit, and proposed forming a division of the Sons of Temperance. A public meeting was called in Rev. J. Gilmour's chapel, which was attended by some forty or fifty persons. Brother Calendar, and Rev. Mr. Howard addressed the meeting in an eloquent manner; the last named gentleman introducing many thrilling scenes that came under his own observation. The principles of the order were explained by brother Thatcher of Cobourg, and a request made that those favorable to the formation of a division would remain after the close of the meeting. Some eleven persons remained and signed an application for a charter, and a Division was organized on the 29th December, 1849.

As I before mentioned, the old society had, to all appearance, ceased to exist; but the Sons seemed to have touched its dormant powers with a talismanic wand, and roused the spirit of enquiry, as to the expediency of giving up the old and joining the new organization. A meeting was called to discuss the matter, and while it was under discussion many an anxious heart beat high with emotion as to the result, especially when the motion was put—Shall we give up the old ship, as it has been termed, and leave the many who, from one cause or other, are incapacitated from joining the Sons, to perish? or shall both societies be carried out? The vote resulted, to the delight of all, in the re-organization of the old Total Abstinence Society, and that indefatigable friend of Temperance, Rev. J. Gilmour, was chosen President, and Dr. Burnham, another champion in the cause, vice-President. Many of the Sons put down their names to encourage the undertaking, and we all wished them *God speed*.

On the 14th of March, 1850, we, according to previous arrangement, held a soiree, in order that the public might have an opportunity of knowing something of the doings of the Sons in

this and other places, some 200 persons attended. Among others, our worthy Mayor, Thomas Benson, Esq., who occupied the chair, and acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, but especially the Sons, when he intimated his intention of casting in his lot among us, which intimation he has redeemed, and has proved himself, in the discharge of the duties we from time to time have imposed on him, a worthy Son, and on whose influence and example, in the capacity of our highest civic officer, has been instrumental in gaining to our ranks several of our city fathers, and many other influential members of society.

In the month of June we resolved to have a public demonstration and Soiree, as many prejudicial reports had got abroad respecting our regalia; for the enemies of the cause will catch at any thing that will tend, in any way, to place us in an unfavorable light; but that objection being no longer tenable, they have resorted to one which I think will be as little likely to succeed as the former—that is styling us rebels, and why, sir? because we wear a white collar, and a rosette of white, red and blue. These very men might also, with the same degree of propriety, enter a protest against our *British soldiers* wearing white cross-belts, (as was beautifully illustrated by a speaker at a late soiree in the township of Cavan.) We are rebels to what? Not to our Queen and country, but to the drinking usages of the day.

The soiree was well attended; some 400 sat down to tea in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, it being kindly given for the occasion, was fitted up very tastefully with wreaths of evergreen, and interspersed with rosettes of the tri-color of our order. In rear of the speakers, and on each side of the chair, were suspended the portraits of our beloved Victoria, and the Prince consort. His honor Judge Hall, occupied the chair. The speakers were the Rev. Mr. Gilmour, Rev. Mr. Rodgers, Rev. Mr. Howard, Rev. Mr. Winterbotham, and Thomas Benson, Esq., Mayor.

Our Division increased, so that our room was too small, and a committee was appointed to look out for another one. They succeeded in renting a room from Mr. James Edwards, long known as a friend to temperance, which was publicly dedicated to temperance. Brother Thomas Benson, D. G. of this county officiating. We are still increasing; our number is now 130, with a flourishing section of Cadets, who number over 60, and we hope shortly to have a union of the Daughters of Temperance organized, an application for a charter having been forwarded some time since to the proper authorities.

Although we have cause of rejoicing, yet there remains much to be done; for while we have gained many who even debased themselves lower than the brute that perisheth, and have raised them up from the degradation of their fallen condition, and who are now clothed and sitting in their right mind, there are still many to be reclaimed; but I trust by united exertion, ultimately, to see our society pervade all over our land, until our country shall be free.

The Total Abstinence Society held their anniversary on last Thursday evening, in the Baptist Chapel—Rev. Mr. Gilmour in the chair. The report, a most cheering one, was ably got up, 200 names appear on the books, and this in one year. Rev. Mr. Rodger was chosen President, and Dr. Burman, vice-President, so you see by this that temperance is again occupying that place which it ought, and which it ultimately will everywhere.

E. J. NESBITT.

Port Robinson, March 28, 1851.

SIR,—Our Division is in a flourishing condition considering the opposition we had to encounter. There were four tavern stands in this village, but last evening one of the tavern keepers

united with our "Division," and the sign, with its golden letters, which were wont to entice men to their ruin, has been taken down. The three taverns that remains are not doing much, and the time draws nigh when they will feel the influence of our Order. It is indeed a noble cause, and may its soldiers ever have a stout heart and a strong arm.—Our motto is onward. M. E.

To the Editor of the Temperance Advocate.

SIR,—It appears that the Groggery-keepers, scattered like snow flakes through the City, are in a desperate rage at the provisions of the Temperance bill. They are unwilling to lose the opportunity of dograding, brutifying their fellow-creatures, and by some unaccountable coincidence, their work is strengthened by the advocacy of the *Herald* and other papers, who, by their occasional articles, delight rather to promote than discourage intemperance.

If the Temperance bill be an indifferent one, that is no reason why the papers alluded to—the conductors of public morals and prosperity, who are justly indignant at drunken election rioters—should embrace every occasion to frown at the efforts of Teetotalers.

It is "strong drink" that gives efficacy to mobs, gets notoriety to the worthless and mischievous, and furnishes so much unpleasant work for Grand Jurics.

In the neighborhood of the wharves and Canal, the "sinks of iniquity" that are open to entrap the unwary and manufacture drunkards, are truly fearful, especially during the business season. Aside the Trinity House, there is a small place, occupied in winter as a cow or horse shed. When the immigrants and Sailors make their appearance, it is turned into a tavern.

Every summer witnesses the death of one or more of the sailors by drowning, while making their way from these dens to their vessels, and yet the soul deadened keepers impudently and daringly ask their neighbors for a certificate of character, that they may continue disseminating death around them.

Endeavor, Mr. Editor, to persuade the *Herald* and some of his contemporaries to give the community the fruits of their honest judgments in this important matter, and not to allow their editorials to be influenced by "tal." advertisements of Brewers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

Then we may, in the course of time, calculate on a better Bill, greater success against these miserable places, more orderly elections, and have more cause to admire a free press—free to expose the wrong and uphold the right. C.

Montreal, April 10, 1841.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—30th ult, Mrs John Hutchinson, of twin sons. 7th inst, the wife of Mr R J Morgan, (People's Line of Steamers), of a son. 9th inst, Mrs Win Hodgson, of a son.

Ayr—24th ult, the wife of Mr Robert Wythe, of a Daughter.

Cote St Antoine—5th inst, Mrs Kinnear, of a son.

Galt—20th ult, the wife of Mr Alexander H Mouat, of a Son.

Hamilton—1st inst, the wife of Mr Robert Kneeshaw, (druggist), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—3d inst, by Rev William Rintoul, AM, Mr Joseph Wilson, to Miss Rachel Johnson.

Borneton—24th ult, by Rev J Green, Mr S Page, of Newbury, Vt, to Lucinda, fourth daughter of L Baldwin, Esq. 30th ult, by the same, Mr Israel Martin, to Miss Adeline Gould.

Eigenville—30th ult, by Rev T Piao, Mr D A Ruttan, to Miss Martha Shirrey, both of Loberorough.

Richmond—30th ult, by Rev D Brown, Mr George Baldwin, to Miss Margaret Doney.

DEATHS.

Brooklyn, NY—10th inst, of small-pox, Andrew, youngest son of Mr James Mine, of the Bible Depository, Montreal, aged 18 years.

New Bedford, Mass—31st ult, Mrs Margaret Kugonr, aged 83 years, mother-in-law of the Rev John Girdwood, late of Montreal.

Port Colborne—25th ult, Eleather, daughter of Mr Luther Boardman, aged 15 years.

Monies received for "Advocate," on account of parties residing out of Montreal.

1849.—Marshville, C M 2s 6d; L'Original, C J 2s 6d; Vienna, R N C 2s 6d; Oshawa, M P 2s 6d.

1850.—Prince Edward Island, G W 7s 6d; Cowansville, R S 2s 6d; Guelph, G W A 2s 6d; Bayham, J K, A P, M L, W V A M, T G, jr, J G, J C 2s 6d each; Gananoque, D A, W S M'D, Hon J M'D, G M, W B, S K P, R A, Miss M'D, J R R, R R, J L, R B 2s 6d each; Bytown, Mr P, J C 2s 6d each, S F 1s 3d; Marshville, C M 2s 6d; Dundas, J S, M H, M F, E H, J F H, A M, J R H, R S, J E 2s 6d each; Oshawa, A H, M P 2s 6d each; Beamsville, A B, D P 2s 6d each; Amherstburgh, T A, A W, W C, A C, A C 2s 6d each; Colchester, S A 2s 6d; Hommingford, W M, J O, J G, J S, M H, Dr F S V, A R, W S 2s 6d each; Guelph, Rev R J W 2s 6d; Morven, F K, J S 2s 6d each; East Farnham, A P H 2s 6d; Gosfield, T C, A B, R B 2s 6d each; Caledon, S J W 2s 6d; Drummondville, J S 2s 6d; Coteau Landing, W D, W G, J W, M W, J M R 2s 6d each; Avlmer, C P 2s 6d; Huntingdon, Mr H 2s 6d; L'Original, C P T, C J 2s 6d each; Vankleek Hill, Mrs M K, Dr S 2s 6d each; Kemptville, R K, T M 2s 6d each; Kilmarnock, Miss J M C 2s 6d; Merrickville, W B P, H D S 2s 6d each; Smith's Falls, Rev W A 2s 6d; Bytown, R H, C B 2s 6d each; Russell, W H 15s; Oxford, J R J 2s 6d; Vienna, R N C 2s 6d.

1851.—Portneuf, P S 30s; Chambly, H W D 2s 6d; St Sylvestre, S O, J S, Mr M 2s 6d each; Compton, R Tent, 15s; Orillia, Miss W 2s 6d; Lancaster, T R 2s 6d; St Andrews, A S 2s 6d; Waterloo, Kingston, J S 2s 6d; Portland, Kingston, J B B, J K 2s 6d each; Jackson's Mills, W R A 2s 6d; Waterloo, E W, J F W 2s 6d each; Prince Edward Island, G W 40s; Edwardsburgh, Dr W F G, J S, C C 2s 6d each, J A B 7s 6d; Cowansville, Rev D C 2s 6d; Chatham, J S 2s 6d; Guelph, G W A, J B, J H, G M, H G H, C J H, G O, J G, W H, W C, S H 2s 6d each; Vienna, G W 2s 6d; Bayham, J A, N H, C F, J H, J L, N S, O W 2s 6d each; Bytown, J C, C G, A A, J D 2s 6d each; Vankleek Hill, H C 2s 6d; Pembroke, Mrs P W 2s 6d; Marshville, C M, L M 2s 6d each; Waterloo, G H, J R C 2s 6d each; Dundas, C H, Mr C, N H D 2s 6d each; Cumberland, A P 2s 6d; Dunham, O D 2s 6d; London, Rev J S 5s; Russelltown, J A 2s 6d; Elora, J M, 7s 6d, S C 2s 6d; Oshawa, J C 2s 6d; Bath, E W, J C, J D, W M, F P, G H R, J W, T C J, E A 2s 6d each; Beamsville, R K, J C K, W C, G H, W H, J B, J M L, Dr G, J J R, M, Rev W H, H E, J S C, B R 2s 6d each; Easton's Corners, W H, G B 2s 6d each; Columbus, T M, J T, G S, J M, J S 2s 6d each; Nowton, B H 2s 6d; Pembroke, Rev Mr M 2s 6d; Kingston, Miss M W, E S, J E, jr, J G, W C, J B, S F, T W, Capt S, Col L 2s 6d each; Gananoque, Miss E M P 2s 6d; England, R B 2s 6d; St Johns, E H 2s 6d; Amherstburgh, J D, J N, sen, T N, A B, T B, W E, W F, J P, J G, R H, H W, Miss W M, T P, J E, H B, S H, W M G, J W, A H, P T, W M, G G, J W; J B, W A, J G 2s 6d each, J S 10s, W & A B 2s 6d; Colchester, D I, S I, A L, S W, J B, A F, C Q, J F, S A 2s 6d each; Berlin, C F, J B C, C K, H B B, T S, W A, I W, F G M, T H, M C, D M, S W 2s 6d each, T A Society 5s; Eramosa, W H 2s 6d; Waterloo, T J O 2s 6d; Centreville, C S S, J N L 2s 6d each; Camden East, C S 2s 6d; Mill Creek, Miss W, G S 2s 6d each; Kingston, H M K, F G, C J, F H, Qr Mr Sergt S, J R, A G, J A, G B 2s 6d each; Spike's Corners, A M G 2s 6d; Sydenham, I K 2s 6d; Newburgh, T P, L P, A G, J C 2s 6d each; Guelph, P K, J S, W P, J P, Mrs A M C 2s 6d each; Delaware, E H 2s 6d; Westminster, J O, J B, M S, S H, J D, S S, H F, F M K, A F 2s 6d each; Bedford, S W S 2s 6d; Pike River, N S 2s 6d; Morven F K, Rev T P, D W F 2s 6d each; Louisville, E P, E C D, J S, A J C S 2s 6d each; East Farnham, S K, D F K, J T, G C H, A P H 2s 6d each; Seneca, W W, Rev Dr F 2s 6d each; Bellamy's Mills, J K, J B, G M G, W G, J T 2s 6d each; Ramsay, D R, W L, E T, J B, W Y, W H, P Y, W P, Miss S L, Mrs A T, A L 2s 6d each, Rev D M A 5s; Gosfield, T O, A B, R B 2s 6d each; London, W B, J M 23rd Regt, Sergt T N 23rd Regt, G K, J W R, H O B 2s 6d each; Caledon, A M G, T B, H F, W N, S J, S H, J C, W M, N C 2s 6d each; Drummondville, J S 2s 6d; Waterloo, A M 2s 6d; Avlmer, C P, J K, R B, W P T, E H, W A E M, F P, W B D 2s 6d each; Vienna, A B 2s 6d; Huntingdon, Mr H 2s 6d; Petite Cote, H C 2s 6d; Cummingsburg, R B T, J C, W F, J H, R R, T P, R A, W M, J P, G 2s 6d each; Demoroi-

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