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## THE CANADA

# TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

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

VOL. XVIII.]

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 16, 1852.

No. 4

### Sixteenth Annual Report of the Montreal Temperance Society.

This meeting took place on Monday evening, 2nd February, in the Wesleyan Church, Great St. James Street. The President of the Society, Mr. John Dougall, occupied the chair, and ably conducted the proceedings. The audience was numerous, respectable, and apparently deeply interested; and the speakers were argumentative and convincing. The Report, which will be found below, was read by Mr. J. C. Becket, Cor. Secretary. The list of resolutions appended indicate the names of the speakers who took a part in the exercises. Upon the whole this was one of the best Temperance Anniversary Meetings that the Society has held.

#### REPORT.

The operations of this Society since last Annual Meeting have not been numerous, but they present some points of great interest, which will be noticed in their order.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPERANCE TRACTS.

The last report contained a recommendation to employ a Temperance Visitor, or Tract Distributor for this city, and in pursuance thereof, this Committee shortly afterwards engaged the services, in that capacity, of Mr. John Ritchie, who labored for about three months. His reports showed a very large number of visits paid, and 57,600 pages of temperance tracts were distributed; an amount of seed, which, it is hoped, has produced fruits already, and will yet produce more.

#### TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

Mr. Duclou, the well known and respected proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, having announced his intention of opening his House on Temperance principles on the 1st of May last; the Committee had great pleasure in aiding him to celebrate that important occasion by a Soiree, and also to recommend and advertise his house in various ways as one which enjoyed their confidence, both on account of its general good management and the upright character of its owner, which was a guarantee that he would make it really what it professed to be, a Teetotal House. The Committee are happy now to add their testimony to the fidelity with which Mr. Duclou has carried out his principles, to congratulate him on the success of his experiment, and to bespeak for his House increased patronage. It is hoped that no long time will elapse ere they may be able to add other Hotels in the city to the list, as Temperance Houses.

#### THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

This great convocation of the Temperance men of North America was attended by two delegates from the Montreal Society,—one from the Montreal Young Men's Temperance Society, and one from the Howard Division Sons of Temperance—

in all, four. The meetings of the Convention proved exceedingly profitable and interesting, and the principles there agreed upon mark a new era in the Temperance Reformation. The best mode of protecting Society against Intemperance by Legislation was the great theme of discussion; and the Delegates were unanimously in favor of the Maine Law, in its substantial features. It would be out of place here to expatiate upon that law, but we cannot allow the opportunity to pass without recommending it to the attention of Canada, as the most effectual remedy yet devised for the evils of Intemperance. One of the recommendations of the Saratoga Convention was, that delegates should, on their return home, hold meetings to explain its proceedings to their constituents. A meeting was accordingly held in Montreal, at which the delegates reported, and which was favored with an address from Judge Marshall, of Halifax.

It may be remarked here, that one of the most effective speakers at Saratoga, was Dr. Jewett, whose explanations concerning the principles and operation of the Maine Law were most lucid and convincing, and it gives this Committee great satisfaction to know that that distinguished speaker has been engaged by the Young Men's Society for a series of lectures, to be delivered in this city, commencing next week.

Your Committee felt much satisfaction in being the agents to secure a second visit from John B. Gough to Canada, last fall. Mr. Gough lectured a week in Montreal with distinguished success, and afterwards proceeded to fulfil other engagements along the Ottawa and through Canada West. By the time he reached Kingston, however, the weather was so inclement, and his health so precarious, that he was compelled to postpone his appointments farther West, until next spring, when we hope he may be in health and strength to resume his beneficent career.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee cannot close this brief report without indicating some objects to which they think special attention should be turned during the ensuing year, among which are:

1st. The employment of a Temperance Visitor and Tract Distributor for the city. This is deemed a very efficient agency to advance the cause, and should, in the opinion of the Committee, be a prominent object with their successors.

2nd. The opening of public fountains, for the use of emigrants, strangers and laborers, about the wharves, markets, and other places of public resort, in large cities, should be strenuously urged upon the civic authorities. As without them, every one who requires to quench thirst must go into a dram shop. We consider it quite in place here to notice the promptitude with which our civic authorities accepted and acted upon a suggestion on this subject from temperance friends, and while we thank them for what they have done, we would venture to hope that

it is but a first instalment—the wants of this city, in this respect, being but partially supplied.

3rd. The encouragement of the Temperance press, and Temperance Hotels, when well conducted, should surely be presented before Temperance men in the light of a duty.

4th. The futility of all attempts to regulate a traffic, which is in itself an evil, has been rendered so apparent by experience, that such attempts may be regarded as unworthy the attention of temperance men, whose strength might efficiently be concentrated on prohibitory legislation.

#### OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Young Men's Temperance Society of this city, is regarded by your Committee with peculiar favor and interest, as an agency exceedingly well adapted for carrying on the Temperance Reformation to a successful issue. The labors of Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, and other organisations have also been productive of extensive results.

#### OTHER COUNTRIES.

The United States is moving almost in a body in favor of the Maine Temperance Law, which the present year will probably see substantially introduced into some other States.

England is also making efforts in the right direction, under the auspices of able leaders; but we regret to say that the Temperance cause has there taken comparatively slight hold yet among the most influential classes.

Scotland appears to be at last waking up to the pernicious effect of her drinking usages, as will be seen by the following extract from a Scottish paper:—

DR. GUTHRIE ON NEW YEAR'S DRINKING.—The tract written by Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, against "New Year's Drinking," issued by the Scottish Association for Suppressing Drunkenness, keeps two sets of types and two presses continually working night and day. On Saturday, 400,000 had been sold. Paper has since been sent to the printers to throw off 400,000 more, making the astonishing number of 800,000 copies. Nor is it considered at all certain that this enormous impression will be sufficient to meet the demand.

#### CONCLUSION.

The Committee, in conclusion, would still, as heretofore, ascribe all that has been accomplished of good, in the Temperance enterprise, to the Lord; and earnestly call upon all engaged in it, to look up to Him in prayer for His guidance and blessing.

Moved by the Rev. W. TAYLOR, D.D., seconded by the Rev. J. M. LOUD:—

Resolved, 1.—That the Report now read be adopted and printed under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by the Rev. A. F. SPALDING, seconded by JACOB DEWITT, Esq.:—

Resolved, 2.—That the continual progress of the Temperance Cause, and the variety of instruments raised up to advocate it, are causes of devout thankfulness to the Almighty, whose hand we rejoice to recognise in every good result that has been accomplished.

Moved by the Rev. D. FRASER, seconded by the Rev. J. M. KILLICAN:—

Resolved, 3.—That the Cause of Temperance is dependent upon, and auxiliary to the cause of religion, and therefore should never be separated from it, by the action of either Temperance or Religious men.

Moved by Rev Mr. REID, seconded by Rev W. SCOTT, and supported by the Rev. Dr. CANNON:—

Resolved, 4.—That in a case of public and grievous injury, legislation to abate the nuisance, may be rightfully invoked.—That the sale of intoxicating drinks is such an injury—and that the prin-

ciple of the "Maine Liquor Law," is earnestly recommended to the people of Canada as the appropriate remedy.

Moved by HENRY VENNOR, Esq., seconded by T. M. TAYLOR, Esq.:—

Resolved, 5.—That the following gentlemen be the Office-Bearers and Committee of the Society for the ensuing year:—

**President:—**JOHN DOUGALL.

**Vice-Presidents:—**

Rev. W. Taylor, D.D.  
" H. Wilkes, D.D.  
" John McLoud.  
" F. H. Marling.  
" W. Squire.  
" D. Fraser.

Rev. A. F. Spalding.  
James Court.  
Jacob DeWitt.  
James R. Orr.  
Henry Lyman.

**Treasurer:—**H. E. BENSON.

**Cor. Secretary:—**JOHN C. BECKET.

**Rec. Secretary:—**JOHN BRODIE.

**Committee:—**

Samuel Hedge,  
John McWatters,  
D. P. Janes,  
Charles Alexander,  
J. Cooper,  
Charles P. Watson,  
Robert Campbell,  
P. LeSueur,

N. M. Bockus,  
W. C. Hyatt,  
John Hilton,  
John Sinclair,  
H. A. Nelson,  
J. Adams Mathewson,  
C. F. Smithers.

The Collection amounted to £7 19s 9d.

#### The Pledge.—Chapter IV.

What James Latimer proposed to do, he did not mention to any one, after he had briefly informed Mary of what was in his mind. She left, according to previous arrangement, on Monday morning, and he went to work with soberer feelings than he had known for some time. His thoughts were, for most of the day, with the gentle girl whose influence upon him had been for good, ever since happier circumstances than his life had known, had brought them together in the same family. He could not have believed, but for this experience, that so much that made his days pass pleasantly, had depended upon her.

After tea, on that very evening, James, without mentioning to any one the purpose that was in his mind, went out and proceeded to that part of the town where the largest number of low grog shops and eating houses were situated. He entered the first that came in his way, and going up to the bar, behind which stood a man, waiting to mix his liquid poisons for the destruction of his fellow men, said—

"Do you know a man named Arlington?"

"Don't I?" replied the man, facetiously.

"Have you seen him to day?"

"I guess so."

"Was he here?"

"Yes."

"At what time?"

"About an hour ago, I reckon. What do you want with him?"

"I should like to find him."

"He's a rum customer!" said the man, with a vulgar laugh.

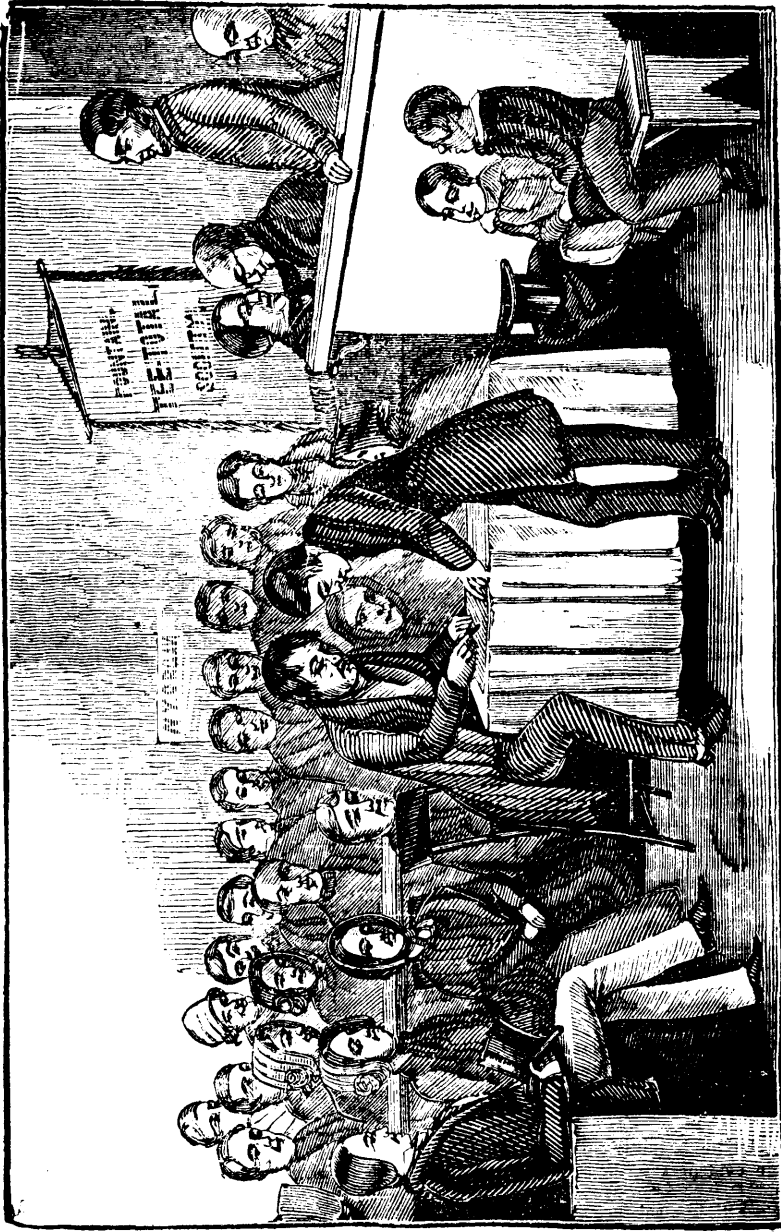
"Who's that?" asked a person, who was sitting in the bar-room, getting up and coming forward.

"Arlington," was replied.

"Oh! yes, Pretty much of a bruiser. Is he about in these parts again?"

"Yes; he's been loafing about Newark for several days," replied the rum-seller. "He's been in several times to try and get a dram without the money; but I know him of old, and have wet his whistle too often for nothing. Poor devil! It's most time he died off."

James had been familiar, at one period, with such coarse, unfeeling allusions to poor, fallen and degraded men, by those who had a large share of the responsibility of their ruin; but now the words of the rum-seller fell with a painful shock upon his ears.



MARY ARLINGTON'S FATHER SIGNS THE PLEDGE THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF JAMES LATIMER.

He waited to hear no more, but turned away and left the grogery. Only a few doors off, he came to another sink of depravity and vice, into which he entered, and asked the same question. As he mentioned the name of Arlington, a voice growled out from the corner of the room—

"Who wants me, ha?"

Latimer turned, and recognized the person he had seen reeling along the street on the day before. He had been lying upon a bench, and was getting up as the young man's eyes rested upon him.

"Who wants me, ha?" was repeated.

"I do," replied James, going up to him.

"You do! Pray, who are you?"

"A friend, I hope."

"Indeed! Then if you are a friend, just treat for the sake of old acquaintance. I'd treat you—upon my word I would—but, I pledge you my honor, I've not got a sixpence to bless myself with."

And as the poor sot said this, he turned his vest pockets inside out in proof of his assertion.

"Oh, never mind the treat now," replied James. "But come with me. I've something very particular to say to you."

"Say it here, then. It's a very good place. But do, for heaven's sake, call for a couple of glasses. We can go into a box all to ourselves, and have a comfortable time of it. That's a clever soul."

And the poor creature looked imploringly at James. The fact was, he had not a copper in his pocket, and as no grog-seller would give him either food or drink, he had neither eaten any thing nor taken a glass of liquor since morning. The consequence was, that he was almost mad from an insatiate desire for the old stimulus. James saw that his hand, which in his earnestness he had placed upon his arm, was trembling nervously.

"I'll tell you what I will do," the young man said after reflecting a moment.

"What will you do?"

"Have you eaten anything to-day?"

"No; not a mouthful. But I don't feel at all hungry."

"No matter if you don't. You must eat, or you will die. If you'll have a cup of strong coffee and a plate of hot oysters, I will order them for you."

"Thank you, sir! thank you, sir! But never mind the coffee. Hot punch will do just as well, and better too."

"No. You've had punches enough. I'll order coffee, if you say the word."

"Very well. Let it be coffee then," replied the besotted creature, in a disappointed voice.

James ordered coffee and oysters, and asked, at the same time, if there wasn't a room in which they could be alone, as he had something particular to say to Arlington. The bar-keeper showed them to a room up stairs, to which the coffee and oysters came in due time. It was not until both had disappeared, and the man's mind was in a calmer and more rational state, that James sought to make some impression upon him.

"You feel better now, a great deal, I am sure," he said familiarly.

"There's no doubt of that. But, young man, who are you? and what do you want with me? I never saw you before," said Arlington, his face becoming serious.

"Nor I you, till yesterday," said James.

"Till yesterday! Where did you see me yesterday?"

"Staggering along the street, too much intoxicated to see or heed any one."

"Humph! But who told you my name?"

"Your daughter Mary."

The whole manner of Arlington instantly changed. He looked surprised, and there were evidences of the passage through his mind of painful thoughts.

"Did she see me?" he asked, in a subdued voice.

"I was walking with her, when you came suddenly reeling past. Ah, sir! If you could have seen how she was struck down! If you could have witnessed the darkening of her innocent face, as the shadow of your presence fell upon her, you would curse the cup of confusion, and throw it from you forever."

An expression of anguish came over the countenance of Arlington, and his frame trembled violently.

"Poor Mary!" pursued James. "It was like a heavy blow upon her heart! Ah, sir! How can you turn away from one

who would love you with the fondness of such a child? How can you keep forever dark, the home that was once made bright by her presence?"

"Young man!" exclaimed Arlington, suddenly rising up. "Who are you, that comes to me with words like those? What do you mean? I will not suffer such language."

"I am one who would save you from ruin," replied James, in a soothing voice. "It is for this that I have sought you out."

"It is in vain, young man," said Arlington, resuming his seat. "I cannot reform."

"Have you ever tried?" asked James.

"Tried! Heaven knows how often I have tried," replied the man in a sad voice. "But it's no use. I have been a drinking man so long that I have lost all power over myself."

"Oh no. You err there. I have seen men who were as far gone as you are, reform and become perfectly sober."

"I've tried, sir—I've tried; but it's no use," objected Arlington. "If I thought there was any hope—"

"Hope! You have every thing to hope!" said James in a cheerful voice. "Come with me; and I will show you that there is hope."

"Come where?"

"Come away from here. There is no hope for you in a place like this. You must breathe a purer and better atmosphere, if you expect to get power over the dreadful appetite that has cursed you and your family with a most direful curse."

James arose, and moved towards the door as he thus spoke. Arlington felt a sphere of attraction towards the young man, and arising also, followed him down stairs and from the house. When in the street, James put his hand upon the arm of the man he was so earnestly seeking to rescue from the hands of the spoiler, while yet a remnant of the human form remained in his mind, and said—

"A little way from here are some friends of mine, who have met to devise the ways and means of helping men like you to reform themselves. Go with me."

Arlington stopped short.

"What is it?" he asked. "A temperance meeting?"

"Yes."

"I can't go there."

"Why not?" asked James.

"I don't believe in these temperance reforms."

"Why don't you?"

"They're no good."

"No good?"

"No. They're just got up by the few to get money out of the many."

"So the Rumsellers say. But even if this were so, you had better pay a dollar or two a year to be made a sober man, than give to the rumseller nearly every thing you can earn, in order to be made a miserable drunkard."

"I never thought of that," said Arlington, a little staggered by such a knock-down argument.

"But it is a very plain way of looking at the matter. And as for temperance societies being got up for the purpose of putting money into the pockets of the few at the expense of the many—it is a base slander. Temperance societies really put money into the pockets of the many. The drinking man who unites himself with men banded together for their own good and the good of their fellows, saves money by it. At the end of a year, he is astonished at the result."

"I don't think I would like to sign a pledge. I am afraid I would break it."

"Never mind any thing about the pledge, man. Come with me to this temperance meeting, and see and hear for yourself."

"I'd rather not." And Arlington neld back.

"No matter then. But walk on with me. I have a good many things to say to you."

And they moved slowly along, young Latimer taking the direction of a temperance hall, and using all the means that presented themselves to his mind, in order to beget in Arlington a willingness to go to the meeting that was held on that night. Happily, his efforts proved successful, and the miserable effigy of humanity, whose race, had he continued longer to drink, was nearly run, went in with him, and sat down near the door.

There happened to be a lecturer from another place there that evening—a man who had great power as a speaker to interest the common mind. His address, which was begun soon after Arling-

ton came in, was mostly made up of narrations by experience of a deeply pathetic character. Some of the incidents he related came home to the mind of the poor drunkard with startling effect. In more than one picture, drawn with graphic power, he saw himself so plainly, that there were moments when he felt that he alone was meant.

All the while, the eyes of James Latimer, who sat a little apart from him, were fixed upon him with anxious interest. He saw that the mind of Arlington was reached, and he felt his bosom glow with the hope of saving him. Particularly did the lecturer dwell upon the power of the pledge—upon the strength given to the mind by association—and related many instances where drunkards, who had fallen almost as low as a man could fall, had been reclaimed, and were now happily united with their families. In closing his address, he described a case wonderfully similar to that of Arlington's; and drew a sun-bright picture of the family re-union that took place, soon after the husband and father signed the pledge. Latimer saw that the father of Mary was deeply moved by this. When the lecturer, after holding up a pledge, urged the poor drunkard to come forward and with the stroke of a pen emancipate himself from the power of evil, he saw Arlington move, as if urged by a strong impulse to go up and declare himself free. In a moment the young man was at his side.

"Come!" he said, in a gentle yet earnest voice. Arlington arose as if by instinct, and went forward with James by his side. A deep and solemn stillness pervaded the room. There were many present who knew the history of the repentant man, and those who did not, read a sad enough history in his marred countenance and miserable garments.

With a trembling hand he took the pen, and subscribed the pledge that Latimer had taken hold of and held firmly to the table.

"Thank God!" burst, involuntarily, from the lips of the young man, as the pen dropped from the fingers of Arlington. And many a piously-uttered "Amen," answered to the fervent ejaculation.

### New-Year's Drinking.

BY REV. THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.

The Duke of Wellington, during the Peninsular War, heard that a large magazine of wine lay on his line of march. He feared more for his men from barrels of wine than batteries of cannon, and instantly despatched a body of troops to knock every wine barrel on the head.

Christmas and the New Year we fear as much. Like him, we cannot remove the temptation—shut the dram shop, and break the whisky bottle—but we are sure that, unless you will be persuaded to avoid it, the approaching seasons will prove fatal to the life of some and the virtue of many. At no other season of the year does our town present sights so distressing and so disgusting. Well may Christians pray, and parents weep, and our churches be hung in black;—there are more young men and women ruined, more bad habits contracted, and more souls lost then, than at any other season of the year.

We never see a man, or—oh, shame!—a woman, with their whisky bottle and with their "happy new year," pressing drink upon others, without thinking of that old murderer Joab, when, taking Amasa by the beard, and saying, "Art thou in health, my brother?" he stabbed him under the fifth rib. You intend no ill. No more does the fool who casts firebrands, saying, "It is in sport, it is in sport." You know that in thousands of cases these customs lead to ill, and issue in ruin.

What unlooked-for mischief comes of the drinking customs, we saw a melancholy instance of but last Martinmas.—Late in the evening of the day after the Term, a young woman knocked at our door. Her good clothes were all dragged in the mire, and the traces of the night's debauch were visible in an otherwise comely countenance. It was sad to see her, but sadder still her story.

She rose on the morning before a decent servant, with wages, and character, and virtue, and self-respect, the respected child of respectable parents. She was afraid to face them; and now she stood, a lost, shameless creature, begging for pity and a shelter. She had left her place, and on her way to another met with some companions; they persuaded her to taste a little spirits, and then a little more, and still a little more, till, first maddened, and then stupefied with drink, she became insensible, and woke to

find herself robbed and ruined. What a revolution drink and these four-and-twenty hours had wrought in her history! It reminds us of a stone which our hand has loosened on the hill-top—first it moves a little, then, caught by a tuft of grass or bush of heather, it halts an instant, then moves again, and now begins to roll slowly, then quickly, then it flies, then it leaps madlike on, till at length it thunders down on some rock below, and is shivered into a hundred fragments.

Twenty years ago, while a clergyman was sitting at his book on a beautiful summer afternoon, he heard a foot on the gravel, and saw the shadow of a passenger cast on the glossy leaves and beautiful flowers of a China rose-bush, which served as his window screen. The servant came to say, that one calling himself an old college acquaintance was in the kitchen; and there—for he declined to enter the room—in old rusty black, out at the knees and elbows, with his head hanging down, stood a beggar—in whose haggard face he traced the features of one whom he had known as a most accomplished student, the pride of his parents and family, and once the envy of many. Degraded in his own eyes, he would not lift up his head, nor speak, nor stay, but, clutching at the offered charity, he hurried off—a man who might have adorned a pulpit, now a vagabond on the earth, cast off by all his friends, to die by a dike-side, and be laid, with no regrets, in a drunkard's grave.

But three weeks ago, on going up the High Street, a sudden start and the rapid turning away of a face, called my attention to one who had reached the lowest infamy. In her swollen and bloated features I recognised one whom I had known in better days, and had last seen when, five years ago, I prayed beside her mother's dying bed, in the garret-story of a high tenement of the Cowgate. From her childhood she had been the widow's best earthly comfort—the little owl of her bosom—and I have heard her mother, who blessed God for the fair opening of that flower, tell, with tears of joy in her eyes, how Mary sang her hymns, and with what power she prayed to God in their lonely home. Happily now for her, the mother lies at rest in the Greyfriars Churchyard; but her Mary, who, from a Sabbath-school scholar had grown up into a Sabbath-school teacher, walks the High Street, another victim added to the thousands whose first fall often dates from these festive seasons—who begin with a glass, and end with a bottle.

Our larger towns are becoming a disgrace to Scotland; and our country, with its old character for piety and sobriety hanging in threadbare rags upon its back, is becoming a disgrace to the empire. We have small hopes from Justices of Peace or Members of Parliament. If this evil is to be stopped—these waters dammed up and driven back—it must be through the blessing of God by you—the people themselves; and to you, therefore, we presume to make this appeal; the necessities of the case are our apology.

We wish you, indeed, a happy new year. We are not the enemies, but, on the contrary, the friends of every recreation and amusement which can exhilarate the spirits, and give a tone of cheerfulness to the mind, and health to the body. These would help our cause instead of hindering it. In innocent sports, excursions to the country, visits to museums, gardens, picture-galleries, public buildings, let such amusements be sought and enjoyed; but against drinking-places and customs let every master warn his workmen,—every mistress her servants—every man and mother their children. At this season let all be specially on their guard—their motto this:—"Touch not, Taste not, Handle not." Let the readers of this paper resolve to do what they can, by their example, influence, and advice, to stop this annual debauchery.—Offer no spirits—refuse them when offered.

"Be not partakers of other men's sins."

"Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall."

A PECK BY A BEAK.—A poor pedlar indignantly demanding why a man cannot hawk goods without a license in this land of liberty, is informed, by a justice of the peace, that liberty is not license.

FINANCE.—Why is the poorest inhabitant of the metropolis comparatively rich?—Because he is a capitalist.

COMFORT FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS.—Whatever may be the effect of Free Trade on the price of corn, it certainly will not prevent the people at large from kneading bread.

## What will you have?

BY J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D.

After a day's work of calculation and copying I was under the necessity of waiting an hour in the taproom of a tavern, to secure the services of a mail-guard, who was to carry a parcel for my employers. Amidst the smoke, the spitting, and the clatter of a crowd of inn-haunters, I could not but find some subjects for reflection.

The presiding genius of the bar was a bloated, whiskered young man, whom I had long known as the abandoned son of a deceased friend. I sighed, and was silent. Ever and anon, as one after another, or squads of two or three, approached his shrine to receive and empty their glasses, and deposit their sixpences, I heard the short peremptory formula of the Bacchanal minister—"What will you have? Brandy? gin? punch? What will you have?" And the victims severally made their bids for a smaller, a cocktail, a sling, or a julep, as the case might be. The constant repetition of the "form in that case made and provided" set me upon a drowsy meditation on the pregnant question, *What will you have?* "Methinks I can answer the question," said I to myself, as I cast a glance around the murky apartment. And first to the young shoemaker who, with a pair of newly-finished boots, is asking for "grog." What will you have? Young man, you will soon have an empty pocket.

There is a trembling, ragged man with livid spots under the eyes. He is a machine-maker, and has lodgings in the house. What will you have? Ah! the bar-keeper knows without an answer; he takes gin and water. Poor man! I also know what you will have. Already you have been twice at death's door; and the gin will not drive off that chill. You will have typhus fever.

The glasses are washed out, not cleansed, in the slop tub under the bar-shelf. Now a fresh bevy comes up, segar in hand. Gentlemen, what will you have? I supply the answer for myself. The baker there will have an *apoplexy* or a *sudden fall* in his shop. That tailor in green glasses will have *consumption*. And I fear that the three idlers in their train will have the next epidemic that shall sweep off our refuse drunkards.

Sorry, indeed, am I to see in this place Mr. Scantling, the cooper. Not to speak of himself, I have reason to believe that both his grown sons are beginning to drink. He looks about him suspiciously. Now he has plucked up courage. He takes whisky. —You will have a pair of *drunken sons*.

That young fellow in the green frock-coat and colored neck-cloth is a musician, a man of reading and the husband of a lovely English woman. He takes his glass with the air of a Greek drinking hemlock. You will have a *heart-broken wife*.

What! is that lad of fifteen going to the bar? He is; and he tosses off his Cognac with an air. You will have an *early death*. The old man that totters out of the door has doubtless come hither to drown his grief. His last son has died in prison from the effects of a brawl in a theatre. Wretched old man. You will have the *halter of a suicide*.

I must take the rest in mass, for it is Saturday night, and the throng increases. The bar-keeper has an assistant in the person of a pale, sorrowful girl. Two voices now reiterate the challenge — *What will you have?* Msguided friends! I am greatly afraid you will all have a *death-bed without hope*.

My man has arrived. As I walked home across the common, I thought thus:—And what will he have who, day after day, and year after year, doles out the devil's bounty to his recruits; and receives his sixpences, as it were, over the coffin of his victims? You, hardened tempter! (if memory live hereafter,) will have the recollection of your triumphs and the vision of their eternal results. You will have a terrible judgment, and an eternity of such retribution as befits your life.—*American Mechanic*.

## Public-House Sign-Boards.

"THE RISING SUN."

The corner house of most streets is more decorated and imposing than the generality of other houses. Large "sign-boards" and flashing "titles" tell its character and object. All classes of personages are here held up to attract the travellers' attention—Kings, Queens, Nobles, Statesmen, Generals, Admirals, and others of less note, are employed to distinguish and title the house. The different branches of art, with objects from nature,

are also pressed into this mode of advertising the "splendid," the "sparkling," and the "unequaled" ales, which are retailed within. To point out the inconsistencies of some of these titles is the object of this paper.

The observant mind cannot fail to notice the strange incongruity of these sign-boards, with the *real* design of the house. It is strikingly so with the one we have selected for the subject of these remarks, "*The Rising Sun*." Perhaps there is no object in nature more glorious and cheering than the waking up of the "King of day,"—

"When from the chambers of the east,  
His morning race begins."

With what thrilling emotions of exulting delight do we gaze upon his first tinselling of the eastern horizon. The shadows of twilight gently fade, the murky clouds loom away, and fleecy folds of light appear tinged with the amber of his spreading rays. Anon the heavens brighten, and his golden crest appears, capping the hills, illuminating the vales, and filling the plains with glorious light. Onward travels the monarch of day, till the azure arch of heaven glows—the spangling landscape glistens with the dew-drop, and the invigorating atmosphere is vocal with the merry lays of the winged choir, whose animating music his presence seems to inspire. Oh! who but he whose saddened life has passed in ceaseless toil "from weary chime to chime" in some cellar of our London courts and alleys has not felt the most enrapturing sensations enkindled in his soul by the rising sun!

Thousands of our fellow beings have never seen the grand unveiling of the orb of day, except as it is tardily afoed over the door of a public-house. Where is artistic skill so foolishly displayed as in this attempt to depict the imimitably sublime!

And what title is more glaringly inconsistent to place upon a house? Is the "*Rising Sun*" indicative of the light, and strength, and joy of the "*Real Cognac*," the "*Old Tom*," and the "*Entire*?" Do such sign-boards predicate the good resulting from the use of these liquid poisons? Take a peep into one of these houses, and see if there be any analogy between Nature's brightest work, and the effects produced by the flowing tankard and the sparkling glass. Do you behold in the beaming rays of intelligence—the healthful freshness—the cheerful aspects of peace and joy flowing from the polished pewter pot—any resemblance to the light, and life, and joy-giving rays of the *Rising Sun*? "*Light, health, peace, and joy seen in a public-house*," say you. "Can you seriously expect such phenomena?" We see volumes of whirling smoke issuing from a burning narcotic, poisoning the air, and inflating the lungs with noxious effluvia. We discover darkened forms—shapes of humanity like so many gloomy familiars of a Spanish inquisition. "*Health in a public-house!*" We oftener behold spectral impersonations of living disease, whose purple pimpled visages are unearthly and revolting—whose eyes gaze listlessly on vacancy, or flash with the exciting drug with unnatural and feverish brightness, and whose limbs tremble as with the helpless decrepitude of age. "*Peace in a public-house!*" There the tongue is emphatically "set on fire of hell;" there the worst and deadliest passions burst into tumultuous antagonism; there man loses his dignity, and fiercely prey upon his fellow. "*Joy in a public-house!*" If the ribald song, and sensual jest, the blasphemous oath and senseless bursts of uproarious laughter—if vociferating bravados, empty cant, and coarse jargon be joy, then it exists in *quantum sufficit*; but if the compressed lip and downcast eye—if the care-cast brow and surlly mien be indices of the absence of joy, then look some times in the public-house, but oftener in the drunkard's home, and there all is joyless, sickening, and sad.

And yet the sign of the "*Rising Sun*" would indicate to us that light, health, peace, and joy were found within! Shameless mockery—blasphemous mimicry of the handiworks of God. Such sign-boards are an insult to common sense, and a libel on the works of Nature. When will public taste correct these public "make-believes"—when? Why, when the working man's mind shall be led to see the delusion, and withdraw his patronage from such whitened walls and painted sepulchres. "Call things by their proper names," and if the owners of public-houses wish to designate them by objects from Nature, let them select something more analogous—such as the "*Whirlpool*," the "*Gull*," the "*Shoals*," or the "*Quick Sands*." Such titles would be more in character, and more clearly indicate the consequences to which they lead.

We have seen a public-house with a title far more appropriate and becoming than the Rising Sun—it is "THE SHADES." They are all "Shades,"—shades where misery is generated, where vice reigns, where disease revels, and where Satan himself abides!

S. W.

—*Teetotal Times.*

### The Power of the Pence—A True Manchester Story

The Rev. J. B. Owen, M.A., of Bilston, in the course of a lecture delivered in the Liverpool Concert Hall, in connexion with the Church of England Institution, upon "Popular Insurance," related an anecdote, strikingly illustrative of the power which lies in the hands of the working men to promote their own social comfort and independence, if they would only exert it. A Manchester calico-printer was, on his wedding day, persuaded by his wife to allow her two half-pints of ale a day as her share. He rather winced under the bargain; for, though a drinker himself, he would have preferred a perfectly sober wife. They both worked hard, and he, poor man, was seldom out of the public house as soon as the factory closed. The wife and husband saw little of each other except at breakfast; but, as she kept things tidy about her, and made her stinted, and even selfish, allowance, for housekeeping meet the demands upon her, he never complained. She had her daily pint, and he, perhaps, had his two or three quarts; and neither interfered with the other, except, at odd times, she succeeded, by dint of one little gentle artifice or another, to win him home an hour or two earlier at night, and now and then to spend an entire evening in his own house. But these were rare occasions. They had been married a year; and, on the morning of their wedding anniversary, the husband looked askance at her neat and comely person with some shade of remorse, as he observed, "Mary, we'n had no holiday sin' we were wed; and, only that I have'nt a penny 't th' world, we'd take a jaunt to th' village to see the mother!" "Wouldst like to go, John?" asked she, softly, between a smile and a tear, to hear him speak kindly as in old times. "If thee'd like to go, John, I'll stand treat." "Thou stand treat!" said he, with half a sneer; "haat go a fortune, wench?" "Nay," said she, "but I'n gotton the pint o' ale." "Gotton what?" said he. "The pint o' ale!" was the reply. John still didn't understand her till the faithful creature reached down an old stocking from under a loose brick up the chimney, and counting out her daily pint of ale in the shape of 365 threepences (*i. e.*, £4 11s 3d), and put it into his hand, exclaiming, "Thee shall have the holiday, John." John was ashamed, astonished, conscience-smitten, charmed. He wouldn't touch it. "Hasn't thee had thy share? then I'll ha' no more," he said. They kept their wedding day with the old dame; and the wife's little capital was the nucleus of a series of investments that ultimately swelled into shop, factory, warehouse, country seat, a carriage, and, for aught Mr. Owen knew, John was Mayor of his native borough at last.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

**BIRDS AND LIGHTHOUSES.**—It is no uncommon occurrence for migratory birds to fly against the lantern of Flamborough Light-house. Attracted by the glare, they dash against the glass so violently as to be either killed on the spot or so much stunned as to be incapable of further exertion. Many are taken in this way, but it is not often that the injury extends beyond themselves. One morning lately, however, an accident occurred which was an exception to the rule. About 4 o'clock a. m., a duck went with such force against one of the squares as to break it, until in the words of one of the light-keepers, "there was not a piece left as large as a person's hand." The wind was blowing fresh at the time, and, as one misfortune frequently causes another, so in this instance the broken square might have been of the most serious consequence to the passing seamen; every light in the lantern was blown out, and it was not till after an hour's exertion that the light-keepers were able to get a shutter over the opening, and the lamps re-lit. The squares each measure 30 inches by 24 inches, and some idea may be formed of the power of the stroke from the consideration that the plates are a quarter of an inch thick. It is scarcely necessary to say that the unwitting aggressor was killed.

## Agriculture.

### Experiments on Wheat.

To the Editor of the L. C. Agricultural Journal.

Sir,—In a letter I addressed to you last spring, and which you had the courtesy to give a place in the pages of the Journal, I proposed that the farmers of Lower Canada should try some experiments on the different kinds of spring wheat, with a view to ascertain which kind will be most profitable for us to cultivate under present circumstances.

I do not wish you to understand that I think I have found out the best kind for us to sow, but to be consistent with myself, I give below the result of an experiment I made on a small scale on ten different varieties, and found them as follows:—

	Straw and Grain.	Clean Grain.
Webster's wheat.....	86 lbs.	36½ lbs.
Jerusalem.....	77	30½
Black Sea.....	80	29½
Oregon.....	82	29
Siberian.....	74	26
Leroy's.....	68	24½
Tea.....	68	23
Club.....	67	21
Red Hedge Row.....	66	20
Lyman's English.....	67	18

I kept a journal of the progress of their growth, but it may not be of much interest to the readers of the Journal, although a source of amusement to myself in watching the race towards maturity. I only mention that the same quantity of seed was sown on the same extent of land on the 26th May; the Club was the first through the ground with the Oregon close upon it, five of the others came up at the same time, and three others, viz., Webster's Jerusalem and English came a little later. The Oregon was the first in ear by the length of the head; the Club was reaped ten days before any of the others, but it could not be said to have ripened, for it was killed with rust, and withered. All the others were reaped at the same time, the Webster being still on the green side; the English, which a few days previous was quite green, was struck with rust, and withered, which accounts for its great deficiency in yield, it was fully as bulky a crop as the others. Mr. Editor, the names I have given these different kinds are not their proper names, but yourself or some one that knows them better than I do, may give them their proper names. I send you a sample of each, threshed, and in the straw; you will observe that there are some of them near akin to each other, the Jerusalem and Webster's resemble each other, and also the Siberian and Black Sea; I am of opinion that there are different varieties belonging to the same classes, if not, they say little in favor of changing seed, as in both cases the seed raised on my own farm has proved the best, the others being brought from a distance.

Sir, I hope you will excuse me for troubling you with what follows: I noticed in the September No. of the Journal, a letter of "A Subscriber," who hails from Argenteuil. He says he has sown on his farm Mr. Lyman's English and Webster's wheat; he seems to think well of Lyman's and that Webster's is not adapted for our climate. He adds it is rusted on the stem and mildewed in the ear. Rust and mildew I have always understood to be two names for the same disease, "A Subscriber" must excuse me when I tell him that that which he calls mildew in the ear is a natural characteristic of the class to which the Webster Wheat belongs. As these two have proved the best and worst of the kinds I have sown, I am anxious to know how they yielded to the flail or mill with your correspondent. It may be of use to know how the same causes affect different kinds of wheat and different soils and localities. I hope there are many others who will give us information in these respects through the columns of the Journal.

I am, your humble servant,

WILLIAM BOA.

Virtue Roadhead, Oct. 25, 1851.



# JOYFUL BE OUR NUMBERS.

(Chorus for the Opening and Close of Musical Classes. The first two verses with chorus for the Opening, and the last two verses with the chorus for the Close.)

*Allegro* - Fast and Spirited.

Joy-ful, joy-ful, joy-ful be our num-bers, Burst-ing forth the soul-en-liv-ing lay, } Bursting  
Swell the strain to mus-ic's sweet-est mur-murs, Ev'-ry heart now hail the fes-tal day. }

1. From the hill and  
forth the soul-en-liv-ing lay, Hail, O hail this fes-tal day 2. Year-ly as our  
3. Gol-den hours have  
4. Give the hand of

*Cres.* *Rit.* *D. C. to each verse.*

val-ley fur-a-way, We come with mer-ry greet-ings in our lay.  
fes-tal day rolls round, We hail it ev-er with har-mo-nious sound.  
flut-ter'd like a spell, And now we're call'd to part and bid fare-well.  
*Cres.* *Rit.* *D. C. to each verse.*  
friend-ship ere we part, May hea-ven now em-balm it in each heart.

# Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 16, 1852.

## Statistics of Crime in the City of Montreal.

We have received from Thos. McGrath, Esq., Chief of Police, an interesting document, shewing the number of offenders apprehended by the Montreal City Police, and how they were disposed of, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1851. We speak of this document as interesting, not because of the gratification it affords, but because that everything relating to the developments of human depravity is invested with interest to the Christian and philanthropist, inasmuch as such statistical information may afford opportunities of judging of the best means to be adopted for the suppression of vice; and if there be any form of vice peculiarly prominent, and leading to the commission of crime, against that master vice to direct special efforts. At the present juncture of moral enterprise, and in view of the tendency of public sentiment against the traffic in strong drink, we have examined the criminal statistics furnished by the Chief of Police with care; and not without a feeling of responsibility as to the inferences we have deduced, and the duties we are bound to suggest to the city authorities. We may, indeed, congratulate our fellow-citizens on a considerable decrease of crime. A decrease, we venture to affirm, not unconnected with the temperance enterprise; but there yet remains a fearful amount of external wickedness, the greater part of which might be suppressed without any cost to the city, and at a great saving of labour as compared with the present machinery of protection.

The total number of offenders, given in the paper before us, is 2553. Of course, it is desirable to ascertain, as nearly as possible, what amount of crime is traceable to intemperance as the cause. Mr McGrath says, "Of the above offences, 1290 have arisen from intemperance, viz., Males, 1040; Females, 234; Boys, 16." In looking over the tables, we find two columns thus headed—"Drunk in streets," "Drunk and disorderly conduct," and adding up the totals given in these columns, there are just 1290, that is more than one-half of the whole amount of criminals. But Mr McGrath must know, what everybody else knows, that those arrested for drunkenness, do not constitute the whole number of persons whose offences "have arisen from intemperance." There are 175 persons, including 10 boys, charged with "Breach of the Peace." There are 685 charged with "Vagrancy?" 20 arrested for "Indecent exposure," and 63 for "Impeding and obstructing." There remains 215 criminals, including 2 taken up on the ground of insanity. Of the 213, 2 are charged with "murder,"—1 for "cutting and maiming,"—2 for "highway robbery,"—3 for "housebreaking,"—2 for "rison,"—and 243 for "larceny" and "suspicion of larceny." The number charged with being "vagrants" is great, and some of them may not be addicted to drink, but may, nevertheless, have been brought to poverty by the intemperance of others. It is impossible to imagine that 175 persons have broken the peace during the past year, without the promptings of liquor, and who could be guilty of "Indecent exposure," unless maddened or infuriated with alcoholic liquor? We are not at all disposed to find fault with Mr McGrath's tabular statement. He has probably given all the information he was required to give—perhaps all that the records authorized; but we must insist upon it, that the statement is defective as to the number of offences which "have arisen from intemperance."

There are 1263 not directly charged with drunkenness; but it is in our opinion a very moderate calculation, which allows the inference that one-half of these have been made wretched violators of law, through the instigations of liquor. It then becomes a painful fact, that more than three-fourths of the crime committed in Montreal has arisen from the use of intoxicating drinks. We fear the same may be said in reference to other cities and towns in Canada, revealing the humiliating conclusion, that, by legislative permission and protection, our country is fostering the enemy of its own peace and prosperity.

There is one other fact given by Mr McGrath, which requires a word or two; it is, that 31 inquests have been attended by officers of the Police force. We cannot now tell whether this is the whole number of inquests that have been held during the year 1851. We suppose not; but we can have little doubt respecting the cause of the premature deaths of these 31 persons. Intemperance is the chief cause; and looking back, through only a few years, we are sure that hundreds might now have been useful, active citizens, but for drink—strong drink. Doubtless, there is a change for the better in the City of Montreal; and the same may be said for the country. But no thanks to the Legislature. Last Session cruelly *gavilled* the best temperance bill Lower Canada ever had, and imposed on this section of the country a base-born thing, horribly deformed, and having a soul deeply stained with bribery and corruption. We loathe that supplanter of a good law. We brand that CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED of the statutes of 1851, with the infamy it deserves; and we shall labour ardently, if not vehemently, until obtaining a law prohibiting "drinking houses and tipping shops," we can call on all our countrymen to sing to the glory of God, the one hundredth Psalm, as an expression of gratitude for the blotting out of that 100th chapter.

As to Montreal, with this statistical report of crime before us, we ask the city authorities to reflect on the chief cause of crime, and therefore the chief cause of the city's expenditure on account of crime. The Mayor of Portland says under the operation of the Maine Law the House of Correction is "NOW ENTIRELY EMPTY." What says the Mayor of Montreal?—not yet empty; and we venture to assure him and all concerned, that crime will abound while the incentives to crime are placed indiscriminately before the people. There are enough of grogshops legally established in Montreal to be the death of us all, and to a certainty must kill or ruin great numbers. Of what possible use are these "statistics of crime," unless they enable us to detect the causes and incite us to remove them? We ask the Corporation and Police authorities to unite with us, not merely in abating an evil, but in utterly rooting out and destroying every groggeries in the city.—We cannot do it as the law now reads—certainly not. Then what can we do? Hear what the Hon. Neal Dow says to a gentleman in Massachusetts; bearing in mind that he would say the same to the Mayor of Montreal, and that we now quote his words for the consideration of the whole country:—

My advice to you is that you should ask of your Legislature to enact a law, which will prove to be a radical measure; that you should resort to no temporising expedient, which will in the end prove a failure, and will leave you in a position worse than that in which it found you.

I think you should go to the Legislature, as we did, with a bill carefully prepared and arranged as a system, intended to be complete. Say to your Representatives and Senators, that the people now demand, respectfully but firmly, to be protected from the grog shops, which are spreading everywhere in the Commonwealth every species of misery, poverty, pauperism, crime, death; demoralizing the young—degrading and destroying the middle aged,

and the old; placing thousands of young and helpless children in such a position that to escape from a life of ignorance, vice and shame—and an ignominious death is impossible.

Represent to them that the evils suffered by the people from the traffic in strong drinks, are greater than all which flow from other sources. Say to them, that THIS TRAFFIC BENEFITS NOBODY—THAT ITS RESULTS ARE ALTOGETHER AND INTENSELY EVIL, BOTH TO THE STATE AND TO INDIVIDUALS—THAT THE EVIL HAS AT LAST BECOME INTOLERABLE, AND THAT YOU NOW DEMAND AS A MATTER OF RIGHT TO BE PROTECTED FROM IT.

### The Grogeries—The Magistracy—The Montreal Gazette.

Circumstances are continually forcing themselves upon our observation respecting the License Law and its practical working, which convince us, and we think ought to satisfy all parties, of the utter impossibility of putting a stop to intemperance and crime, without a complete annihilation of the whole system of making and selling intoxicating drinks. The unlicensed groggery never can be closed while the licensed one is protected and tolerated. Our attention has been recently called to the reconsideration of this subject, by a carefully compiled report of the unsuccessful efforts of the Revenue Inspectors to convict certain persons of the illicit traffic in liquor. The Magistrates dismissed the case, notwithstanding the clearest evidence of the guilt of the parties charged with the offence. The Montreal Gazette thinks the Inspectors may find "other Magistrates whose perceptions of law, or inclination to administer it, may be more active than those of the gentlemen alluded to." It is just possible that such may be the case, but the nuisance will only be abated temporarily, and when the "respectable" bar-room has done its work of debasement, the ruined moderate drinker will turn to the illicit groggery for his immoderate dose of poison, and suitable companionship. We admire the zeal with which the Gazette wages war against "the grogeries" in the issue of January 26, as well as on other occasions, but we must inform our cotemporary that he is sadly behind the times in his views of the manufacture and use of strong drink. Will he permit us to call his attention to a few particulars, and may we hope that the Gazette will speedily become an advocate of the principles of the Maine Law.

The Editor of the Gazette commences his article with the ominous words "The Grogeries," and then evidently applies the term groggery only to those places which happen to be unlicensed. Now, while we have not one word to say in favor of the illicit traffic, we think great injustice is done to that kind of house by the exclusive application of the opprobrious term. A groggery must be a place where grog is sold, just as a grocery is a place where groceries are sold. Now the most respectable hotel in Montreal, as concerns the bar-room and many other rooms, is but a "groggery," if it be licensed to sell liquor according to law.—As to the comparative morality of the places, we shall only state that we had occasion not long since to call at a licensed hotel of the first class, and there to wait a short time; and in that twenty minutes we heard as much blasphemy, profanity, and impure conversation as could well be crowded into that space. There could scarcely be more impiety elsewhere. The vulgar swearer was a gentleman, having a gold chain and other fashionable externals, but he had been to that bar and drank freely. We thought ourselves in a "groggery," and made our exit as quickly as possible. A groggery is a groggery; and all such places, licensed or unlicensed, are centres of dissipation, and sources of ruin; they are all, what the Gazette affirms, of one class, "vice-factories," and there is only one remedy for the evil—that is, the abolition of all

drinking houses and tipping shops by the enactment of a prohibitory law.

We have before expressed our opinion on the merits of the present license law of Lower Canada. It is an unmitigated piece of folly; and if we needed any exposition of the law to strengthen our judgment, we should turn to the Editor of the Montreal Gazette. He says: "Inducements are held out to the dishonest trafficker to abandon his demoralizing course, by reducing the price of the license to such a rate, as no one who ought to be in the business can be unable to pay." Inducements to a thing lawfully which ought not to be done at all. Does the traffic cease to be "demoralizing" when carried on under the protection of a cheap license? What a precious *coup d'etat* is here! Most of these illicit dealers think they ought to be in the business, and yet what short-sighted mortals they must be! Why, for a very trifling, and a stroke of the Inspector's magic wand, they could be transmogrified into polite and reputable citizens, because a "law has been passed," says the Gazette, "to protect the honorable and respectable dealer,"—that is, the man who pays for a license, dirt cheap. What is the use of being "dishonest," when the "demoralizing course" can be followed honestly? We shall most likely have more to say by-and-by concerning this law, but for our cotemporary the Gazette to suppose that to "carry it out," the Revenue Inspectors will "purge society of the vile sinks of iniquity against which it is directed," is an hallucination we should not have looked for in that quarter. All history is written wrong, and the teachings of experience must be reversed, if the cheap multiplication of sinks of iniquity is hereafter to succeed in purging society of its vileness. Talk of progress! Aye, and for the latest demonstration turn to chapter 100 of the last volume of the statutes of Canada.

### Three Cheers for Massachusetts.

The 21st of January, 1852, may hereafter be placed on the calendar, as a remarkable and glorious day—if not of triumph, yet of wonderful beginning in the cause of freedom—freedom from the vile dominion of rum. On that day the mammoth petition, containing 133,152 signatures for the Maine Law was presented to the Legislature. It was escorted from Tremont Temple by twelve of the city police, who, as teetotalers, volunteered their services. "It was," says the *Cataract*, "rolled on an axis, so suspended on a wooden frame as to rotate freely, and was about three feet in diameter." A procession formed four abreast, of about 5000 of the petitioners. They marched through the principal streets, "greeted by the cheers of thousands who thronged the balconies, porches," and other places. The petition was borne into the Representatives' Hall. Business was suspended, and Mr. Horace E. Smith appropriately introduced the petition, and moved its reference, with other similar petitions, to a joint special committee. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the committee since appointed. The procession then returned to Tremont Temple, where the Hon. Asabel Huntington, of Salem, reported the acceptable manner in which the petition was presented and received. A series of resolutions was adopted, introduced by spirited addresses from distinguished speakers, among whom we notice the venerable name of Dr. Lyman Beecher. We append the resolutions as worthy a permanent place in our columns, and commend them to the attention of the people and legislature of Canada.

*Resolved*, That the evil produced in the State of Massachusetts by the unlawful traffic in intoxicating liquids, is so great and long

continued as to convince us that the time is come to adopt an efficient course of measures for its suppression.

*Resolved*, That we know but one attempt at legislation against this immense evil which has not proved itself to be essentially defective; and that we turn to *that law*—the law of Maine—as our only hope in this emergency.

*Resolved*, That the essential principle of that law of Maine—the confiscation and destruction of intoxicating liquids when kept for sale unlawfully—is sustained by the analogy of other laws against contraband traffics, is just and constitutional in its theory, and is perfectly irresistible in practice, and that we believe in it.

*Resolved*, That the State of Massachusetts, through 130,000 petitioners, (a number entirely unprecedented on any other occasion), calls for the enactment of a similar law, in a manner too unequivocal to be mistaken or disregarded.

*Resolved*, That to doubt the practicability of enforcing this law when passed, in every city and town in this Commonwealth, is to mistake the humanity and the sober good sense of our people, and strangely to distrust their energy in sustaining their enactments.

*Resolved*, That in passing and enforcing the first thorough Temperance law on record, the State of Maine has imposed on us a debt of gratitude seldom incurred by one state to another, and we rejoice to see signs that Massachusetts will not be the only follower in a course so nobly begun.

*Resolved*, That we urge to immediate action any towns which have delayed an expression of opinion on this subject; since our experience has already convinced us that it will require but a very little effort to obtain in every town a proportion of voters so large as to supersede the necessity of any further appeal to the people, and leave no doubt of our desires in the mind of any one of our legislators.

*Resolved*, That in our opinion the duty of all Temperance men does not cease with the presentation of this petition to the Legislature, and we earnestly urge all such to continue the agitation of this subject in order to produce a perfectly unanimous adherence to the MAINE TEMPERANCE LAW—hereafter to become the MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE LAW.

### Temperance Jottings.—II.

There are many terms and phrases in use, the origin and import of which will often be found amusing and instructive. In proof of this we need merely mention a few bearing in some measure upon Temperance organizations. Such for instance as, *Eating humble pie, mind your P's and Q's*, and the word *Tee-total*.

Many have had to eat *humble pie* in connexion with drinking usages. However affluent and comfortable once, by the free use of intoxicating drinks, their circumstances have been materially changed, and they have been comparatively, if not really and fully beggared. Referring to the origin of this phrase, it is recorded in the *British Banner*, for December last;—"The umble of pie of former days was made from the "umble," or entrails of the deer, and was considered inferior to the pastry prepared for the raised dais, or first table. "Umbie pie" was a dish for the second table; hence the saying, "To eat humble pie." Let the consumers of alcoholic stimulants beware of practices that have brought many low indeed, in which they have been obliged to do many things truly humiliating, and to their mortification to eat humble pie in various forms.

The visitors of our taverns, and the followers of drinking fashions have also need to be upon their guard, lest they contract debts and obligations that may prove ruinous to them and their families. We are informed that in ale-houses, in the olden time, when chalk "scores" were marked upon the wall, or behind the door of the tap-room, it was customary to put the initials "P." and "Q." at the head of every man's account, to show the number of "pints" and "quarts" for which he was in arrears; and we

may presume many a friendly rustic to have tapped his neighbor on the shoulder, when he was indulging too freely in his potations, and to have exclaimed, as he pointed to the chalk score, "Mind your P's and Q's, man! mind your P's and Q's!" And such a kind and gentle admonition is still necessary to large numbers, who, without due consideration, are pursuing a course detrimental to their health and reputation, injurious to their respective callings, pernicious to their families and neighborhood, and offensive to the great and blessed God.

To all, who are in any way connected with the traffic and consumption of intoxicating drinks, we would say, "nothing but Total Abstinence will do." This is the right principle, safe and practicable, for the cure and prevention of intemperance. Here we are reminded of the origin of the word *Tee-total*. At a public meeting held in Lancashire, several working men, having experienced the benefits of total abstinence, were urging upon those they addressed, the importance of the principle. Among the rest was a reformed drunkard of the name of Dicky Turner, who it seems, on this occasion stammered. While endeavoring then to enforce the abstinence principle as alone efficient in reclaiming inebriates, he said, "Nothing but tee-tec tee-total abstinence will do." This stuttering gave rise to the word now in use, designating, as it appropriately does, the doctrine of entire abstinence from all alcoholic liquors as a beverage. After its utterance, many on the following day said to Turner, "There goes Mr. Tee-tee-total, tee-tee-total!" And numbers for a time were disposed to ridicule the outlandish term, originating under these humble circumstances. But time, the great revealer of secrets, has brought to light from every class of the community a large number, who have intelligently, prayerfully, and cordially, adopted the Tee-total Pledge, and are zealous in carrying out the principle involved.

And whatever discouragements and difficulties there may be in the way, there are many encouragements with reference to the past, as well as present prospects, that should induce all the friends of our various Temperance organizations to renewed devotedness and zeal. The cause, in a very important sense, is of God. Its chief, most consistent, and best supporters have been those who have been prompted to its advocacy, by a regard to the principles and interests of Divine truth. The blessing of the Most High has attended their efforts. The Temperance enterprise has proved auxiliary to the institutions of the Gospel. And many, who have been reclaimed by the friends of Temperance societies, have been led to enter the Christian ministry, and by means of truth, accompanied by the energy of the Spirit, have become new creatures in Christ Jesus. Here then we have peculiar ground for thanksgiving and praise. Considerations are thus presented that should animate every benevolent and Christian mind. The objects contemplated by our associations commend themselves to such minds. The means employed by them, have been fairly and fully tried, and have, under God, proved effectual and beneficial. But there is yet much to accomplish. There are loud and urgent calls for help. And no sufficient reasons can be adduced why we should not, to an individual, join in the ranks of Temperance men. "I speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say."

J. T. B.

Whiteby, Feb. 7, 1852.

### Notices Respecting Contemporaries, &c.

The *American Temperance Magazine* continues its useful career with unabated vigour. The December number closed the first volume; and it is probable that no Magazine of that kind ever started on a second volume with such flattering prospects. The Magazine deserves the position it has attained. The December number contains the portrait of John B. Gough and P. M. Gally. The January number contains the stern countenance of the man who needs neither affix nor prefix to his name—that is Neal Dow. The February number contains the portrait of Dr Charles Jewett. We like this system of giving good portraits, but the Magazine without them is worthy of patronage, especially by the Sons of Temperance.

The *Templars' Magazine*, published Monthly, at Cincinnati, by J. Wadsworth, at one dollar a-year is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Temple of Honour. Thirty-two pages of choice reading matter are given in large octavo size, well printed on good paper. It is designed to be the organ of the whole Order of Templars, and therefore has a peculiar claim on that fraternity for encouragement and support. The December and January numbers are on our table, and contain a great deal of very valuable reading, besides much information respecting the Templars.

The *Scottish Temperance Review* begins the year 1852 with a capital number. It is sustained nobly as to literary material, and ought to be extensively circulated.

The *British Temperance Advocate* and *Bristol Temperance Herald* for January, are received, and both seem to start with new life.

The *Canadian Family Herald* is the title of a new claimant to public favour. The plan of publication as sketched in the prospectus is good, and, as far as we have seen, is sustained in the successive issues. But a *Herald*, to be commended by us for introduction into "Canadian families," must be purged from the defilements of liquor. Do not advertise "liquors," friend *Herald*, and then good people will have more confidence in the usefulness of your publication.

The *Journal of Education* for January, is before us, and is well filled with exceedingly valuable and useful information. Every teacher and school commissioner, as well as every magistrate and minister, ought to support this periodical.

### To Correspondents.

It seems to have been inferred by some persons, that our remarks respecting Bible Christians, in the Advocate of January 1st, were intended to cast reflection on that "body of people in this province taking upon them the name of 'Bible Christians.'" We fully disavow the inference. We never design to reflect on any body of Christians, but we take leave to think that *all* have some imperfections, and when any of them oppose temperance organizations, we have a very strong conviction that they are in the wrong. If we are not mistaken, the Editor of that Christian *Mirror* professes to be a Bible Christian. The designation does look a little exclusive, but it may be proper for all that, and may not enable us to identify a person as belonging to this or that section of the Christian Church. We understood from the *Watchman* that this *Mirror* had exerted himself to injure the Sons. We quoted a very stupid, but a very *pious* paragraph, which we condemned, and then gave the *Watchman's* excellent article in reply to the vain assumptions of the *Mirror*. A little consideration will we think enable any person to see that we designed not

to reflect on this or that body of Christians, but simply to repudiate the false premises laid down by the *Mirror*, and distinctly to disapprove similar sentiments by whomsoever uttered. For this free expression of our opinion, we shall make no apology to any body; but for the "Bible Christians" we are glad to have it in our power to state, on the authority of an old subscriber, dating from Huntington, U. C., that they are, generally speaking, warm friends of the temperance cause. Nearly all the Preachers of that body are pledged abstainers, and assist the cause in their several localities. "Moreover," says Mr. Dix, our correspondent, "a number of us are belonging to the noble order of the Song of Temperance." He adds, "We publish no paper in Canada." "As to the Christian *Mirror* I know nothing about it." Now Brother Dix, as you know nothing about that *Mirror*, and are really a good Temperance man, be assured that you and such as you were not intended in our rebuke. We are happy to receive the criticisms and enquiries of our friends in all parts, especially when they pay the postage as friend Dix has done, but in the present imperfect state of *all* religious societies, we do not anticipate *the use* because of all men speaking well of us.

Since writing the above we have had another communication on the same subject, from Rev. S. Tucker, who is also a warm friend of the Temperance Cause, and repudiates the editor of the *Mirror* as a Bible Christian. We hope, however, what we have said above will suffice to show that we had no intention of speaking disparagingly of the body to which he belongs.

We thank our friend "J. M." of Nichol, for his communication, and the extract from a paper, headed "Mr Miller's letter," but he seems to have misunderstood or misapplied our remarks respecting a certain lecturer, and the want of fuller information on the subject. The individual there referred to was not the same as our correspondent has in his mind.

"Sister of Temperance," Baltimore, has been received. She has too little fault to find with the tippler himself, in the process by which he is made a drunkard, and she speaks of a brotherhood with which we have not sufficient acquaintance to be the medium of its commendation.

### Mr. Duclos.

In the notice which appeared in our last, respecting the treatment of Mr. Duclos, we omitted to state that he was subjected to a fine of fifty dollars; whether legally or illegally, it is not for us at present to say; but the money was paid by Mr. Duclos, and we mention the fact as an evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Duclos is held, that the money was immediately made up, and handed to Mr. Duclos.

### Cadets of Temperance.

We are glad to hear from the Secretary, that this important branch of the temperance army is holding on its way with unabated vigor; their respected A.P., Mr. Pearson, is indefatigable in his endeavors to make the order serve the important purpose of training the youth, in connection with it, to be useful members of Society and good citizens. For this purpose, a short time since, a *satin Regalia* was offered to that member who conducted himself with greatest propriety for the space of three months. This period having expired, the interesting ceremony of presenting the Regalia took place on the 5th ult., the Section themselves deciding which of their number was entitled to the prize; the secretary says:—

"The Section having decided in favor of the Past Worthy Archon, James Smith, he was then called up; and the W. P., Mr.

Hodgson, after a few words, reminding him of the color being the emblem of purity, at the same time presenting him with the regalia, and expressing the hope that he might wear it with honor to himself and the order; to which, Bro. Smith replied, in a very neat and appropriate speech. An award was also made to the Vice Archon, G. B. Scott, for the best essay on *Temperance*; this prize was the gift of Mr. White, of Howard Division, Sons of Temperance."

### Bachelor's Ball.

We acknowledge receipt of a communication from a correspondent in Cornwall, dated, Feb. 10, 1852, with some information of a Bachelors' Ball, now in contemplation; but do not feel ourselves called upon to interfere in the matter. As professing Christians, the conductors of the *Canada Temperance Advocate* have always disapproved of this mode of enjoyment, and when associated with any Temperance Celebration, have felt ourselves called upon to speak out; in the present instance, however, we do not see that the Temperance cause, nor yet the Sons of Temperance, as a body, are in any way identified with it. It is true, Sons of Temperance may be amongst the number of those who may share in the arrangements but it is only in the capacity of private citizens, and not as officers of that order. One thing, however, is perfectly clear to our minds, that no Son of Temperance, however humble his sphere, can be a party to the getting up of a ball or any other celebration, at which liquors are to be used, consistently with the obligation he has taken.

If any offence against consistency, or Temperance principle, has been committed in this matter, the offender is responsible to his own Division, rather than to the bar of public opinion, in the pages of the *Advocate*.

### Notice of Supplement.

We see it to be so utterly impossible to give even an abstract of communications we have on hand, that we have determined on issuing a Supplement, to be sent with our next number so as to do justly by all our correspondents. This must be our excuse for the non-appearance in our past numbers of some things already promised.

### The Canada East Grand Tent of Rechabites.

The Canada East Grand Tent of Rechabites met at Frost Village, in Quarterly Session on Wednesday, 14th January. The subordinate Tents were represented by about 24 delegates. The G. P., Bro. J. Littledale, presided. Bro. Dr. Shurtleff, acting as D. G. P., Bro. J. Kay as G. F. S. The records of last meeting were read and approved.

Bro. Shurtleff introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:—

That ladies shall hereafter be eligible to membership of the subordinate Tents, upon the same terms as those heretofore prescribed for admission of male members. In discussion the above resolution, Bro. Farre stated that ladies had been admitted members of the Tent he represented, which had been productive of the happiest effect in creating a renewed interest in Rechabism, where his Tent was located.

Bro. J. B. Gibson introduced the following resolution, and seconded by Bro. Johnstone, and unanimously carried:—

That the subordinate Tents shall take measures to have petitions circulated and signed, praying the Municipal Council of the County in which said Tents are located not to approve of any certificate for license to sell intoxicating liquors in said county, and that the several subordinate Tents be prepared to send as numerous a deputation as possible with said petition.

It was then resolved that the next session of the Grand Tent be held at West Hatley village, on the second Wednesday in March next.

J. B. GIBSON, G. R. S.

Jan. 17th, 1852.

### Extracts from Correspondence.

Brantford, Dec. 27, 1851.

I now enclose a list of subscribers for your valuable and long-continued friend of the cause, the *Advocate*, believing that it is one of the very best friends the Sons, and all Total Abstinens, have in the country. I only wish I could prevail on every Son and Daughter of Temperance to subscribe, believing that they would forward the cause by so doing. H. W.

#### FRONTENAC DIVISION.

We would be doing injustice to our own feelings, and at the same time withholding that meed of praise justly due the above Division, did we suppress the following extract. Our brother, must, therefore, excuse us for the publicity we thus give this Division. It may truly be taken as a pattern for imitation by others:—

I have great pleasure in forwarding to you a list of subscribers to the *C. T. Advocate*, for the year 1852, and beg leave to state that we are under obligation to Frontenac Division, No 2, for energetic action to procure subscribers for the ensuing year.

As men see and feel the force of truth, they seek with diligence to extend its influence—*ergo*, being very desirous of promoting Temperance, they conceived the best way would be to diffuse Temperance information in this city, through the medium of your consistent *Advocate*; therefore decided unanimously to recommend the *C. T. Advocate* to the inhabitants, and employ a brother for one week to solicit subscribers. The weather has been very stormy, and other difficulties to contend with, nevertheless the brother's success is cheering—50 new subscribers have been added. During the past year the general impression against intemperance has been deepened; the public mind has been enlightened as to the decal and deleterious properties of alcoholic drinks, and gentled society is veering round in favor of our principles. For this we are indebted greatly to Mr Gough's visit. His lectures accomplished much good, directly and indirectly; his addresses have given rise to a spirit of inquiry, and men now read, think, examine, and ultimately will practise total abstinence. This is a natural consequence of an enlightened investigation; and in proportion as this spirit is cultivated, will be the permanency and success of our operations. We believe that much good will be effected through the circulation of your periodical, by the exertions of Frontenac Division, as it will put many families in possession of sound temperance information. I hope others may be induced to do likewise. Enclosed you will receive £5 on account of *Advocate* for 1852. EDWARD STACEY.

We may add that we have additional subscribers from the same place since the above was received.

#### SOUTH DUMFRIES.

It is encouraging to hear from so many quarters of the spread of our principles. W. Smith, of St George, says, under date of Jan. 9th:—

The municipal elections for this township (South Dumfries.) are just completed, during the progress of which, a movement in favor of temperance was strongly agitated. A proposition to prohibit totally the sale of liquor in taverns on the Sabbath, originating in the Division-room of the Sons in this village, was made the basis of a platform, and candidates, without distinction of politics, nominated to carry out the measure. The results are that the men have been defeated, but the platform sustained. The agitation of the subject, while the election was yet uncertain, brought the opposing candidates to adopt the resolution, and our municipal authorities go in pledged to carry out this important measure. The By-law, at present, allows travellers and boarders to obtain liquor, and under color of this, the bar-rooms being kept open all the Sabbath, tipplers and idlers find no difficulty in obtaining all they wish. The prospects are now better; and, having three tea-totalers for inspectors, the forthcoming By-law will be rigidly enforced.

#### NEW DIVISIONS.

We are glad to learn from our active and esteemed friend and brother, E. Stacey, of Kingston, under date Jan. 2, that he assisted

in organizing, on New Year's Day, a new Division at Scott's Corners, seven miles from Kingston. Brother Scott, W. P., Brother Leatherland, R. S. of the new Division.

On Tuesday next another Division will be organized here, to be called the Mechanics' Division, making the third Division. It will be composed of sterling temperance men, viz: the Independent Division, who have determined, with great magnanimity, to co-operate with the other Divisions, as they wisely considered the cause languished by the disunion. This is a happy result, and will be the means of cementing the brotherhood more closely.

We learn from John Scholefield, R. S. of the Victoria Division, Lachute, that it continues to progress. The population in that part of the country is scattered, and are much in love with their cups, consequently the friends there have much up-hill work, but the obstacles begin to give way, and the "Sons" are now regarded as, after all, in the right. The Division opened with 19 members at the date of the Report, Dec. 30, thirteen members had been added. No case of discipline had occurred.

On the 8th of December, 1851, we held a public Temperance Meeting at Lachute, Col. Barron in the chair. The meeting was well sustained and numerous attended, and resulted in our obtaining 33 signatures to the Temperance Pledge; the meeting at the same time expressing an anxious wish to have a meeting of a similar nature as soon as convenient. On the 26th of December, 1851, we made a demonstration in the North Gore, along with our brethren of the St. Andrew's Division, who, notwithstanding the severity of the day, turned out in considerable numbers. The meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel. Several excellent addresses were delivered; Col. Barron occupying the chair, and giving much interest to the meeting by some statements in reference to the manufacture of spirits in his early life. At the close of the meeting, six individuals gave in their names as ready to apply for a charter for the formation of a Division; and we have no doubt that in a short time a sufficient number will be obtained. With respect to our own Division, there is much to encourage us. Our officers and brethren have acted together with the greatest harmony and affection, and our meetings have been generally well attended, as well as rendered very interesting by discussions on various subjects connected with the great Temperance Reform. We would conclude by praying that this great brotherhood which has been raised by Providence for high and great purposes, may be more than ever united in spreading the blessings of Temperance and brotherly love, ever remembering that our bond of union is our arm of power.

Quebec, February 7, 1851.

Sir,—I can guess your reason for omitting one paragraph of my letter, and do not object to your *right* of doing so. I would have liked it in print, as I am apprehensive it would have done good—at any rate it could do no harm.

There never was, perhaps, a season when the effects of our agitation were more apparent than the present. There is much encouragement to prosecute our work with energy, and at a meeting held last evening in St. Roch's, such was the effect produced, that although it was kept up for two hours and a half, had there been a disposition to continue till midnight, and all the speakers stood up a second time, the audience, I am confident, would have remained almost to a man (or woman). The assembly dispersed with difficulty at 10 o'clock. The pledge book produced was one of the "Quebec" Society's. The meeting was a "Sons'" meeting. The Chairman and all the speakers are members of Gough Division; and some ten or twelve names were added to the pledge book at the close.

Next Thursday the third public Temperance meeting of Gough Division will be held, and there is promise of good. The Rev. D. Marsh, (Baptist), who has been lately lecturing with much effect on scientific subjects, under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor General and family, will be present for that evening. He is an old and tried friend of our cause, and ever ready to help it forward.

We hope for a good harvest from all foreign ranks to *ours* before the winter campaign closes.—Yours ever truly,

PHILO.

#### BRONTE DIVISION.

We are glad to hear from C. S. that on the 23rd Dec., a very successful Temperance Festival was held in the new Chapel, Bronte, under the auspices of the Bronte Division, to whom much praise is due for their noble and disinterested conduct. The meeting was well attended, many of the Sons from other Divisions uniting together to give eclat to the occasion. The procession from the Division Room to the Chapel, headed by a beautiful brass band, the members being all in their regalia, had an imposing effect, and cannot fail to have a salutary influence upon the entire locality.

When the meeting was convened, a most delightful and delicious repast was served, which exhibited the good taste of the ladies of Bronte and vicinity, to whom we were principally indebted for those beautiful pound cake and cake by the pound, with all else that could be desired. After tea, Dr. J. Vanorman was called to the chair, who, after making suitable and explanatory remarks as introductory to the services of the evening, called upon A. McDuff, of Oakville, who made a manly and energetic speech. Lawyer O'Riley, of St. Ann's, who like his predecessors appeared in his regalia, next pleaded the cause of Temperance in a masterly manner. He was followed by four highly esteemed clergymen, whose eloquence, oratory, and arguments based on truth, tended mightily to strengthen the cause of Temperance in the minds of all present.

Much praise is due to our worthy friend, A. J. McKay, and to those young gentlemen composing the Hannahsville Band, for contributing so largely to the entertainment of the evening.

Hawkesbury, Jan. 28, 1852.—We are gratified to find, from a communication of the above date, that our respected friend, Mr. Farrow is still in the field, in his own language, "beating the bushes, and others catching the birds." The interest in the progress of the cause, in and around the vicinity in which Mr. Farrow labors is very gratifying.

## Education.

### Acadia College, Nova Scotia.

It is known to most of our readers that the Rev. Dr. Cramp, late of Montreal, received, last year, a call to the Presidential Chair of this Institution. He accepted the invitation, and entered upon the duties of a station for which he is eminently qualified. We are happy again to introduce the name of Dr. Cramp to our readers. The inaugural address and introductory Lecture of which we received a copy, are worthy of his high reputation. His views of education are substantially sound and good. From the address we make one extract. He has been speaking of the benefits of education and adds—

There are two other points to which it will be proper to advert. One is, the importance of *thoroughness*. A superficial acquaintance with any subject may be easily and quickly acquired, and may excite the admiration of persons who are apt to mistake appearances for realities, and are therefore ill qualified to form a judgment; but good scholarship is the result of patient assiduity. The students of Acadia College, it is confidently hoped, will carefully avoid the danger into which those are liable to fall, who, in their desire to learn every thing, learn nothing well. The combination of proficiency in classics and mathematics with general knowledge is manifestly desirable, though difficult to be attained; but if, for want of time, or on any other account, it cannot be fully secured, it will obviously be the duty of the professors so to direct the studies of those who are placed under their care, that the reputation of the Institution may be sustained, and the value of the degrees conferred in no respect deteriorated. The second point to which I ask attention is the importance of religious influence, pervading the whole course of study, and sanctifying, so to speak, all the arrangements. This College is

open to all Denominations, no religious tests being imposed either on students or professors; nevertheless, we must claim the right of aiming to imbue literature with the spirit of religion, and of inculcating, from time to time, those principles of our common Christianity, and those moral lessons which are admitted by all who wish to shun the reproach of infidelity. Habitual recognition of God should distinguish every seat of learning, so that while the din of controversy is never heard, and party contentions are unknown, all may be taught that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." It has been well observed, that "it is our educated young men who will give the tone to society, and control the destiny of the generation in which they live." How desirable, nay, even necessary, it is, that the education they receive, while truly liberal in its plans and provisions, should be connected with that moral conservatism without which the advantages of knowledge itself may prove comparatively valueless!

In the Introductory Lecture to the Theological course, we discern a great mind highly cultivated, bringing vast stores of historical knowledge to the elucidation of those principles and duties which should characterize the ministry of the present times, and by which the church shall be purified and the world raised from its degradation. Many topics relating to the uses of Ecclesiastical history are discussed with admirable clearness and beauty. We regret that we can only find room for the following remarks illustrative of the proposition that "Ecclesiastical History encourages the indulgence of joyful Hope."

When we think of the divisions of Christians, and the comparatively limited progress of Christianity, we are prone to yield to despondency. A review of the past will check that feeling, and revive our hopes.

We see Christianity at first, feeble and unprotected in a worldly point of view, yet overcoming every difficulty, and procuring for itself a place in the earth, in spite of all resistance. We behold its steady advance—how it survives the wreck of the Roman Empire—how it subverts idolatry, Grecian, Roman, German, and all other European kinds—how it lives through the dismal night of mental darkness and moral corruption, and comes forth again, in its primitive purity and splendour, to bless the nations—how it gathers strength by converting to its own use and advancement the wondrous discoveries and inventions of these times—how manifestly its improving effects are discerned in all Christian lands, in its influence on civilization, social life, and government.

Then, we look abroad to heathen countries. Converts, it is admitted, are but few in proportion to the surrounding masses. But a lodgment has been effected in the head quarters of nearly all the idolatries of the world. In the translations of the Scriptures, the instruction of the young, and the general diffusion of knowledge, a broad foundation has been laid for the future building. Christian institutions have been extensively planted, and produce everywhere salutary effects. The votaries of heathenism are compelled to confess that their superstitutions are tottering and ready to fall. These are highly encouraging tokens.

We see Christians coming together, overleaping their partition walls, and resolving to combine for the advancement of the kingdom of the Saviour as far as they conscientiously can without compromising principles which they respectively hold dear. And we rejoice to observe that the truths which bind them together are those which have been held by godly men of all names, in all ages, and in all lands.

Those truths will doubtless be everywhere spread abroad. The time is coming when the Bible will be the book of all mankind. The gods of the earth will be famished, The tumults of war will cease, and the wail of its widows and orphans will be heard no more. Universal brotherhood will prevail. The church will be co-extensive with the world. Our blessed Lord and Saviour will be loved, honored, and obeyed in every land, and the piety, devotedness, and union of his people will present an illustrious commentary on his last prayer, and furnish rich materials for the closing chapters of the history of the church.

We heartily wish Dr. Cramp long life, and success in his arduous and responsible undertaking—and as to the College, considering it as an educational institution of great importance, we say *esto perpetua.*

## BEAUTY IN MEN.

"I can tell when a woman's face is beautiful," said a friend to us the other day, "but I don't know what you call a handsome man."

We might have referred him to the popular romances of the present day, for the description of manly beauty, but having sympathy for those perfect beings with expansive brow of snowy whiteness, oblong, drooping, deep or piercing blue, black, or gray eyes, or finely chiselled features, rich wavy curls, and all the minutiae of facial perfection, we simply said we believed there was no particular standard of beauty, recognised among the ladies with reference to his sex, and we think that in so saying we were correct.

"I do not like a pretty man,

With pretty lisp and pretty walk,

With hands that pretty sport a fan

And delicate lips that prettily talk"

said a lady at our elbow, an interesting and sensible one too.

We believe as a general thing, ladies do not like what is called pretty men; their style of face is too softly feminine; there is generally no break up in the monotony of expression; no sudden gleam of joy, no flitting ray of thought; they are like a cloudless sky, which needs here a massive array of dark clouds, there a line of fleecy vapor, here a bright spot of brilliant blue, there a pale azure, a sort almost imperceptibly blending into the white pure light that sometimes silvers our Northern heavens, as with a dazzling wreath to make its beauty impressive and lingering.

Gentlemen, remember it does not need the air and face of an Adonis to please and interest us ladies. Only let us read upon the countenance the stamp of a cultivated mind, or the quick lighting up of the eye, as some generous impulse prompts to an act of kindness let us behold you at once dignified and courteous, gentle and refined to all alike, even to the erring, delicate in your attentions (especially to the ladies) unbending in your will, only when in the absolute right, gentlemanly in your address and neat in person, and we will all—those whose opinion is of any value, of course—pronounce you handsome, without a dissenting voice.

Remember that the qualities of the heart and the actions of the life stamp the features with an ineffaceable mark, either with goodness or with vileness, and cultivate those affections and habits which will write upon the tables of your countenance, that which no one reading can but love and admire.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

## Learn to Think

The object of education is to teach men to think for themselves, act for themselves, and exercise their own understanding freely on all questions. Every man being responsible for his thoughts and acts, no other has a right to think for him, except in a state of infancy. A republican especially, is bound to do his own thinking, because his responsibilities are great. God gave man an understanding that he might exercise it, and if he does not exercise it, he rebels against the end of his creation. Where government is confided to the hands of the people, every man ought to be a self-thinker. More than this, every man who thinks for himself is rendered more happy as well as more independent. It gives him the habit of self reliance. It accustoms him to investigate, compare, analyse, and judge for himself. It snatches him from that mental indolence which is as fatal to the health of the mind, as physical inaction is to the body. It gives him power and energy, and proves his ability to be useful. The necessity of education is imperious. The mind must be trained to habits of thought, and when the habit is once acquired, the only difficulty will be to discipline and restrain it; and it then becomes as easy to think while the hand is at labor, as when it is at rest. Burns wrote many of his finest poems on the cart tail or the plough handle. The velocity of thought transcends that of the magnetic telegraph, and while it is the most mysterious part of our nature when active, it becomes the most pernicious and ruinous when idle, for the passions then usurp its place. We must diffuse the advantages of common schools over the whole land, and bring thought into action, that it may vanquish the passions by reason instead of ruling by fear. Civilization can no longer advance by putting one passion against another. Education must pour its beams on all, till every hand that works, can take pride in a head that thinks, and a heart that obeys the dictates of reason and virtue as the only road to happiness. How many States yet want the common school system? California has it. Has Delaware, Maryland and other States? Let every State do its duty in educating the people, and the outlay of hundreds will save millions.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*



## BIRTHS.

Montreal—3rd inst, the wife of Mr Henry Ross, Printer, of a son, 6th inst, Miss James Steel, of a son. 12th inst, Mrs James Austin, of a son.  
 Chambly—1st inst, Mrs (Rev) John Douglas, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Montreal—26th ult, by the Rev William Taylor, DD, Mr William Foster, to Miss Sophia Bertrand, of Montreal. 2nd inst, by the same, the Rev Henry Wilkes, D D. Minister of the First Congregational Church, to Cybella Ann, eldest daughter of J J Day, Esq.

Brooklin—17th ult, by Rev R L Tucker, Mr James Hicks, to Miss Hannah Underwood, both of Oshawa.

## DEATHS.

Montreal—2nd inst, William Campbell, son of Mr Robert McGregor, bookbinder, aged sixteen months. 3rd inst, Margaret Gray, wife of Mr John White, carpenter, aged 38 years.

Petit Cote, St Rose—4th inst, after a few hours' illness, of cramp of the stomach, Susanna Robb, relict of the late Mr Robt Hestlop, farmer, a native of Leuchmnoch, Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 63 years.

St Luke, near Montreal—30th ult, Helen Walker, relict of the late Mr Andrew Young, farmer, a native of Kilmanning, Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 69 years.

**MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.**—Friday, Feb. 6, 1852.  
 Wheat per minor, 3s 9d 4s 0d a; Oats, 1s 8d a 1s 9d; Barley, 2s 9d a 2s 11d; Peas, 3s 0d a 3s 1½d; Buckwheat, 2s 0d a 2s 1d; Rye, 2s 9d a 2s 11d; Flaxseed, 4s 0d a 4s 6d; Potatoes, per bushel, 2s 3d a 0s 0d; Beans, American, 0s 0d a 0s 0d; Beans, Canada, 5s 0d a 5s 6d; Honey, 4d a 5d; Beef, per lb, 3d a 6d; Mutton, per qr, 2s a 5s 0d; Lamb, 2s 0d a 3s 6d; Veal, per qr, 3s 0d a 10s 0d; Pork per lb, 4d a 5d; Butter, Fresh, 9d a 10d; Butter, Salt, 6d a 6½d; Cheese, 3d a 5d; Lard, 6d a 7d; Maple Sugar, 4d a 5d; Eggs, fresh per dozen 1, a 1s 6d; Turkeys, old per couple 3s a 7s 6d; Turkeys young 5s 0d a 7s 6d; Geese, 4s 0d a 5s 0d; Ducks, 1s 6d a 2s; Fowls, 2s 0d a 2s 6d; Chickens, 1s 6d a 2s 0d; Woodcock, per brace 0s 0d a 0s 0d; Pigeons, wild per doz 0s 0d a 0s 0d; Pigeons, tame, per couple, 6d a 7½d; Hares, 0s 0d a 0s 0d; Oranges, per box, 15s a 17s 6d; Apples, per brl, 12s 6d a 17s 6d; Peaches, per basket, 0s 0d a 0s 0d; Onions, per brl, 10s; Flour, per quintal, 10s 0d a 0s 0d; Oatmeal, 8s 6d a 9s 0d; Beef, per 100 lbs, 17s 6d a 25s 0d; Fresh Pork, per 100 lbs, 25s 0d a 27s 6d; Halibut, per lb 4d a 5d; Onions, per bush, 1s 8d a 2s 0d; Hay, per 100 bundles, 15s a 20s; Straw, 10s a 12s 6d.—Herald, Feb. 7.

## TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

King-street, Chatham, C.W.,

KEPT BY

TRAXLER &amp; PATTON.

N.B.—Good stabling, and a careful Hostler always in attendance. Messrs. T. & P. will do all in their power to Accommodate the Public who may favor them with their Patronage.  
 Chatham, C.W., April 10, 1851.

## TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

Crook's Rapids, C.W.,

ON THE ROAD BETWEEN PERCY AND NORWOOD,

BY JOHN DRISCOLL.

Good accommodation for Travellers. N.B.—Good Yard and Stabling.

## SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to intending purchasers, that they will have for Sale, at Wilson's Hotel, Brockville, during the meeting of the GRAND DIVISION in October, a full assortment of G. D. REGALIA, and S. of T. and D. G. W. P.'s EMBLEMS; also CADETS' OFFICERS' REGALIA, SASHES, &c.

Time will be given on Cadets' Regalia and Sashes if desired.

Hamilton, Sep. 26, 1851.

P. T. WARE & Co.

NORTH AMERICAN  
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$125,000.

THIS COMPANY has been organized in conformity with the Act of 1849. With an unlimited charter, confined to no District, State, or Country, it is the design of the Directors to make the Company what its name denominates, truly a NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY, and one that will sustain a representation at home and abroad. For Mutual Safety, Rigid Economy, and strict and impartial justice to all,—with this view, and for the benefit of their policy holders in this Province, the Directors have appointed the undersigned a General Agent, to act for them in all matters pertaining to the business of FIRE INSURANCE that has been or shall be transacted by or in behalf of this Company in Canada East. And in accordance with this appointment, the undersigned has opened an Office in the Village of St. Andrews, Argenteuil, C. E., where he will attend to all business with the least possible delay. And his friends may rest assured that none but safe risks will be taken by this Company; and that the utmost caution and prudence will be observed in conducting its affairs.

The undersigned flatters himself that the following plan adopted by the Directors, will compare favourably with the plan of any other institution of the kind for MUTUAL safety:—

1st, In order more fully to secure the Farmers' interest in this Company, its business will be divided according to charter into two separate classes.

2nd, The only risk taken in the Farmers' department will consist of Farm property, generally, and isolated dwellings with their contents, of which not more than \$2000 shall be insured in one risk.

3rd, All other property insured in this Company is put into a separate class, each class pays its own losses, and the premium notes shall not in any case be assessed for the payment of any losses except in the class which they belong.

4th, The Company will be responsible for the correctness of all surveys made by its authorized Agents.

5th, This Company has no two thirds' clause, but will pay, in case of fire, the full amount of damage, not to exceed the amount insured.

6th, If a difference should at any time arise between the insured and Directors regarding any loss or damage sustained, may at the option of either party be determined by three disinterested persons, mutually chosen by the insured and the Directors in the County where said loss shall occur.

7th, Should there at any time be in the treasury a surplus fund not actually wanted for the payment of its losses and expenses, the same will be divided among the members in proportion to the amount by each paid in.

All communications should be addressed, *post-paid*, to the undersigned, ST. ANDREWS, ARGENTEUIL, C. E.,

A. A. GREEN, General Agent.

December 11, 1851.

## TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

ST. ANDREWS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the friends of Temperance and the public generally, that he has opened a TEMPERANCE HOTEL in this Village, and trusts by strict attention to the comfort of travellers, to make it a desirable resting place, and thereby merit a share of public patronage.

HUGH STEWART.

St. Andrews, Dec. 15, 1851.

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