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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

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

VOL. XVIII.]

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 1, 1852.

No. 20

PROSPECTUS. NINETEENTH VOLUME OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

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

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

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

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

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT

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

SANITARY AND SOCIAL ECONOMY,

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

BI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Of choice temperance literature, and a

RICH REPOSITORY

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

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

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

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

Economy of the Maine Law.

We have been favored by the Hon. Neal Dow, with the following tract, which is No. 1, of a series of Tracts, got up by the friends of the cause in Maine, during their late struggle for the right kind of men, to represent the State in the House of Representatives. Tract No. 1, answers the question, "What has this law done, or what is it likely to accomplish, that it should be overthrown?" The people of the State of Maine have got on the right track, and seem determined to keep it; they first passed this model law, and now they have filled the House of Representatives, by 3 to 1, in favor of its maintenance.

Canada must not be behind the State of Maine. She has set us the example, a noble one it is, and we should not be slow to follow it, with the view of doing our part in the struggle, for struggle it will be, and that with the arch enemy of man's best interests. We will from time to time give what we can gather of the means employed by the people of Maine to effect their object:—

"In a tract of four pages, but a brief answer can be given to these enquiries; but all right thinking people feel a deep interest in the subject.

The Maine Law was framed and enacted, to effect a radical cure of intemperance, which all admit to be the greatest evil in the land; and though but one year old, it has been adopted in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Texas and the Province of New Brunswick—and has passed through one branch of the legislatures of New Hampshire, New York and Pennsylvania; and throughout almost all the States of the Union, its enactment therein is the prominent question now before the people. Why should it not stand in Maine as the fixed law and policy of the State? Who can answer?

Before the enactment of the Maine Law, there were expended by the people of this State, annually, for strong drinks, at the lowest estimate, more than TWO MILLIONS of dollars—and this expenditure involved a loss to the people in time, diminished industry, unthrifty habits and other sources of loss, to an amount of at least two millions more; so that we had an expenditure for these drinks, directly and indirectly, of at least FOUR MILLIONS of dollars per year.

Now what is the result to the State of this great expenditure for strong drinks? Have the people been the happier for it; better fed, better clad, better sheltered, better educated? No, just the contrary. The enormous amount of four millions of dollars has been a dead loss to the people year by year; and even worse than that, for they have not only had no valuable equivalent for it, but have received that which undermines their morals and tends directly to their impoverishment and degradation; while no persons are benefitted by the rum traffic, except a few men who have grown rich in furnishing the means of ruin to their countrymen.

What a vast amount of good may be accomplished by four millions of dollars properly expended! That sum would construct a Railroad every year, as costly as the Atlantic and St. Lawrence; would furnish every city and town in the State with churches, academies, school houses, and libraries, and support comfortably all the pastors and teachers necessary for them; would construct elegant hospitals for the gratuitous accommodation of all our sick; asylums for the reception of the superannuated poor, and all the orphans in the State who have none to care properly for them; and would endow all these institutions with ample funds; would create a fund, whereby all our State and municipal taxes might be paid, so that the people of Maine would be entirely exempt from taxes for the support of government. In

one word, the entire suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks within our borders, would render the people of Maine in a few years, in proportion to their numbers, the richest people in the world; they would be the most virtuous and the happiest people; better fed, clad, sheltered and educated, and more industrious and prosperous than any other people. Intemperance would be entirely unknown among them, except as yellow fever is known to us by a few imported cases; our jails and prisons would be tenantless, or nearly so; of paupers we should have none; or if any, so few that almshouses would not be necessary, and vice and crime would be so far reduced in amount, as to be scarcely known to exist among us.

Such will be the effect of the Maine Law, if it remain upon our statute books and be steadily enforced.

Men of Maine, is all this desirable or not? Do you prefer that rumselling, with all its long train of fearful evils, shall exist among us, or that it shall be suppressed, that we may enjoy the wonderful benefits of the change? For many generations, all the governments of Europe and America have felt the rum traffic to be a great evil, and have endeavored to protect their people from its effects as far as possible. All these governments have often enacted laws to regulate and restrain this traffic—they did not think it could be destroyed; but Maine has undertaken to expel this traffic entirely from her borders, and with wonderful success.

The civilized world is now looking with admiration upon this great experiment; if it succeed, the people of Maine will be happy and prosperous, and all the nations of the earth will follow her example; if it do not succeed, it will be through the indifference or timidity of professedly good men, who fear to resist bad men in their efforts to overthrow this law, which restrains their appetites and passions and affects their interests.

In the year during which this law has been in existence, its effects have been more decisive and salutary than its warmest friends had anticipated. The wholesale traffic in strong drinks has been entirely annihilated throughout the State; the grog shops are very few, and are kept in dark and secret places, so that temptation is entirely removed from the way of the young and inexperienced. The quantity of spirits now sold in the State, cannot be more than one-tenth part so great as it was before the enactment of the Maine Law, so that the saving to the people, is already at least one million eight hundred thousand dollars per year. The result of this can be seen in the improved habits and circumstances of our people. Many men, formerly miserable drunkards, are now perfectly sober, because temptation is removed out of their way; many families, before miserable and dependent upon the public, or upon charity, for support, are now comfortably fed, clad, and lodged. Our Alms Houses are not crowded as they were: their inmates are greatly diminished in number, and some of them are nearly empty. Our jails are almost tenantless, some of them entirely so; our Houses of Correction are now almost without occupants, and all this, because few men become paupers or commit crimes except under the influence of strong drinks.

Why should this law be repealed; what evil has it done? Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, in his annual report says, "at the commencement of the year, the number of open rum shops in full operation in the city, was supposed to be from 300 to 400; 300 was the lowest estimate; at present there is not one. The receipts of these places per day, at the lowest figure, may be reckoned to average three dollars; this for 300 days excluding Sundays—and Sundays were the best days for such places—would give \$270,000 per year!

It may be thought that this sum is much too large to have been expended annually by the people of this city for intoxicating drinks, but it is believed that the number of grog-

shops set down at 300, and the sum received by each per day at \$3, is within the fact. But if we consider the expenditure in this way to have been only \$200,000, or about \$2.22 per day for each of the 300 shops, the fact will be sufficiently important to arrest the attention of every man who has any regard for the prosperity of the city and the welfare of the citizens.

The whole of this sum, or of whatever sum may have been expended in this way, was entirely lost to the city; no valuable return was obtained from it. This amount will purchase 40,000 barrels of flour at \$5 each, or about five barrels of flour and five cords of wood to every family in the city, estimating the number of families at 4000. It is true some persons accumulated wealth by this traffic, but it was not by paying a fair equivalent, or any equivalent for property so gained; but the process was simply the transferring the hard earnings of the laboring man to the coffers of the dealer in spirits—while the victims of their trade were sent to their desolate homes to abuse wives and children who were suffering for the common necessities of life, which might have been purchased with the money squandered on strong drink.

A great many families in this city, situated thus a year since, are now comfortable and happy, being entirely relieved by the suppression of the grog shops, from their former troubles. The extinguishment of the traffic in intoxicating drinks will not only be the means of saving this great amount of money to the poorer part of the people, but the productive industry of the country will be stimulated to an extent that we cannot at present foresee. The whole of the great sum which was formerly expended for strong drinks by the people of this city and State, will henceforth be expended for the necessities and comforts of life, with the additional amount which will accrue from the more industrious habits of the people, or will be added year by year to the accumulating wealth of the State."

In another part of his report the Mayor says:—

"There were committed to the Alms House, from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, (before the law,) 252; from June 1, 1851, to March 20, 1852, (after the law,) 146—*difference* in nine months, 106. Number in Alms House March 20, 1851, 112; number in Alms House March 20, 1852, 90, *difference*, 22. Number of families assisted out of the Alms House from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, 135; from June 1, 1851, to March 20, 1852, 90—*difference* in nine months, just one third, 45. Seventy-five of the ninety in the Alms House, March 20, 1852, came there through intemperance—four of the ninety were not brought there through that cause; the history of the remaining eleven is not known.

"Committed to the House of Correction for intemperance from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, 46; for larceny, &c., &c., 12—in all 58; from June 1, 1851, to March 20, 1852, for intemperance, 10; for larceny, &c. &c., 3—in all 13; a *difference* in nine months of more than three-fourths! Committed in April, 1851, 9; on May, 10—19. The 'Maine Law' was enacted June 2, 1851, and from the first of that month to March 20, 1852, 10 months, the number committed was only ten, although great activity was displayed by the police in arresting all offenders.

"At the term of the District Court in Portland, March, 1852, but one indictment was found for larceny, and that was the result of mistake; while at the March term of 1851, seventeen indictments were found. These results have been obtained, notwithstanding an increased vigilance in arresting persons found under the influence of strong drinks."

The Mayor continues:—

"Committed to the jail for drunkenness, larceny, &c., &c., from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, 279—from corresponding period of 1851-2, 135: *difference*, 144. Deduct liquor sellers (72) imprisoned in the latter term, and we

have 63 for drunkenness, larceny, &c. &c., against 279 for the corresponding period before the enactment of the Maine Law, a *deduction of almost seven ninths* in the short period of nine months. There were in jail on the 20th March, 1851, 25 persons; on the 20th March, 1852, 7 persons, 3 of whom were liquor sellers—without them the number would be 4 against 25 of the corresponding day of 1851, a falling off of more than 83 per cent. in the short period of nine months.

"There were committed to the Watch House from June 1, 1850, to and including March, 1851, 431 persons. For the corresponding period of 1851-2, after the enactment of the 'Maine Law,' the number was 180, a deduction of almost three-fifths, notwithstanding the increased vigilance of the police in the latter period, in arresting persons found in the streets in a state of intoxication.

Such were the effects of the "Maine Law" in Portland in the short period of nine months, and such will be its effects throughout the State, to dry up the tide of poverty, pauperism, crime and suffering which swept over us; to empty our alms houses and prisons of their miserable tenants, and to scatter peace, plenty and happiness over the land. On the other hand not the slightest evil of any kind has resulted to any body, from the execution of the law.

Is this a good work or a bad one? Men of Maine, do you wish it to continue or not? It is for you to answer the question by your votes.

New Mode of Advocacy!

As we passed by a crowd of persons, a few days ago in one of the thoroughfares of London, we found a hawker of ballads holding forth to his auditors in such style and earnestness, that a very ready sale, we presume, would be the consequence of his appeals. We invested our penny, and received an equivalent in the shape of "The Drunkard's Catechism," "The Drunkard's Looking Glass," "The Drunkard's Farewell to his Folly," and several other songs, pictorially illustrated. The sentiments contained in these ballads are in the main correct, and certainly are a great advance on the ballads usually sung in the streets. We cannot doubt but even this rude mode of advocacy, especially in the low parts of our great cities, may be productive of good, and to some extent may be encouraged. The following is the opening stanza of one of the songs, and is sung to the air "Oh, Susannah," etc.

My home was once a cheerless place,

Where tear drops oft did start,

From eyes that beamed with love for me,

And tenderness of heart.

My wife and children all became

The sport of grief and woe,

For brandy, rum, and gin, alas!

Have proved their overthrow.

Oh! Spirit Dealer,

Don't you cry for me,

For I'm going to sign the Temperance pledge,

And gain my liberty.

—Bristol Temperance Herald.

The Limits of Temperance.

In time past temperance was confined much to societies, and its extent and power were measured by those Societies, hence it was very much the habit of those who were without to estimate the rise and fall of the cause by the rise and fall of those associations. And hence it is that now, when societies have ceased operating as they once did in many places, not a few are ready to say that the cause has declined, and is dying out. But they do not, or will not understand that the cause has of late taken a much higher ground and a more elevated position; that instead of being

confined strictly to temperance men and temperance societies, it is in fact interesting and influencing the whole community; that it agitates Legislatures; it is taking its place in the statute-book; is affecting the tax-payer, the manufacturer, the ship-owner, the railroad company. Men studying political economy are engraving it in their principles, and all who are seeking the amelioration of the condition of the human race, and the elevation of the nations, are taking hold of the temperance cause as among their most important elements. And if every society in the nation were blotted out, it would not blot out the cause. Societies have been, and are great helps; but they are not now the chief helps. It is argument, the press, the public appeal, the spirit of improvement belonging to the age, and the increased power of the gospel, that is giving it impulse, and will extend it throughout the world; so that men who are lamenting the decline of the cause may save themselves their bewailings, and believe that there is yet strength to advance in the temperance enterprise.—*Journal Am. Temp. Union.*

To Moderate Drinkers.

The practice of moderate drinking may be aptly compared to a pathway over a deep gulf, a single narrow plank thrown across a vast chasm, requiring the firmest strength in those who attempt the passage, to overcome the dangers of the dizzy and unstable way. If, on a thronged thoroughfare such a passage existed, and beside it a firm and secure bridge, whose safety had been tried for ages, what would be thought of those, who, having strength of mind and limb, arriving at the brink of the chasm, followed by a vast concourse of persons of all ages and conditions, were, without a word of caution to succeeding passengers, to choose the perilous way by the single plank, over whose dizzy edges yawned the depths below, rather than the safe road by the bridge, inducing the following crowd by their example to slight the dangers of the insecure passage, and press forward upon it to the destruction of all who were not possessed of firmness of nerve and limb sufficient for its trying perils. Doubtless such conduct on the part of the strong and able would be regarded as reprehensible in the highest degree; their immunity from danger would be considered no excuse for setting the example to others to follow into such peril; though they proclaimed that the narrow way had no dangers for them, they would be told it was their duty to think of the safety of others, and not induce them by leading the way, to venture into such extremity of danger. Akin to the conduct here described is the custom of moderate drinking. Doubtless there are many who can pursue it all their days without making shipwreck of life, health, or happiness. They are happily endowed with such powers of self-control as enable them to resist the enticements of the practice, and they pass through life, continually toying with the tempter, yet unscathed. But of the vast multitude who venture to indulge the habit how great a proportion fall victims to the dangers it presents. Every drunkard that ever existed, every individual in the world who has injured himself by excess in the use of strong drink, commenced the course which led to such excess, as a moderate drinker. And what induced his first venturing on that course? Was it the instances of death and woe wrought upon it? Nay, but the immunity of the few who passed over it apparently unharmed. But though so many fall and perish through this means in the sight of all men, this is not sufficient to deter from its snares. Hundreds and thousands are rushing into it, heedless of the danger, the numbers who crowd to make the venture, blinding the unthinking multitude to the terrible hazard they incur.—Man is an imitative creature and prone to fall into the usages of the age in which he lives. While the drinking customs of society continue, so long will a vast number of those arriving on the stage of

manhood be led to adopt them, and while the pernicious usages prevail, the melancholy annals of intemperance will record its quota of victims, the winds will still be freighted with the sighs of the broken-hearted, the full proportion of drunkards, dark, hopeless graves will yawn and claim their prey.

Can it be right then, we ask, (and we address ourselves to those who profess to be governed by the obligations of christianity,) can it be right to follow a practice, the countenance of which by persons of note, character, and standing leads many to commit themselves to it, to whom it proves the means of ruin? It cannot be urged that there is a necessity for any to follow the practice. It is at best the indulgence of a mere luxury. Ought then the attachment of any to a custom fraught with such danger and so many evils, to prevail with them to continue it when they see multitudes, by entering on the same course, drawn to the gates of death and the bottomless pit? Tell us not, moderate drinker, that you are unharmed by it—and that we ought to appeal to those who go too far, that we should address our exhortations to the intemperate—we will, we must appeal to you. The wretch who, by going farther than you, has become a drunkard, is almost beyond the reach of help; not that he is insensible to the woes of his miserable condition, he feels them but too keenly, but because the tyrant habit has wound its iron chain about him, and he cannot resist the tide which is hurrying him to perdition. We may try to save him, but the task is one which affords little hope of success. Yet would we improve the miserable spectacle by pointing to the wretched wreck of manhood, and saying to you moderate drinker: behold the results of following upon the course where you led the way; think of the multitudes who have thus perished through the dangers which encompass and are inseparable from that course; think of the thronging thousands who are to come after you, who will be emboldened by your example to tamper with the deadly thing; for the sake of these, pause before you hold out an encouragement to tread the perilous road—rather warn them of the dangers it abounds with, and conjure them as they prize life and happiness to avoid it wholly and forever.—*Temperance Telegraph, N. B.*

A Peep at Number Five.

One of the most popular books published for some time is *Sunny side*, a delineation of a Country Clergyman's Family Experience. The same author is about issuing a new work, entitled, *A Peep at Number Five*, or a Chapter from the Life of a City Parson, which promises to be very attractive. We quote a brief passage. The minister is busily engaged in preparing a sermon for a special occasion, and, though cramped for time, has been often interrupted by calls:

Leaving him thus occupied, Lucy, on Thursday morning, ran out to take a little walk.—She had not gone far when she met a young girl, one of her people, with whom she stopped to speak.

'Are you all well at home?' she inquired.

'Yes, ma'am,' said the girl, hesitatingly.—Lucy observed her more closely, and saw that she looked pale and trembled.

'Is anything the matter?' she anxiously asked again.

'Yes,' said the girl, 'Jem is taking on again, and it would seem as if he would kill us all.' She burst into tears.

'I am very sorry to hear it,' said Lucy.

'O, you don't know how dreadful it is.—Mother sits all day long, and watches at the window for our minister; she thought maybe he would hear of our trouble in some way, and come to us. We all wanted to send for him, but father wouldn't let us.'

'I will tell him,' said Lucy, 'and I know he will come as soon as he can.'

'I wish he would—I wish he would,' said the girl, burst-

ing afresh into tears, and hurrying away, as people began to notice her in passing.

Lucy at once returned and told Mr. Holbrook what a state they were in at the Smiths.—‘What can be the matter?’ he asked.

‘Jem drinks, and sometimes it seems as if they could not live in the house with him.’

‘How dreadful! I thought he had reformed long ago.’

‘They thought so too, but this reformation did not last.’

‘Why will not the father let them send for you?’

‘I do not know. He never will come in to see me when I go there; but his wife says he gets behind the door where he can hear me pray, and they pretend not to notice it.’

‘I do wish you could go this afternoon and see them.’

‘I wish so too, but I cannot, I am pressed for time.’

Lucy sighed, and went out. Mr. Holbrook resumed his pen, but he could not write. The image of that afflicted mother, sitting at her window and watching through many weary hours, and watching in vain for her minister, came between him and his sermon paper; it disturbed him, and finally he threw the paper aside, put on his hat, and went to call upon them.

He found the family all at home, and soon learned that the son was then confined in a room over head, where he was raging and storming in a fit of delirium tremens.

Mr. Holbrook sat down in the little back parlor, and the mother and daughters gathered around him. He sought to comfort them in their sore extremity. He brought them near to him who pitieth their sorrows, and gradually they became more calm.

‘You will read and pray with us, won’t you?’ said the mother. ‘Sarah, bring the Bible.’—The Bible was placed on the table, and just then, to the astonishment of all, the old father came out from behind the door, and entered the room. He brought down his cane with a noise at every step as he walked firmly in, and for the first time took his seat by the minister.

‘I am glad to see you,’ said he to Mr. Holbrook, ‘glad to see you, sir. We are in great trouble. Jem will drink, and now he raves like a madman. He was warned enough about it; he knew it would cost him soul and body, but he would drink, and now the devil has got him, and—he may keep him. There never was a kinder father than I was. I did everything for him a son could ask; I don’t reproach myself for nothing. No—I was a kind father to him, but now,’ said he, sternly striking his cane on the floor, ‘now I can truly say—I don’t care anything about him.’ In vain did he attempt to steady his voice—it trembled—it broke down—he paused—he could not then go on. ‘And what has done it?’ he choked out at length—‘drink—curse them who sell it.’—A dead silence followed—it was then broken by howlings from that chamber overhead, which seemed to echo: ‘Curse them who sell it.’

The old man’s head sunk upon his cane.—Mr. Holbrook, as soon as he could command his voice, commenced reading from the Bible. There was ‘abiding peace’ in the words read. Then he brought the weeping family before God, and committed them to Him. The old man never once raised his head through the prayer; it seemed as if he would never raise it more—he was stricken in his old age—his only son was a drunkard. Now, in his sorrow, he had no God to go to. He had despised God in his days of prosperity, and God would not come to him unsought, in his day of trouble.

Mr. Holbrook left them thus, and returned to his study; but it was a long time before he could bring back his thoughts to his unfinished paragraph.

Soon after this, he called again upon the Smiths, and again found them weeping; but this time all was still in the house—the contest was over—Jem was dead.

Such was the history of their first-born.—Tenderly had

his infancy been nursed. In health, his pretty ways had delighted his fond young parents; in his little illness, they had suffered more than he. Through many weary nights had they tended him as only parents can. They had stepped softly about his darkened chamber—watching every pulsation, every breath, every varying flush—and hanging on the words which fell from the doctor’s lips, as if they were words of life and death. They had poured out their money as freely as water, and wasted themselves to keep alive that feeble spark of life—and all for what? ‘Oh, to lay their first-born, in his brown hair, in a drunkard’s grave!’

Surely, it would have broken the hearts of those young parents, had they been called upon to cover their baby, in his innocence and beauty, with the sods; but what would have been that sorrow compared with this, of laying him in his manhood’s prime, and in ‘his brown hair in the drunkard’s grave.’ Cease, then, O mother, to agonize for the life of that precious little one. Meekly bow thy head before ‘Him who seeth the end from the beginning,’ and gather up all thy strength to say, ‘Not my will, but thine be done!’ Even yet, the destroyer goeth about, ‘Seeking whom he may devour.’

All on One Side.

Mr. W——, SIR:—I have had the privilege of reading your paper some for a few weeks, and it appears to be all on one side. I knew you was on one side, but I thought somebody might say something on the other side, I mean respecting Temperance and the Maine Law.—You, and your correspondents appear to go dead set for the Maine Law; notwithstanding you profess to be a merciful man, yet you appear to have no mercy upon us who would like to use a little when necessary. We profess to be Temperance men, and do not believe in folks getting drunk more than you do; but after all we do not like to be deprived of our liberty; that liberty that our fathers fought for. It appears that there is so much excitement on the Maine Law, that no one dare say anything against it; but sir you will slip up on that. I ain’t afraid to give you a brush any how; and our town will show you next fall that we shall not submit to the tyranny of the Maine Law, although you talk about its passing in Michigan next winter, I guess you will come out minus. I would just say for myself, that I love it, father loves it, grandfather loves it, and as it is a passing round, sometimes the grand children even cry for it; and we can say in the language of a certain poet;—

Grand-father, thee need not urge us,
For we are willing to take a dram;
I think we love it just as well
As any one can think or tell.

FAIRFIELD

REMARKS.—Really Mr. Fairfield, you talk like a sensible man, a freeman, a patriot. Well we are ALL on one side and you will find it out so before a twelve month we ween. You can’t have the “liberty” of wallowing in our gutters, if your fathers did fight for it.—Ed. pro. tem. Michigan Christian Advocate.

Sprinklings for Thought, Ideal, and Actual.

THE MEANING OF WORDS.—What a multitude of words, originally harmless, have assumed a harmful as their secondary meaning; how many worthy have acquired an unworthy; thus ‘knave’ meant once no more than a lad; ‘villain’ than peasant; ‘a boor’ was only a farmer; ‘a churl’ but a strong fellow. ‘Time-server,’ was used two hundred years ago, quite as often for one in an honourable as in a dishonourable sense, ‘serving the time.’ There was a time when ‘conceits’ had nothing concealed in them; ‘officious’ had reference to offices of kindness, not of busy meddling;

'moody' was that which pertained to a man's mood, without any gloom of sullenness implied. 'Demure' (which is *des maerus*, of good manners) conveyed no hint, as it does now, of an over-doing of the outward demonstration of modesty; in 'crafty' and 'cunning' there was nothing of crooked wisdom implied, but only knowledge and skill—'craft,' indeed, still retains very often its more honourable use, a man's craft being his skill, and then the trade in which he is well skilled. And think you that the Magdalen could have ever given us 'maudlin' in its present contemptuous application, if the tears of penitential weeping had been held in due honour in the world?—*French on the Study of Words.*

"Punch" records a fact:—The most striking illustration of the saying, that the pith of a lady's letter is in the postscript, which we never heard of, was that of a young lady, who, having gone out to India, and writing home to her friends, concluded in these words:—"You will see by my signature that I am married!"

Man was never intended to be idle: Inactivity frustrates the very design of his creation; whereas an active life is the best guardian of virtue, and the greatest preservative of health.

AN OBEDIENT CHILD.—No object is more pleasing than a meek and obedient child. It reflects honor upon its parents, for their wise management. It enjoys much ease and pleasure, to the utmost limit of what is fit. It promises excellency and usefulness; to be, when age has matured the human understanding, a willing subject in all things to the government of God. No object, on the contrary, is more shocking, than a child under no management! We pity orphans, who have neither father nor mother to care for them. A child indulged is more to be pitied; it has no parent: it is its own master—peevish, forward, headstrong, blind:—born to a double portion of trouble and sorrow, above what fallen man is heir to; not only miserable itself, but worthless, and a plague to all who in future will be connected with it.—*Juvenile Penny Magazine.*

THE CADET.—"Devoted to the interests of the Daughters and Juvenile Teetotalers of B. N. America." This interesting and instructive miscellany, published by Mr. J. C. Becket, Montreal, and specially intended for the young, continues to fulfil the promise of its earlier numbers, and to increase in attraction and usefulness. The August number contains a pleasing variety of original and selected reading, and keeps up the well sustained character of its preceding numbers. We cordially recommend this excellent little publication to our numerous readers. The subscription is fixed at the trifling sum of 1s. 3d. per annum. Need we add that such a nominal cost, this little magazine should be found in every family circle in the Province. It has our best wishes for increasing patronage and success.—*The News, St. Johns, C. E.*

THE BIBLE IS ALWAYS FRESH.—The fairest productions of human wit, after a few perusals, like gathered flowers, wither in our hands, and lose their fragrantcy; but these unfading plants of paradise become, as we are accustomed to them, still more and more beautiful. Their bloom appears to be doubly heightened, fresh odors are emitted, and new sweets are drawn from them. He who hath once tasted their excellence, will desire to taste them yet again; and he who tastes them oftenest will relish them best.

WISE COUNSEL.—About three hours before the death of the well-known James Hervey, he affectionately addressed his friend, Dr. Stonehouse, on the importance of his everlasting concerns, and entreated him not to be overcharged with the cares of this life; but to attend, amidst the multiplicity of his business, to the one thing needful, adding:—

Which done, the poorest can no wants endure,
And which not done, the richest must be poor.

WATER MELON BUTTER.—Split the water melon open,

with a spoon scrape out the pulps into a cullender, and strain the water into vessels; boil it down to syrup, then put in apples or peaches, like making apple butter or any kind of preserves. Or the syrup may be boiled without fruit down to molasses, which will be found to be as fine as the best sugar-house molasses. The season for making this table sauce is at hand; those who wish to partake of it should prepare for the event.

To all men, and all times, the best friend is VIRTUE; and the best companions are high endeavors and honorable sentiments.

JONES AND THE SNAIL.—A quaint old gentleman, of an active and stirring disposition, had a man at work in his garden who was quite the reverse. "Jones," said he to him one morning, "did you ever see a snail?" "Certainly," said Jones. "Then," said the old gentleman, "you must have met him, for you could never overtake him."

Use not evasions when called upon to do a good thing; nor excuses when you are reproached for doing a bad one.

Choice Poetic Selections.

THE THINKER AND THE DOER.

(From Household Words.)

One sits at home, with pale, impassive brow,
Bent on the eloquence of lifeless letters,
Noting man's thoughts from Mind's first dawn till now,
When Truth seems, Heaven-inspired, to burst her fetters.

Another plies the force of stalwart limbs,
And keen wit sharpen'd by the whirl of action;
For midnight lore no studious lamp he trims,
Curtain'd and muffled from the world's distraction.

Two destinies, converging to one end,
The glorious issue of all human labor,
Where in harmonious union softly blend
The praise of God, the profit of our neighbor.

Each has his gift: the stamp affixed at birth,
That marks him for the servant of a master;
The chosen steward of His realm of earth;
The shepherd watching for a higher pastor.

Each has his crown of earthly laurels here,
Gather'd and woven by the hand of mortals;
And, when the spirit city's towers appear,
Dropp'd on his brow by angels at its portals.

Judge not which serves his mighty Master best,
Haply thou mightest be true worth's detractor;
For each obeys his nature's high behest,
The close-pent thinker and the busy actor.

TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE.

The sturdy rock, for all his strength,
By raging seas is rent in twain:
The marble stone is pierced at length
With little drops of drizzling rain:
The ox doth yield unto the yoke;
The steel obeys the hammer's stroke.

Yea, man himself, unto whose will
All things are bounden to obey,
For all his wit and worthy skill,
Doth fade at length, to fall away.
There is nothing but time doth waste;
The heavens, the earth, consume at last.

But virtue sits triumphing still
Upon the throne of glorious fame;
Though spiteful death man's body kill,
Yet hurts he not his virtuous name.
By life or death, whate'er betides,
The state of virtue never slides.

THE FISHERMEN.

By the Author of "Alton Locke."

Three fishers went sailing out into the West,
 Out into the West as the sun went down,
 Each thought of the woman who loved him the best,
 And the children stood watching them out of the town;
 For men must work, and women must weep,
 And there's little to earn, and many to keep,
 Though the harbor bar be moaning.

Three wives sat up in the light-house tower
 And trimmed the lamps as the sun went down,
 And they looked at the squall, and they looked at the shower,
 And the rack it came rolling up, ragged and brown;
 But men must work, and women must weep,
 Though storms be sudden, and waters deep,
 And the harbor bar be moaning.

Three corpses lay out on the shining sands
 In the morning gleam as the tide went down,
 And the women are watching and wringing their hands,
 For those that will never come back to the town;
 For men must work, and women must weep,—
 And the sooner it's over, the sooner to sleep—
 And a good bye to the bar and its moaning.

Education.

Municipal Councils in Townships.

In the August number of this *Journal*, we explained at some length the powers and duties of School Trustees, especially in reference to cities, towns, and villages. Since then several questions have arisen, and inquiries have been made, relative to the powers and duties of Trustees in country school sections, and their relations to Township Councils.

1. In some instances, it has been maintained that Trustees have no right to levy a rate upon the taxable property of the householders and landholders of their section, without the consent of their Township Council; whereas the Trustees have authority to act without the consent of any council or other body, high or low, in levying and collecting whatever may be necessary to provide for all the expenses of their School. One leading feature and primary object of the school law is, to make each section a school municipality, with power to provide for the furnishing and support of its school, in every respect, in its own way, and to settle all its differences and difficulties by local arbitration. It is not, therefore, for the Chief Superintendent of Schools, or for any Council whatever, to decide in what manner, or in what amount, moneys shall be raised for school purposes in any School Section. The elected Trustees in each School Section are alone authorised by law to consider and determine from time to time the sums required for their school purposes; and a majority of electors at an annual School Section meeting, or special meeting, decide upon the *manner* (not the amount) in which such sums shall be provided.

2. Again, in some instances, Township Councils have refused to levy the sums applied for according to law by School Trustees. In all such cases the Councils concerned have violated the law; and they might be compelled to do their duty by a mandamus from the Court of Queen's Bench, should the Trustees concerned think proper to procure one. The object of this provision of the School Act (sec. 18, clause 4) is to relieve Trustees of part of the burdens imposed upon them by their office, and to save expense and time in the collection of school rates, which can in general be levied and collected more cheaply under the authority of the Township Council than under that of School Trustees: for the Council has a Collector and Rolls already provided; and the Collector must collect rates on all the taxable property within its jurisdiction each year for other than school purposes. For him, therefore, to have the school rates, in any or all the School Sections, within the limits of his collectorship, added to the other rates, and collect them at the same time, will involve but little additional trouble and expense; and the rates on the property of absentees can be collected in the same manner as other rates on the same property. But when Trustees themselves levy school rates on property, they must appoint

a special collector, and pay him a higher per centage for such special service than would be paid to an ordinary collector: must procure an extract from the Assessment Roll, and sue each defaulting non-resident. Nor do Trustees receive any pecuniary remuneration for their much trouble and loss of time in the performance of their duties,—which is otherwise with Township Councilors. It was therefore thought just and economical, (as provided in the 9th clause of the 12th section of the School Act,) that Trustees should have the option of levying and collecting school rates on property themselves, or transfer, by request, the duty of doing so to the Township Council, the members of which are paid for their time and services. And to prevent any unnecessary discussion or loss of time in doing their duty, the Council is not authorised to judge of or vary the amount required to be assessed, but simply to give legal effect to the will of a portion of the school electors of the Township in respect to their own school municipality, as decided by them at a public meeting, and as communicated and attested by their chosen Trustees. In some cases, Township Councils have assumed the right which belongs exclusively to Trustees, of judging as to the amount and even property of such assessments of School Sections—a right which does not appertain to any Council, either in city or country, but is in all cases confided to School Trustees, who are specially elected for such purposes. The High Sheriff of a county is the executor, not the judge, of the law in the matters placed in his hands; so, in this case, the duty of a Township Council is simply to execute the wish of certain School Sections in regard to taxing themselves for their own purposes. There will, of course, always be individuals in such sections opposed to rates for any school purposes; but with such individuals a Township Council has nothing to do—the Trustees, or a majority of them, being the elected and responsible exponents of the wants of their own school municipality.

3. Another question has then arisen, as to what Trustees should do in the event of a Township Council refusing to levy a school rate, as authorised and required by the 1st clause of the 18th section of the School Act. In every such case, the Trustees of a School Section can do, as have the Trustees of one or two towns and villages, apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus, and compel an anti-school Council to do its duty, and the opposing members of such Council would be justly responsible for the expenses and consequences of such a proceeding. Trustees, though unpaid for their services, are liable to a penalty if they refuse or neglect to do their duty, after having accepted office; and it would be only equal if Township Councilors, who are paid for their services, should be made responsible for refusing or neglecting to do their duty in school matters. But thus far, in such cases, Trustees have been recommended to exercise their own corporate powers to levy and collect the amount of rates required for their school purposes. Where Trustees provide for the salary of their Teacher by rate-bills on parents sending children to the school, and not rate on property, of course they alone can impose and collect such rate-bills. It is, however, gratifying to know that, in the very great majority of instances, the Township Councils sympathise with Trustees in their efforts to improve and furnish school houses, and to establish free schools—the cases to which we have referred being exceptions to the general rule. In some instance, Township Councils would be glad to provide forthwith for making all the schools free within their municipalities.

4. Inquiry has also been made, as to what property in a School Section is liable to be taxed for School purposes? The terms employed by the Act are "taxable property, as expressed in the Assessor or Collector's Roll," and "the freeholders and householders of such section." It will therefore be observed, that all descriptions of "freeholders and householders," are included, whether resident or non resident,—there being no exception. All "taxable property" is also included, whether wild lands or cultivated lands, or personal property; or whether the property of absentees or residents—all is made tributary to the great interests of education. In collecting school rates from resident freeholders and householders making default of payment, the 2nd, 8th and 9th clauses of the 12th Section of the School Act authorise Trustees to proceed *without warrant*; but the 11th clause of the same section authorises them "to sue for and recover by their name of office the amounts of school-rates or subscriptions due from persons residing without the limits of their Section, and making default of payment."

THE FREE.

A shout, a shout from sea to sea, A song from shore to shore, The
A shout, A shout, The
A shout, a shout of tri - umph now, The vic - to - ry is ours; Not

This system contains the first three staves of music. The first two staves are vocal lines in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The third staff is a piano accompaniment line in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature. The lyrics are printed below the vocal staves.

chain is riv'n, the slave is free, Free to be bound no more. The
chain is riv'n, &c.
gain'd by sword, &c.
gain'd by sword, nor bat - tle bow, But love's su - per - ior pow'rs, Not

This system contains the next three staves of music. The first two staves are vocal lines, and the third is a piano accompaniment line. The lyrics continue from the previous system.

chain is riv'n, the slave is free, Free to be bound no more, A
gain'd by sword, nor bat - tle bow, But love's su - pe - rior pow'rs A

This system contains the final three staves of music on the page. The first two staves are vocal lines, and the third is a piano accompaniment line. The lyrics conclude with the word 'A'.

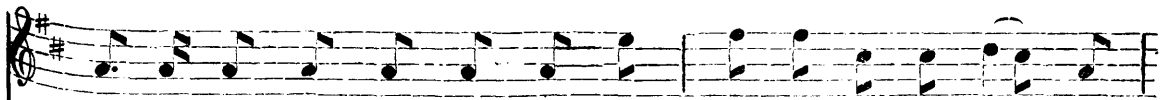
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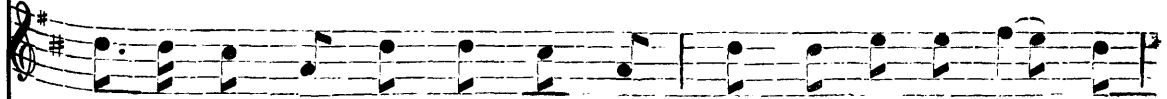
shout, a shout, the night is gone, The clouds have pass'd a way, The



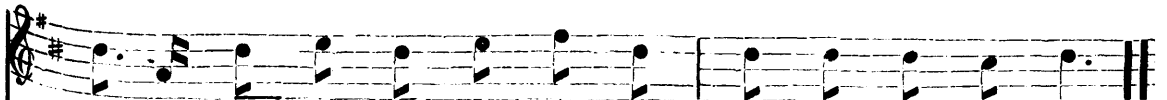
shout, a shout, from sea to sea, A song from shore to shore, Ten



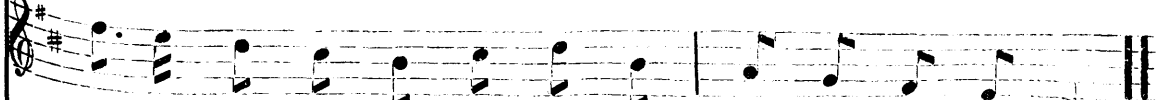
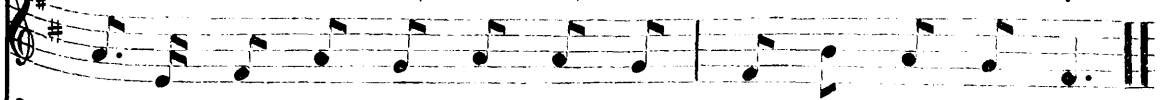
glories of the temperance sun, Pour forth in floods of day, The



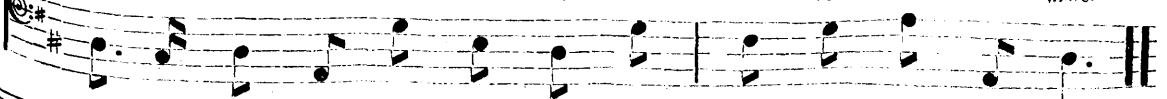
thousand death-less souls are free, Free to be bound no more, Ten



glories of the temperance sun, Pour forth in floods of day.



thousand death-less souls are free, Free to be bound no more.



Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 1, 1852.

The True Witness, the Transcript, and others.

A celebrated polemical writer of the present century was once unwittingly drawn into controversy with persons who seemed more intent on gaining their point, than on arriving at the truth. In concluding one of his masterly and triumphant rejoinders, he exclaimed, "in the name of truth and honesty, let us have opponents if we must have them, who possess, at least, a common acquaintance with the subjects on which they write; and men who, if they do not respect us, will, at least respect themselves." Our memory has not unfrequently reverted to that passage, after reading several recent rhapsodies against the Maine Law, for nothing can be more certain than that most of our opponents are "willingly ignorant" of the chief features of that law, and have less respect for themselves than they have for us; if it were not so, they would surely write with more exactness, and with less of acrimony.

The *True Witness*, true enough to his established method of reasoning, seems desirous of attaining notoriety for malevolent opinion to the passage of Mr. Cameron's Bill. Having reached the climax of impertinence, in the choice of vulgar phrases, and abusive epithets, he is capable of ringing the whole round of bar-room slang, which would sound uncommonly harsh to those who are accustomed to the pleasant effects of harmonious truth. On the points in controversy, we have reason to know that the *True Witness* is far from giving satisfaction to many of his readers; and we should seriously advise the Editor to moderate his tone, and exercise a little more charity and temperance.

On the 20th of August, we find, in the *True Witness*, a long article, headed "The Maine Liquor Law." Since that time, the Editor received a communication from a Catholic, which he does not publish, but to which he replies on the 17th September, and promises an additional chapter shortly. Of course, we have no means of knowing the nature and force of the argument adduced by the Catholic against his fellow-Catholic, because, not only is the letter ungenerously rejected, but any thought that would lead to an inference as to the writer's views, is carefully concealed. There is, however, no greater difficulty in replying to the *True Witness*, than what arises from extreme scarcity of tangible ideas, in the whole of his lengthy articles. Take the following specimen of rum logic:—

"A man may hate drunkenness without being a teetotaller, and it is very possible that he may have a great respect for temperance, both in eating and drinking, and yet look upon the "Maine Liquor Law" as one of the most disgusting pieces of political quackery for a moral evil, that has been perpetrated since the days of the Connecticut "Blue Laws." And yet we believe that an effort will be made, ere long, to inflict this precious piece of humbug upon the people of Canada; it behoves every enemy of cant therefore, to be upon the alert, for monstrous and absurd as the thing seems, it is, by no means impossible."

There is surely nothing very wise, or very witty, in that paragraph, and we cannot imagine that any sensible person, who has espoused the Temperance cause, will be perverted by such ridiculous nonsense. But our contemporary objects to the Maine Liquor Law, both "in its principle, and in its detail," without ever attempting to define "its principle," and bases his objections to the details on positive, if not wilful misrepresentation. We quote the following:—

"For instance, with regard to the details of the law, we do most strongly object to the domiciliary visits which it sanctions—to the power that is given by the eleventh section of the Act—to any scoundrel of a common informer—who, it may be remarked *en passant*, is invariably an uncommon liar—such common informer "being a voter in the town or city"—to subject any citizen, to whom the said rascal may owe a grudge, to a domiciliary visit from the police."

Now we care not a fig for the coarseness and vulgarity of the above remarkable passage; that is the author's concern, and agrees with his taste; but we do care that the eleventh section of the Maine Law should be so shamefully distorted. "Any scoundrel of a common informer!" why, the act says, "If any three persons shall make complaint," &c., &c., in respect to the unauthorized possession of liquor in any store, shop, warehouse, or other building, or place, such place may be searched, after due issue of warrant for that purpose. But especial caution is taken against provoking "domiciliary visits;" for the eleventh section of the Maine Law says, "No dwelling-house in which, or in part of which a shop is not kept, shall be searched, unless, at least, one of said complainants shall testify to some act of sale of intoxicating liquors therein, by the occupant thereof, or by his consent or permission, within at least one month of the time of making said complaint." We consider this very plain, and very necessary, but we do not see how the sanctity of the house of any honest man "can be violated at the will of any rascal of a common informer," according to the provisions of the eleventh section."

But the principle of the Maine Law is more objectionable than the details. "That objectionable principle is, (says the *True Witness*), that wine, brandy, or alcohol, in any form, is *malum per se*." "Now this (adds the Editor) is damnable heresy." "It really; how do you prove it? Why, the "Manicheans," who, of course, were heretics, taught "that some creatures are essentially evil, as being the product of the evil principle—amongst which essentially evil creatures, the Manicheans of the 4th century—even as many of our Protestant Temperance advocates of the 19th, included wine, and all alcohol-containing-liquors." And by this strange historical parallel, this learned Editor attempts to prove a principle of the Maine Law, a "damnable heresy." Who will venture to condemn grog and grog-shops after so authoritative a decision? Who? why all who know and feel the evil there is in them; and without entering into any discussion on the *malum per se*, it requires but little discernment, and less firmness at this time of day, to declare that the fruits of the traffic in intoxicating drinks form an immeasurable aggregate of moral evil and unmitigated misery. The people of Canada are by numerous petitions telling the Legislature that they consider the liquor business *malum per se*, and they by thousands are asking for protection against it. But, according to the "True Witness," these thousands are "fearful zealots" who have "already brought themselves into odium and contempt;" "fanatics," who are afraid "lest they should make beasts of themselves;" whose "declamation proceeds from the same source as does the vituperation of our old maids against the folly of matrimony." "It is a well known fact," says this witness, "amongst medical men, that, generally, the grossest sensualists are the most ardent advocates of teetotalism and the Maine Liquor Law;" and as a further argument against us, it is of course to be inferred that the most pious and peaceable and temperate of our citizens are enemies of teetotalism and prohibitory legislation. Yet we fear after all that this Witness keeps rather indolent company, for he says, "often do we see a fellow who, after gorging himself with victuals to repletion, snorting and wallowing

over his plate like a pig over his trough, &c., &c., who, after thus cramming his *swinish* carcass, shall gravely remonstrate against the intemperance of his neighbour who washes down a light and moderate dinner with a quiet glass of Claret or old Madeira.' Now, these very striking contracts the editor of the "True Witness" has seen, and therefore he is competent to give testimony, but for ourselves, with the observation and experience of more than a quarter of a century, we confess we have not seen any such hoggishness among persons professing temperance, and we are afraid that lovers of "Claret and old Madeira," have been known to eat immoderately and drink to repletion too. But it may be asked, what has all this to do with the Maine Liquor Law? We cannot tell; only it seems that this miserable tirade of abuse against temperance advocates is the only stock in trade owned by the editor of the "True Witness and Catholic Chronicle." Poor thing, what will he do when his rum jug is removed? We fear it will go hard with him, but as we are no respecter of persons, we have no pity, and should rejoice to see the whole system of iniquity uprooted entirely before the end of the year.

We protest against the effort of the "True Witness" to make the temperance movement a Protestant movement as opposed to Catholicism. We protest also against the argument in opposition to the Maine Law, based on the false assumption that it is "the demand which causes the supply, and not the supply which causes the demand." We protest, moreover, against the assertion that the law cannot prevent the sale of liquors, and we wait to know how it is to be shown that the Maine Law "is calculated to prove injurious in practice."

As we have mentioned the "Montreal Transcript" at the head of this article, we cannot conclude without expressing our deep regret that the editor should have admitted into his columns so feeble and foolish an attack on the principles of the Maine Law. The writer is perhaps a distinguished essayist on existing license laws, and seems to have a peculiar horror of "unlicensed grog-shops." Admit, as he does, that they are spreading around more vice, poverty, and suffering, yet not more so than licensed grog-shops. The "notorious failure" of our existing laws arises from the fact that they are wrong in principle, and fall short of what law should require, and from thence we argue the necessity of trying something better. According to the writer in the "Transcript," it would be "a humane interference on the part of the Legislature" to "place beyond the control and reach of thousands" the temptations to which they are now exposed. This very "humane interference" the Maine Law accomplishes, and is designed to accomplish, and yet it is pronounced a "perfect absurdity, contrary to common sense and experience." And notwithstanding the almost universal voice of Canada heard now in the halls of legislation, it is absurdly pronounced "altogether opposed to the feelings of a British population." Surely we cannot be expected to follow a critic whose lucubrations are so glaringly inconsistent with themselves and with well known facts. Enough that our adversaries actually answer themselves. Their pleadings are self-destructive, and we could well afford to let them alone, only that it is desirable that they should know that we are not unmindful of the ungracious and not graceful attempts made to bolster up a rotten system of antiquated iniquity.

We can hardly afford space this week to say a word to our friend of the "Cornwall Constitution." He quotes from an American paper, to show that some judge or other has decided that the Maine Law is unconstitutional. There are several American papers in the pay of rumsellers who have said the same

thing, but it is a false alarm. Our Cornwall contemporary ought to know better than to talk of the Maine Law as "striking at the foundation of the British Constitution," just as though enactments which may be repealed to-morrow were an inviolable portion of the Constitution. This learned expositor of the British Constitution says, "It is a fundamental principle of the British Constitution that the subject has a perfect right to invest his capital in whatever stock Providence may place within his reach, liquor not excepted." "Providence," "liquor," "British Constitution," "perfect right." Now all this verbiage is mere nonsense. Let not Providence be blamed for putting liquor within any man's reach; let not mutable laws be confounded with unchanging principles, if any such thing there be in human things, and let no wise man jeopard his reputation by asserting that, under the British Constitution the subject may invest his capital as he pleases. It is no such thing. The Queen is quoted as declaring that the New Brunswick Law is "incompatible with the true liberties of the subject," whereas there is not the slightest evidence that ever she said anything of the sort. When will the enemies of the Maine Law examine and investigate facts before they pronounce an opinion?

Rail Road Demonstrations.

When a great public work is completed, or so far completed as to be made available for the public good, we see no great harm in making the occasion one of joyful demonstration. But it is seriously to be regretted that the directors and managers of these affairs should have hitherto lost sight of the great principles of morality, and have seemed perfectly indifferent as to the moral effect of their exhibitions. We have little hope of reaching the consciences of Railway Officials in their corporate capacity. What we say may be attributed to the fanatical tendencies of totalism, and our inability to appreciate certain forms and modes of merriment. Nevertheless we have an opinion, and a duty too, and we take the liberty of saying, that it were infinitely better that no demonstration of any kind should take place on the opening of a line of Road to a certain point, than that they should be conducted as we have seen them. The reckless expenditure is one thing, but the worst feature of these affairs is the shameful profusion of liquor, which never does any good, and generally does great harm. The opening of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic R. R. to Sherbrooke which recently took place, was an occasion of disgraceful intemperance. Blink the matter as some have attempted to do; gloss it over as most editors have done in the eloquent account they give, it cannot be denied that there was much beastly drunkenness. It would have been most wonderful if it had been otherwise, for by the false generosity of the directors, liquor enough was procured to make an army drunk. Some there were who emptied the contents of their stomachs before they left Sherbrooke, so that nature disgorged what folly swallowed—no unusual occurrence. There were persons calling themselves gentlemen who slyly or boldly pocketed bottles of what was called champagne, and made a bar-room of the "free and easy" cars. This was metropolitan politeness of the grog type—the etiquette of rum-fellowship. No ladies were invited there—good policy that. Dear creatures they have some restraint on savage breasts, and some of the "lords of creation" would have suffered great privations, if the beaming eyes of beauty had looked forth reprovingly and said "touch not the cup." But as we said, they were not there, and so it was an affair of masculine grandeur. We ought to say that there were many respectable persons from

Montreal, who deeply regretted this foolish expenditure and destitution of sober propriety, and who did not drink the miserable stuff called wine, but who also regretted that the water was far from being pure. The day is we trust not far distant when common sense and religion will prevail on such occasions. When these demonstrations are contemplated, let a firm and united remonstrance go up from the people to the directors against the use of strong drink. Experience ought to increase wisdom, but corporate bodies will require a good deal of wisdom and fortitude to throw off the trammels of custom and adopt a rational method of expressing gratitude for the mercies of Providence.

Streams from Temperance Springs.

The friends of reform and social progress dwelling in Canada will watch with anxious interest the course taken by the press, and leading men of Britain, on the subject of prohibiting the liquor traffic. We have before noticed the change already effected, and now that discussion has commenced we are perfectly satisfied that the result will be right. Liquor will be outlawed. We observe in the *London Record* a reference to this subject; a paper under the patronage of the Church of England Episcopalians. This may not be a Stream from a Temperance Spring if we may believe the *Temperance Telegraph*, N.B., who says:—"The *Record* is evidently no great admirer of Teetotalism in the abstract; but if the *Record* will bear testimony in favor of our efforts in spite of itself, it testifies the more loudly to the value of our services; and if it and others of its class are found fighting side by side with us in the battle of Reform, let us cheer them on to the work." So we say, and therefore quote the following from the *Record*. "The morning light is breaking," the sun will soon be up. The *Record* says:—

"Among the many practical objects which demand the attention of Government, hardly any can be so important as the laws which regulate the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors. The *laissez faire* system has lasted only too long. The gin-shops of our large towns, and the country ale and beer houses are a national pest of the first magnitude. Drunkenness, especially among the lower classes, is the most prominent and frightful of our national sins. It is a shame that our Legislature have done so little to stem the tide of wickedness which floods our land from this one great source and fountain of evil. We are no great admirers of the system of abstinence pledges, which are very apt to degenerate into censoriousness and infidelity, however warrantable as an expedient often useful in resisting a strong temptation. But any honest effort to abate the nuisance and curse of drunkenness is preferable to the indifference which has too long prevailed. All the inconvenience and suffering which might arise from an absolute prohibition of spirituous and fermented liquors, are not to be compared with the actual evils which now result from their almost unrestricted sale. We have been told, by a leading journal, that the chief business of the new Parliament should be to provide for the election of an improved successor. It would be far nearer the truth to say, that its first and most pressing duty was to take some effectual measure for diminishing drunkenness, and promoting habits of sobriety among the masses of the people. Till this be done, political rights and electoral franchises are only a disgusting mockery, and every new popular constituency is little else than a new altar to the worship of Belial.

Our Chancellor of the Exchequer is almost pledged to bring forward some comprehensive scheme for the revision of our taxation. The question of the malt tax, as well as the taxes on wine and spirits, must of course enter largely into the discussion. Our earnest claim, as Christian patriots, is, that the subject shall not be treated as one of revenue alone. Our Legislature is bound, in the sight of God, to consider mainly the effects of the present system, or of any proposed alteration, on the morals and sobriety of the people. The beer shops in the country villages, by the testimony of all who have any practical experience, have worked immense mischief. They are the grand enemies of the Church

of Christ, and of sound education. They are the fruitful nurseries of crime. They are the places where the poor are debauched and demoralized. They breed at least one-half, and perhaps nine-tenths, of our national pauperism. They form, along with the still more pernicious, and far more gaudy gin-palaces, the great disgrace of our nation and of our age. The State of Maine, in America, has grappled vigorously with the great evil, and has entirely prohibited the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors, except by one licensed agent in each town, or district, for medical purposes. The law has now been in force about seven months, and the friends of temperance affirm that its results have exceeded their most sanguine expectations. The law, we are told, has been most efficient, and the moral sentiment of the community has pronounced so strongly in favor of it, that it has been easily put in execution, and is already producing an important revolution of feeling throughout the Union. "Tried by every test upon which we are accustomed to rely to prove the usefulness of a law, the saving of life and property, or the promotion of happiness, virtue, and good neighborhood, it must be pronounced," says an observer of its operation, "the most important law which has been framed for many centuries."

Our country is clearly not ripe for such thoroughgoing legislation, nor do we conceive that this absolute legal prohibition of all fermented liquors is the model state for any country in the world. But if the choice only lies between the two extremes, of copying the example of Maine, or allowing the evils of drunkenness to run their course without any effectual abatement, we should not hesitate, in the name of humanity, religion, and common sense, to prefer the former alternative. Better that ten thousand vested interests should perish, and a few millions of temperate people be deprived of a stimulus, sometimes useful, but often useless, and not seldom pernicious, than that millions more should be hurried rapidly down a precipice of degradation and ruin. The clergy ought to take the lead in setting their shoulder to the wheel. Total Abstinence organs often reproach them with a self-indulgent neglect of this great duty, as if they cared more for the luxury of port wine than for the spiritual welfare of millions of their countrymen. They are bound to clear themselves from the suspicion of such a wicked indifference to the honor of God and of their country, and to the salvation of souls, now ruined by intemperance. There will naturally be some variety of judgment on the means that are likely to be most effectual to overcome the evil. But let them see that something real and earnest is done.—There ought to be Petitioners from every county, and from every parish to the new Parliament, that the repression of drunkenness, and the promotion of temperate habits among the people, may be made a direct object of their legislation, whether in any new arrangement of the taxes, or by more immediate and stringent regulations of the right to sell intoxicating liquors. In France those who sell drinks to persons already intoxicated, are made responsible for the actions of the drunkard, whose accomplices they are. This is a first step in the right direction; but far more would remain to be done, both by our legislators and by private persons, before this foul blot and stain is done away. It is idle to talk of maintaining the Protestant Constitution, or promoting religious education, if we allow hundreds of thousands at our doors to wallow in a brutish and ruinous vice, without the most vigorous and untiring efforts to clear away this putrid mass of moral corruption.

There is in the *Bristol Temperance Herald* an editorial, not altogether satisfactory, yet with all the caution expressed, as it relates to public opinion we rejoice that the principle of prohibitory enactment is distinctly upheld. A correspondent of the same paper, writes with explicitness and avows his approval of American legislation. We give the letter entire. It is entitled "Legal sanctions to intemperance."

DEAR SIR,—I have just read the article in your number for the present month under the above title. Will you kindly allow me to offer your readers a few remarks on a subject so interesting to temperance reformers? Speaking of public-houses, you say, "but they are in excess every where." And you quote the words from the Rev. Mr. Bishop, "the unnecessary number of public-houses." Is there not a fallacious idea conveyed in both these extracts? Do they not convey the idea that public-houses are to some extent

necessary?—that to limit the number, is all that Government is called on to do, in order to save society from the evils resulting from our drinking customs? This has always appeared to me the natural result of the reasoning of those who advocate a limitation of the number of public houses. It seems to me that, if one man may virtuously, and usefully follow the occupation of a publican, that no number of men should be prevented from obtaining a livelihood in the same line of business. I think teetotalers should stick steadily to principle, and proclaim always that every public house is a nuisance, which calls for immediate abatement.

I have long considered that the root of this branch of the iniquity we are contending against, lies with the Government itself. And viewing the matter in this light, I have several times petitioned parliament to relinquish all revenue from intoxicating drinks, on the ground that they are an immoral source of revenue; one that is productive just in proportion as our drinking customs spread crime and misery throughout the land,—and that by deriving a revenue from them, government sanctions one of the crying sins of our time. I have argued that if government were to relinquish all revenue from this polluted source, on the ground that public morality demanded such a course, all respectable men would be driven out of the manufacture and sale of these accursed liquors; that such occupations would then be followed only by the most degraded beings in society, to whom mischief making is a congenial pursuit.

Now, respectable men excuse themselves to society, and find a ready salve to their conscience for all the evil they are perpetrating, in the fact, as they argue, that they are engaged in a lawful trade, one which adds largely to the support of our various institutions.

I feel assured that, if government could be induced to relinquish all revenue derived from intoxicating drinks, a death blow would be given to the unholy trades of making and selling them; and that in this way, the number of public houses, and breweries, and distilleries, would soon be limited to the characterless few who would be found willing to pursue such body and soul destroying avocations, in opposition to enlightened and virtuous public opinion.

This is the legislation which would protect society from the present excess in the number of public houses, whose number I should rejoice to see lessened by any fair means,—for I agree with you in believing that the limitation of temptation would be a real good,—but I feel very anxious for the maintenance of high principle on the part of teetotalers, who should always maintain that alcoholic drinks, as a common beverage, are a curse to mankind, alike inimical to health, to virtue, and religion, and that, as all drunkenness has its origin in their moderate use, it is the duty of all men to abandon their use altogether.

I heartily approve of the legislation in America, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink; but such legislation, to be effective, must be sustained by public opinion. In a community of thieves, it would be idle for a few men to try to put down thievery, by legislation. In a community of drunkards, and drunkard-makers (all drinkers of intoxicating drinks are virtually drunkard-makers,) it seems equally idle to strive, by law, to enforce sobriety. Moral suasion is the means teetotalers must depend on, until they bring the majority into their views: when that day shall arrive in these lands, our rulers also will prevent the vicious few from poisoning the springs of human virtue and happiness.

I remain, yours respectfully,

JAMES HAUGHTON.

Dublin, July 15th, 1852.

We like the spirit in which Mr. Haughton writes. John Bull, seems always to be best pleased when he can accomplish the reformation of abuses without any shock to his portly constitution. We however are of opinion, that it will take another

* Under ordinary circumstances they would doubtless convey such an idea; but clearly, not so, when used in the columns of a periodical specially devoted to the purpose of showing that strong drink is unnecessary, and injurious. The drink being regarded as unnecessary, it cannot be deemed necessary that any houses should be licensed to drink it in. The meaning obviously is that the number of such houses is greater than even in the present state of public opinion it is necessary the Magistrates should license.—E. B. T. H.

century to change public opinion, while that opinion is poisoned in early life by bad habits, aided by legal protection to the traffic. Neither do we think that this is a matter in which public opinion is likely to take the lead, or ought to be waited for. It is said, and our Canadian opponents of the Maine Law delight to copy such sentences, "Moral suasion is the means teetotalers must depend on, until they bring the majority into their views." But we do not wish to lose sight of the fact, that the anomalous and evil principle of all modern liquor license laws, is the very thing that has rendered the labors of the moral suasionist necessary.— This allowed, and then even moral suasion will ask for the repeal of such laws as produce crime and misery, and hinder moral progress, and will require the enactment of laws more righteous and consistent. Our friends in Britain ought also to remember that moral suasion, with all its energies from pulpit, platform, and press, can reach only a limited number of those who need instruction and persuasion, while drinking customs and tipping shops, under legal protection, are of almost universal prevalence, having the fearful co-operation of natural depravity in appetite and vice.

Health Insurance.

We have received some communications, says the *New York Tribune*, denying the solvency, and criticising the management of certain "Health Associations," so called, which we do not publish, because we do not know that their statements are true—and we do not choose to expose ourselves to libel suits on unsafe grounds. We may say generally, however, that we have been led to believe that "Health Insurance" costs more than it comes to—that so much of the proceeds is swallowed up in incidental expenses, that the insured are not likely to receive back *half so much as they put in*. We advise our male friends, who think well of Health Insurance, to join the "Odd Fellows," "Sons of Temperance," or "the Rechabites." In these, you are doubly insured—first, against sickness; secondly, against destitution, in case of sickness. We know no other Health Insurance equal to this.

The above paragraph is from the *N. Y. Organ* of the 21st August. We cordially agree with our respected contemporary, the *Organ*, in what he has said above; and, moreover, would add that it is especially risking for Canadians to pay away their money to agents of a company whose property and head quarters are in the adjoining States. In the first place, we know very little of the parties, and far less of their agents; and we presume, though we are no lawyers, that such companies can have no legal existence in this province, and in the event of difficulty arising between the assured and the assurer, the insurer's claim could not be enforced, and any fine morning the foreign agent might put on his hat, take up his money box, and walk home. But we have another objection to these societies; they have a manifest tendency to draw off our members from the different temperance benefit societies already established, which are founded upon a safer basis, and their entire management and control in the hands of their own members. Besides, these health insurance societies promise far more than they can give, if we are to be guided in our view of this matter by the established rules of judging. It was for reasons similar to these expressed above, that we refused our name to forward one of these societies when solicited some time ago, and think it our duty still to adhere to this view. We, therefore, in the words of the *Organ*, advise our male friends who think well of health insurance, to join the "Sons of Temperance" or the "Rechabites." In these you are doubly insured; first, against sickness; secondly, against destitution in case of sickness. We know no other health insurance equal to this.

M. Cameron's Bill.

We are sorry that we are still without any reliable data whereof to judge of the provisions of the Canadian "Maine" Liquor Bill. Notwithstanding the many fears freely expressed that it will be so denuded of its main provisions as to leave little trace of the Hon. N. Dow's bill, and thus we will be put off with a mere apology for a thorough measure, we confess we cannot believe that Mr. C. will so betray our interests as to be cajoled into anything short of the "whole bill and nothing but the bill." The friends of this measure are prepared for the worse, but we cannot submit to our object being defeated by a "side-wind," as we would regard the measure hinted at by our Quebec correspondent. Let the Hon. M. Cameron bring up the measure known as the "Maine Liquor Law," whatever its fate may be, but by no means let himself be compromised with a half measure, and he will continue to deserve the support of all good temperance men; but we could not say so much if his attention is to be directed to anything less. We must have *the* bill, or no bill at all. We have had too much precious time lost tampering with this cancer, as Dr. Jewitt has it upon the body politic, whereas we should have cut it off long ago, and been for ever rid of it. We have been trying to regulate what in the nature of things never can be regulated. Let the doctors of the law then set themselves to apply no more the pruning knife but the exterminator, that this moral upas tree—the liquor traffic, may no longer spread desolation and death amongs an otherwise happy and prosperous people.

Our Prospectus for 1853.

At this early period appears the Prospectus of the Canada Temperance Advocate for 1853, being the 19th volume of this earnest worker in the cause of humanity and morality. We call the attention of all our readers and friends to the statements announced. We anticipate not merely the continuance of our present list, but a large accession of paying subscribers. To our respected Agents and those friends who have voluntarily aided our enterprise, we again make our appeal. While a cheerful support may be given to a local press, we cannot doubt the existence of a determination everywhere to support that paper which has for nearly twenty years waged war, against the evils of intemperance, and by its fearless exposures of iniquity, prepared the way for various forms of enterprise, and has produced the taste and necessity for temperance literature.

The prospectus in a separate form will soon be in the hands of our agents and other persons. We solicit an immediate effort for the maintenance and augmentation of our subscription list. Let every friend start with the resolution that no pains shall be spared that may be requisite to give us for 1853 **TEN THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS**, and let every one be assured that neither pains nor expense shall be spared by us to make the **CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE** a trustworthy and intelligent representative, and leader of the Temperance cause in British North America.

THE MAINE LAW.

The petitions that are still out, and that have not been sent in to Parliament, should be completed without delay, and forwarded to the member of Parliament for such town or county, as the case may be, so that the people's voice may be heard. Friends of order, and of the real prosperity of Canada, be up and doing.—Now is the favorable time to make a right impression on the men who wield the political, the commercial, and in some respects the

social interests of this our country. Canada must be free from the baneful influence of Rum and its concomitants, and she will be free indeed. Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, Templars, Knights of Temperance, Daughters and Cadets—the matter rests with you. Shall we not have the Maine Law?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A small package marked "in haste" addressed to the Editor at his private residence is hereby acknowledged. The postage (nine pence) was not prepaid and therefore it was "refused" and of course falls into the hands of the Post-master General. If it contained anything valuable we are sorry to lose it, but if as we suspect there was not nine pence worth of any thing, the person who sent it will perceive that our caution is greater than his impudence, although it is very likely he has a large share of that, if not of worse qualities.

X. Y. Z., Niagara, displays much industry and natural talent, but is too long for our columns.

The following communications are still of necessity left over, viz.:—From Barton, Brome, Clarence, Trafalgar, and Saint Andrews. Also, two communications from "A Daughter of England." The communication from K. Cameron is under consideration.

Quebec Correspondence of Advocate.

SIR,—The Maine Law has not yet come up for discussion in the Assembly, and it is scarcely known when it may come up.—The Hon. Malcolm Cameron and Colonel Prince, the mover and seconder, are not at present in town, and a number of members, supporters of the law, are also absent; it is to be hoped, therefore, that until they come back, no discussion will take place. It is a very doubtful case as yet how the vote will go. I have been sounding, in order, if possible, to have given you something like a definite opinion as to the probable result in this letter, but it is exceedingly difficult to come at any conclusion; as far as I can judge, there will be a very small majority against the law, and if temperance men only stand to their colors, there are bright prospects for the next session. One effect of the agitation of this subject has been, to arouse members to the necessity of some stringent enactment, for the suppression of intemperance. You will have seen by the "orders of the day," which I presume you get, that Mr. Gamble, the member for South York, has introduced an "act to provide for the care of habitual drunkards, and the custody and disposal of their effects." This law, like the thousand and one other acts that have been enacted for the regulation of this irregularity, bears absurdities on its very face, and one cannot read it without being forced to the conclusion that nothing but the entire prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors will avail. Mr. Gamble, however, I believe, has introduced the bill with the best of motives, and with a conscientious belief that it will answer the purpose for which it is intended. He was formerly a distiller, but at a meeting of the inhabitants of his County, at which the Maine Law was discussed, and an almost unanimous opinion elicited in favor of it, he declared that, so far as he was concerned, the wishes of the inhabitants should be acceded to, and accordingly shut up his distillery, thus giving practical demonstration of his desire to rid the land of drunkenness. His bill provides that municipalities may issue a writ forbidding merchants, hotel-keepers, &c., from selling to any man who shall be an habitual drunkard. But as soon as the said drunkard shall have given signs of reformation, the municipality

may annul its proclamation, and the tavern-keepers may, so far as that man is concerned, renew their work of destruction. There are several other provisions in the act, and some of them are very good ones, but these two will at once show you the difficulty that must necessarily attend its enforcement, and its inefficiency to fulfil the benevolent objects which it contemplates. In the first place, it would be difficult to define what an habitual drunkard is. Some of the greatest drunkards of the land are those who go on what is called an occasional spree, and spend a week or a fortnight, or sometimes longer, in drinking themselves drunk, and in spending all the money which they had earned in their sober moments. After all the money is spent, they go to work again, and perhaps for a month or two they will never touch the intoxicating cup. Now, such an individual cannot correctly be termed an habitual drunkard. Again, there is the individual who drinks in his own house, wastes his substance in drunkenness and riotous living, and yet is never seen drunk out of doors. Such an one, every man's house being his castle, can never be convicted of habitual drunkenness in the eyes of the law. Yet in both of these cases the poor wretch is making his family miserable, and ruining his own prospects for time and for eternity. It is only the unfortunate wretch who is seen day after day rolling in the gutter, a fit emblem of depravity, which would become an object of solicitude according to the act before us. As to the second provision mentioned, the only way in which we can discover the marks of reformation in the drunkard is, by his total abstinence from the use of the pernicious beverage. Now, if the writ of the municipality be issued against any particular drunkard, and he cannot procure the liquor, he is obliged, perhaps against his own will, to manifest signs of reformation. As soon as he becomes a sober man in the eyes of the law, the writ is cancelled, he goes back to his cups, and the latter end of that man is worse than the first.—Yet, bad as is this law, I should prefer it to another which is now talked of; that is, to give to municipalities the power to pass a Maine Law within their jurisdiction. I dare say you will be surprised to find me opposed to such a law, seeing that it admits the principle of the Maine Law, and that once passed and sanctioned by the crown, all talk of unconstitutionality would be futile.—There is, however, an important reason why I think in this matter temperance men should take a whole loaf or no bread, and that reason is found in the fact that it would be almost impossible to enforce the law in municipalities, and this would be brought to bear against us, and a powerful argument it would prove, when the question of a general law was again mooted. Suppose Montreal was to pass such a law, and all the municipalities adjoining continued to sell, you can easily see how difficult it would be to prevent smuggling from the adjoining neighborhood, and all the odium consequent upon this smuggling would attach itself, not to its legitimate cause, but to the principle of a prohibitory law. You can have proof of this in the State of Maine. There the greatest difficulty is experienced in enforcing the law in those localities adjoining the rum States, and that difficulty is wielded with terrible effect by the New York *Herald*, and other Rumocrat journals. Let us in the meantime do all we can for the principles of the Maine Law; but if we cannot get it just now, then let us take some slight amendment to the present law, or else take the bill introduced by Mr. Gamble.

A rather disgraceful scene occurred here a short time since, we have been told, at the Speaker's dinner. Two honorable gentlemen actually attempted to drink each other down. It is a pity that men exercising the influence which both those gentle-

men,—we omit the names,—exercise, should be guilty of such conduct—should give such encouragement to the vice which they profess to abhor, and to suppress which they are both willing to go any lengths in legislation. It is this which has made intemperance respectable—it is this which has led many a young man from the paths of virtue into the molehills of vice, and finally plunged him into a drunkard's grave. It is this which has rendered the efforts of temperance men so difficult, and in many instances so fruitless. Were such men as these, holding high positions in society, and occupying a place in the confidence and affections of the people, to do their duty in this matter, and instead of endeavoring to drink as much as possible, and trying to see who could drink most, were they to set their faces against the drinking usages of society, the vice of intemperance would soon be exterminated, the common sense of the community would forbid the importation, manufacture and sale of all liquors, and no difficulty would be felt in enforcing the law. They say they do not wish to appear singular, but if they did their duty they would not long have to be singular; soon drinking at dinners would become disreputable, and instead of being driven by the force of public opinion to desist from so disgraceful a practice, they would have the peaceful assurance that they had something to do with the improved state of society, that they were *leaders* in the mighty march of improvement.

Yours, &c.,

T. W.

BROKERS' CIRCULAR.

Montreal, Sept. 25, 1852.

FLOUR.—Has advanced 3d. upon our quotations of last week. It was, yesterday afternoon, scarce—and in good demand—at 20s for best brands of No. 1 Superfine and 20s 6d for Extra. The arrivals continue to be very light.

WHEAT.—There have been receipts to a fair extent during the week, and good samples of U. C. White have sold as high 4s 6d a 4s 6d per 60lb—U. C. Red and Ohio at the same time commanding 4s 6d.

BARLEY, OATS, INDIAN CORN, INDIAN MEAL, AND OAT-MEAL.—Quotations purely nominal—there being no transactions worthy of notice.

PROVISIONS.—No Beef yet offering. Pork is steady at Mess 107s 6d a 110s, Prime Mess 85s a 87s 6d, Prime 80s, with a slightly increased demand for Mess and Prime.

ASHES.—Pots up to yesterday were quiet, at 25s 6d½ 25s 9d, when they advanced to 26s for shipping parcels; Pearls are heavy at 26s 6d.

FREIGHTS.—No ship for London. No engagements for Glasgow. To Liverpool—Ashes and Wheat, which were taken during the week at 25s. and 5s. 6d, have advanced to 27s. 6d. for Ashes, and 6s. to 6s. 6d. for Wheat. For Flour, there have been engagements at 3s, as low as 2s. 6d. being accepted yesterday.

EXCHANGE.—Quotations nominal, there being little or no demand.

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal continues to advance: 17½ per cent premium is to-day offered, without sellers. Commercial Bank—Sales at 7½ per cent premium. In other Bank Stocks, neither transactions nor change in price. St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Co.—Sales at 50 per cent discount, at which the demand is steady. In other Stocks nothing doing.

Temperance House

BY J. SIMMONS,

Trent Village, Canada West.

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

THE MAINE LAW ALMANAC

For 1853.

PICTORIALLY ILLUSTRATED.

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

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