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# THE ABSTAINER.

ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE  
SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

M. CRAMP, D.D.,  
EDITOR.

Fidelity--Union--Perseverance.

JAMES BARNES,  
PUBLISHER.

VOLUME I.

HALIFAX, N.S., FEBRUARY 16, 1857.

NO. 5.

## Essays, &c.

### FATHER MATHEW.

The brief memoir now presented to our readers is chiefly compiled from materials furnished by the *Boston Pilot*. Should any additional particulars reach us, they will be inserted in our next number.

Rev. Theobald Mathew was descended from a very ancient Welsh family, whose pedigree is carried in the records of the principality to Gwaythoed, King of Cardigan, in direct descent from whom was Sir David Mathew, standard bearer to Edward IV., whose monument is to be seen in the cathedral of Llandaff. Edmund Mathew, his descendant in the sixth generation, High-Sheriff of Glamorgan, in 1592, had two sons, who went to Ireland in the reign of James the First. The elder son, George, married Lady Thurles, mother of "the great" Duke of Ormonde. From him was descended Francis Mathew, of Annfield, a gentleman of large estates, who was eventually raised to the peerage as Earl of Llandaff. Though at his death in 1806, his estates are said to have amounted to £10,000 a-year, they were greatly encumbered by his successor, on whose death in 1833, they devolved upon his only surviving sister, the late Elizabeth Mathew, who, at her death in 1812, bequeathed them to a French nobleman in no way related to her, the Viscount de Cabot, leaving her only near relative unprovided for, and singularly enough, appointing him executor to the very will by which she stripped her family of their ancestral property. Mr. Mathew very naturally declined to act, and the magnificent family estates of the House of Llandaff have passed into the hands of strangers.

Father Mathew was born at Thomastown near Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, on the 10th of October, 1790: and had thus completed his 66th year at the time of his death. He was the son of Mr. James Mathew, of Borris, near Thurles; and his mother was daughter of George White, Esq., of Cappawhite in the same county. Having lost his parents while yet a child, he was taken under the patronage of the above named Lady Elizabeth Mathew, Thomastown, and, at the age of thirteen, was placed for his education at the Catholic College, Kilkenny. Here he continued for seven years, and then passed to Maynooth, to pursue his theological studies.—He was ordained in Dublin on Easter-Sunday 1814, by the Late Most Rev. Dr. Murray, R. C. Archbishop of Dublin. He then joined the Capuchin order, in Kilkenny, and that city was the first theatre of his labors as a priest.

From Kilkenny he was transferred to the house of the same order in Cork, about the year 1820. The events which gave him a world-wide reputation were apparently rather accidental than of his own seeking. About the year 1830, some Protestant gentlemen of this city, chiefly Presbyterians and members of the Society of Friends, got up "Temperance Societies," with the design of drawing as many of the working classes as they could from habitual drunkenness to total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. They had suffered in their business and in their peace of mind from drunkenness in their laborers and servants, and they sought to apply a remedy to the evil in this manner. Other gentlemen lent their assistance on principle, as "social reformers." After labouring some years with varying success, they solicited and obtained the assistance of Rev. Theobald Mathew, to whom they addressed themselves as having more influence with the people than any other priest in Cork. This was the origin of "Father Mathew's" connexion with the "Temperance movement"—as it was called in the political dialect of the day.

On the 10th of April, 1835, he established "The Irish Temperance Society," composed of persons to whom he had administered the following pledge.—

"I PROMISE WITH THE DIVINE ASSISTANCE TO ABSTAIN FROM ALL INTOXICATING LIQUORS, AND TO PREVENT AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, BY ADVICE AND EXAMPLE, INTemperance IN OTHERS."

With this pledge, he took the field, visiting the principal cities and towns in Ireland, and in the course of a few weeks administered it to about half a million of persons of both sexes. His progress from place to place was a triumphal march, and even many who were engaged in the manufacture or the sale of intoxicating liquors were carried away by the enthusiasm he evoked, took the pledge, and abandoned the trade. He also visited England and Scotland, and with equally great success, and in the course of eleven years his roll bore the names of more than five millions. In 1849, he came to the United States to look after the children of his own Israel, as he himself said on one occasion while here. He commenced his American Temperance mission on the Fourth of July, 1849, and remained in the country till 1851. Wherever he went, he was welcomed by public processions, headed by the civic functionaries, and in nearly all the American cities which he visited he was hospitably entertained by the friends of temperance, although his ways were not their ways of conducting the reformation so desirable in the estimation of all right minded men. He was a moral suasionist—not a denouncer.

No bitterness, no virulence, no vituperation ever fell from his lips whether he addressed very large multitudes, or single individuals, upon the evils of intemperance, or the advantage of total abstinence from the intoxicating cup. In all he said on the subject there was an earnest simplicity which was over to his standard thousands upon thousands, to the amazement of others who had been labouring for years without producing any effect upon the class which yielded so readily to Father Mathew's brief parental exhortations and admonitions. The secret lay in this: he understood those whom he addressed, and they understood him. He did not, in his character of a special philanthropist, forget that he was a Christian clergyman, and speak of intemperance as the only sin of the age, or one by the side of which all other sins sank into insignificance. He did not affect eloquence, nor seek to excite feeling by narrating startling incidents, but was measured in his language and guarded in the sentiments he expressed. Every word he uttered, therefore, told upon his hearers. He reached the religious element in their natures, and by that he led them along to the point of resolving to profit by his advice. He took it for granted, that they knew something about the evil as well as himself, and that they only needed to be reminded in a judicious manner of the natural consequences of continuing in the practice of it. We heard him deliver several addresses in this city and in other places in this State, and never heard from his lips a single harsh sentence, and it was the same with him in private. At all times and in all places, when the subject of the temperance reformation was under discussion, his mildness, unaffected benevolence and steady perseverance of purpose were displayed. The public honors lavished upon him did not for a moment move him from the level view of his mission, which he seems always to have taken. The clamor of applause which greeted him wherever he proceeded never elicited from him a remark or look of vain glory. The crowd might cheer, and the band strike up—"See, the conquering hero comes" (as was the case more than once)—he only looked round and saw in the multitude a host of beloved brethren, whose temporal and eternal happiness he was equally anxious to secure; and glad was he, when the set forms and popular demonstrations of a public reception were brought to a close, leaving him at liberty to proceed in his vocation.

His labors in America were considerably abridged through ill-health. In fact, he had not wholly recovered from a stroke of paralysis when he landed here. Nevertheless, he at once set out on his work, and probably added nearly a quarter of a million to the roll he

brought over. We do not remember to have seen the figures authoritatively stated, but we have before us a certificate, dated September 5th, 1849, and numbered 5,731,615, which, of course included the whole number to whom he had administered the pledge after he organized his society in April, 1838.

Father Mathew's disinterestedness was acknowledged by all who knew his history.—He not only did not receive any reimbursement of the expenses in which the Temperance enterprise involved him, but fell into inextricable pecuniary difficulties, partly arising from that cause, and partly from his unbounded charities. By the advice of Sir Robert Peel, to whom these circumstances were made known, the Queen conferred on him a pension of £300 a year. That pension was made over to his creditors to be applied to the payment of the annual premiums on certain policies of Life Insurance, placed in their hands as security for the payment of their demands on him. And yet this unselfish man was charged with covetousness! He drove a profitable trade, his detractors said, in Temperance medals! Let us hear him in reply;—

“He himself had been assailed in no very measured terms, and great obloquy was cast upon him, because of his being at the head of the temperance movement. He knew not why he was placed at the head of it; he had never taken any spirituous liquors or porter during his life, and was induced, in the first instance, to take a part in the glorious work by some members of the Society of Friends, Protestants, and Presbyterians. Others had said that he had been making money by the sale of medals and cards, but that, he could assure them was far from being true. He had nothing whatever to do with either medals or cards, and instead of making money by them, he had given away sixty thousand for nothing, until, by doing so, he found himself embarrassed and in debt. He was then obliged to charge a shilling, and often, perhaps, when one hundred thousand people came into Cork from every part of the country, he had to give them cards gratis, and find lodgings to shelter them: and if any one could say that an individual who went to Cork to visit him returned home without food, then indeed he might be accused of interested motives. He never made a penny by the transaction, and although he was offered money by a temperance Society in England, to pay his expenses, and would have got one thousand pounds in going through the country, yet he never took one farthing, even to pay his own expenses.”

That the influence of such a man should be powerful and salutary, is not surprising. A pleasing illustration of it occurred in the following incident, which, we believe, is well authenticated:—In 1847 the leader of one of the temperance bands in Cork enlisted in the army. He was the chief support of an aged mother, his wife and six children. The amiable Father Mathew applied to the colonel of the regiment in vain for his discharge. Being disappointed, he wrote, contrary to the advice of his friends, to the Commander of the Forces, who by return of post, sent an autograph as follows:—Field Marshall the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to the Very Rev. Mr Mathew—he could not refuse his application, and has directed the discharge of the soldier he desired.”

Having already given an account of the death and funeral of this great man, we will

close for the present by expressing our earnest desire that some fitting monument may be raised, to hand down to posterity the record of his philanthropic career. A meeting for the purpose has been held at Limerick. The example will probably be followed in other places. But the best memorial would be the resuscitation of the Temperance cause in Ireland. There are many sound-hearted men in that country, who deeply deplore the existing triumph of the enemy. May they have wisdom and boldness to bring about a reaction, and to render it permanent!

### THE DEAD APOSTLE.

His call hath come—the pure and faithful spirit

That laboured long with patience and with love,

Hath left its earthly country, to inherit  
The Christian's guerdon in the world above.

Here is a sad procession, moving slowly,  
Of mourning hearts, and eyes with weeping dim

There is a temple, calm, and bright, and holy,  
Where angels string their harps to welcome him.

For ceaselessly his God and country serving,  
To one high cause his health and life he gave;  
He passed along his chosen path unwerving,  
And Erin weeps her blessings on his grave.

His voice hath calmed the scenes of senseless riot—  
Brought hope and peace to many an aching breast—

We may not question the celestial fiat  
That changes now his suffering into rest.

By city, village, mountain, never weary,  
So long as strength was left him, on he trod,  
Working such change within the homes of Erin  
That all men owned his Mission was of God.

Nor here alone. The Exiles of his nation,  
In their far homes beyond the waves, he sought;  
Long may his name, in love and veneration,  
Live there, and guard the lessons that he taught!

His toil was bless'd—tho' some, alas! have slighted  
His gentle counsel, and their sacred oath;  
How many hold unstained the faith they pledged,  
And now, with grief and joy, will think on both!

And would they honor him whom Heaven hath taken?  
Would they repay his love with their goodwill?

Oh! let them hold his precepts still unshaken,  
And teach their children to respect him still.

So manhood shall increase and strength be granted  
To our endeavours, as the seasons roll,  
Until the seed our dead Apostle planted  
Bear tenfold fruit to bless his parted soul.

Nation.

MAURIADE.

### ADDRESS

TO THE HEADS OF FAMILIES IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Respected Friends,—

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia, desire to gain your active co-operation in the Temperance enterprise. Your influence in Society is powerful. Society is in part, to a great degree, what you make it; for although temptation and vicious connections draw great numbers away from the paths of rectitude, the downward progress receives, in too many instances, the first impetus at home; while in those cases in which resistance is successfully offered, the virtuous habit has been first acquired in the family.

It is an undeniable and mournful fact that multitudes of young men are every year inveighed into the snares of the destroyer. When they acquire the taste for intoxicating liquors they fall at once into imminent peril. The sensual soon gets the mastery. Other indulgences put in their claims and are listened to with favour. Companionship with the gay and dissipated is the ordinary result. Self-respect is gradually lost. Personal improvement ceases to be regarded as an object of desire. Instructive books are rarely opened, but worthless and demoralising fictions are. And what are the consequences? Some sink down into stupor and are “past feeling.” Others dwindle into lackadaisical nonentities or shallow-pated fops. But many enter on much more alarming courses. One is found at the gaming table. Another becomes a debauchee. A third is a confirmed sot. All are lost to society. Instead of being ornaments they are pests, and are not unfrequently expelled in disgrace as criminals.

We know that these evils are the fruits of a permitted and legalised traffic. And that as long as the traffic exists, however it may be restricted or regulated, they will continue. We believe that justice will not be done till that traffic is suppressed. But various and powerful interest are combined against us, and there may be not much hope of success for some time to come.

What shall be done? Shall the work of ruin and death go on without restraint? Shall no attempt be made to check the progress of the desolating vice? Shall the victims fall unhelped and unheeded? Shall the hopes of families be blighted, without any effort to avert the withering curse?

We put these questions to you. Look at them calmly and deliberately, and answer them as humanity, and patriotism, and christian feeling shall dictate.

Two things may be done. The first is—you may adopt the practice of total abstinence. Drink no more rum, brandy, gin, wine, nor any other intoxicating drink. Banish those drinks from your houses. Cease to comply with the drinking customs of society. As far as you are concerned, resolve, that the rising youth of the country shall not be initiated into drinking habits at home. Many a drunkard can say—“I learned to tiddle under my father's roof. He gave me a little; I soon wanted more, and now I cannot refrain.” It is thus that thousands are immediately ruined. You can put a stop to this. Should every one of you become a Total Abstainer—should you train up your children accordingly—should you recommend the principle and practice of Temperance, not only in the family but in the neighbourhood, would not the

polluting stream be cut off at its source? Would not the rum-seller ply his traffic in vain? In a word, would not the abandonment of moderate drinking be the extinction of drunkenness?

The arguments in favour of this course are not unknown, and their force is not denied. It is not necessary to place them before you. Every well-informed person in those times admits that the use of spirituous and fermented liquors, as beverages, is not merely an expensive indulgence; it is deeply injurious to the human system. When you further consider that tens of thousands of your fellow-creatures, lose their lives every year through intemperate habits, and that it would be scarcely possible to form those habits if the community generally should practice total abstinence, what more can be required? Let not the relinquishment of a useless, pernicious gratification be called self-denial. Neither let any one be repelled by the fear of incurring the charge of singularity; when temperance becomes universal, that singularity will exist no longer. Here is an opportunity of doing great good in an easy way, and at a cheap rate, and with sure prospects of success. Many other benevolent schemes may be deemed of doubtful utility or hazardous endeavor. There may be large outlay and immense exertion, with perhaps little or very remote advantage. But there is nothing problematical here. Every one who joins the Temperance ranks receives immediate personal benefit, and becomes at once a messenger of good, a living example, a witness whose testimony none can gainsay.—Our first request, therefore, earnestly and respectfully preferred to all heads of families, is, that you will *sign the pledge*.

Secondly, we ask you to *join some Temperance Society*. A gigantic evil is striding over the land, spreading mischief wherever it goes. Effectual resistance requires combination, energy, and persevering effort. Measures have to be adopted for the enlightenment of those who are yet ignorant on this subject. The natural tendency to declension and sluggishness must be counteracted by employing means suited to rouse and rebuke, and to perpetuate right feeling. The press must be kept at work. Public meetings should be continually held. Lecturers and Agents ought to be always in the field. And all these operations should be going on in every part of the Province, from the beginning to the end of the year.

Then there is the Prohibitory Law agitation, and all that is connected with it,—the antecedents and consequents of the proposed Law,—the opposition to be encountered before it can be obtained, and the obligations which, when passed, it will involve. Besides this, a large amount of good may be effected by bold and determined endeavors to enforce existing legislative enactments.

Heads of families! These purposes cannot be prosecuted but by combined activity and self-sacrificing zeal. You are asked to provide for the security of those who are dear to you, and of society at large. This will be best effected with association with the like-minded. Join the Temperance Institutions of the Province. Give this cause the benefit of your counsels and your hearty co-operation. Yield not to the suggestions of the calculating or the timid. Heed not the scoffings of despisers. Dare to do right, though calumny or malice may assail. Enrol yourselves among the advocates of Temperance, and thus shew love to your neighbor, true patriotism, and

regard for the highest interests of Society. By so doing you will obtain the applause of the virtuous and the blessing of God.

J. M. CRAMP,  
J. S. THOMPSON,  
W. M. BROWN.

December, 1856.

### THOUGHTS FOR THE "SONS."

The present position of the "Temperance Cause" throughout the Province is calculated to awaken the fears and call forth the energies of every good man, and of every one who feels an interest in the well being of society.

In the days that are past the "Temperance Reform" had worked wonders in the land, denoting progress scarcely credible, and pointing out in the future a pathway for many enterprises tending to ameliorate the condition of society. But how very different things appear at this present time! To what a fearful extent have the usages of society run riot! "How is the gold become dim, and the most fine gold changed." A terrible reaction has taken place. We may doubtless be loth to acknowledge it, but we cannot deny the fact. What are the causes which have produced this state of things? Among the most prominent we may notice the unhappy difference which has arisen among the promoters of this great reform as to the best method of securing the end in view. A strife has arisen as injurious in its effects as it is ridiculous in its character. One party, utterly regardless of the views and opinion of the other, maintain against all opposition that moral suasion is the only measure which can be adopted with success, repudiating any resort to legal enactment as absurd, while the opposite party, maintaining the utter inefficiency of persuasion addressed to the conscience and feelings, advocate a resort to law.

Now, however paradoxical it seem, still it may be that both are right. There may on the one hand be those whose consciences are so seared, and whose sensibilities are so blunted, as to be beyond the reach of moral suasion, and to affect whom a resort to the strong arm of the law is justifiable and perfectly compatible with the well-being of society.—On the other hand, there are those doubtless, upon whom all efforts of the latter class will be lost, who are nevertheless open to reason and willing to give way before and assist in every effort put forth in the spirit of love, for the amelioration of the condition of society, and rescuing the victims of this monster vice.

Why then should they stand opposed to each other, while the enemy of their common cause is taking every advantage of the proceeding to drag down into the cesspools of iniquity every weak and erring one upon whom he can fix his fangs?

Why spend so much valuable time in arguing the best method of reforming society when the path of duty is so plain? Were your property at stake—were all your temporal interests at the mercy of a relentless foe—would you waste time in discussing the best method of saving them? Would you look idly on while all you held dear was being swept from your embrace? Nay, verily. You would at once seize upon each and every method offered to save. No means would be left untried to secure your purpose. If then so much interest be manifested in a matter so trivial in comparison, why so indifferent in a matter involving such tremendous results and of so much importance to all? I

say to all—not to the drunkard alone—not to the unfortunate victims of this demoralizing vice—not to any peculiar class of citizens—but to all members of society—rich and poor, high and low, the statesman and the plebeian, the monarch upon the throne and the prisoner in the dungeon—to Church and state—to all social and moral relations in life—and to the eternal interests of unfortunate humanity.

Another great evil to be lamented in this matter is the want of the co-operation of men of wealth and influence. Not that we are entirely dependent upon such for success, as the progress we have made already clearly proves, but that we would be greatly benefited and the cause vastly accelerated no candid mind will dispute. When any members of a community seek a reform in the political economy of the country, or seek to carry a particular measure in the Legislative Hall of the Province, their first object is to secure combination of action and the wealth and interest of the community in favor of the object to be gained. To succeed in this no means are overlooked, no object of interest is left unexamined, no objection is passed without the closest scrutiny, and every motive to action is well weighed and brought to bear in its favour. But is it so in this matter? Have we wealth upon the side of truth? Are we working in conjunction with the influence of the Council and Assembly—of magistrates, clergymen, and men of intellect and worth? Have we enlisted in our ranks those to whom society look up as examples in all religious and political reforms? No. On the contrary, it is a lamentable fact that in most of these instances the majority have been against us.

We are too deeply dyed in the spirit of party politics to manifest the spirit of combination necessary to send to the Legislature of our country men who will advocate our interest in the face of all opposition and every incentive to betray. Have we the clergy of the land with us? Nominally we have; practically we have not. While the majority are ready to recommend "Temperance in all things" from the pulpit and in the social circle, how many are willing to enforce to the utmost of their ability the great cause of Total Abstinence among the members and adherents of the various religious bodies to which they belong? How many will, like the apostle, on every fitting occasion, "reason of temperance and judgment to come"?—How many are willing to brave public opinion in a matter of so much interest? Would our ministers but advocate, in the spirit of the gospel, this great cause as faithfully as they do other doctrines of the Bible, how soon would this vice perish and disappear from our midst! It would, like infidelity in a christian community, hide its deformed head in shame and confusion of face. While the present state of things exists we cannot expect the cause to prosper. Unless it be fed with the very sap of society it must perish and decay. We must have the countenance of good men, men of wealth, men of influence, and the advocacy of the statesman, the clergyman, and the scholar in all grades of society. Let us therefore endeavour, in the name of a common humanity, in the name of society, in the name of all we hold dear, in the name of our suffering country, to secure the aid and assistance of all those who are able by their wealth and influence and standing in the community to carry on this work in such a manner as the world has not yet witnessed, and all posterity will "utter forth a glorious

voice" in token of a world freed from a vice more terrible in its nature and greater in its results than all others combined.

Another great drawback to the success of this movement is the too great reliance upon artificial means. The superstructure is decorated with ornaments at once expensive and of little importance as matters of real worth. Meetings are held, whose object seems more to afford amusement than to carry conviction to the minds of the audience. Processions are formed, which often produce a love of vanity and show rather than a desire to augment the ranks of the "Cold Water Army." These things add much to the appearance, but little to the solidity of the pillars of our great enterprise. These things doubtless have a value and a place, but they should be subservient to, not principal in the great work. They are but the scenery which accompanies the drama, the screen behind which, for the time being, lie hid the principles which actuate and call forth the energies of the actors in this movement upon the stage of the world. Even the pledge itself becomes often a stumbling-block to the reformed drunkard. He is often required to sign it in the hope that he may fulfil the obligation thus binding upon him, even without his having for one moment realised its real import and mission. A too great dependence may be put upon this obligation. He may stand committed to keep it without ever realising the fact, that this is only the evidence of conviction, and the first fruits of an earnest desire to escape the thralldom to which he has been subjected. Brethren, think of these things; they require your earnest attention, your deepest sympathy, your heartfelt aspiration to Almighty God for strength to overcome an evil, which threatens speedily to tarnish the glory, weaken the strength, and endanger our social relations as a people and country.

A SON.

Truro, N. S.

### THE TWO PATHS.

On a bright sunny morning near the end of May, a gaily decorated steamer was passing down the Clyde on her voyage from Glasgow to Greenock with a throng of happy, laughing, well-dressed people, whose shouts and noisome glee might have been heard by the dwellers on either bank, as the snorting machinery bore them swiftly along. It was a holiday in Glasgow, held in honour of her Majesty's birth, and the toiling thousands glad of a little respite, left the smoke and bustle of the manufactories and workshops to breathe the air of the country for a few hours, and rejoice in the glorious open sunshine.

The steamer on which our attention is fixed was neither the first nor the last to leave the Broomielaw that day with a company of pleasure-seekers from the city, but it is with this particular vessel that we have to do, and we request the reader to step on board with us while we point him to the following scene.

The deck was covered with groups collected here and there, conversing freely with each other, - for the occasion, and the bright surrounding landscape, exercised a healthy, genial influence upon the passengers, and all seemed determined to make themselves happy.

Near the stern of the ship, towards the Dumbarton side, were congregated a party of six,—three young lads, with each a pretty girl by his side. These young men, were stran-

gers to each other, but, having got their sweethearts to accompany them on the pleasure excursion, and meeting under such auspicious circumstances, they became friendly at once and entered into animated conversation. The bright sky, the noble scenery on the banks of the Clyde, the balmy fragrance of the summer air, and the anticipated recreation, inspired them with buoyant and friendly feelings, and incited them to break through their Scotch reserve, and treat each other as if they had been friends from childhood.

While thus they stood, a young jovial artisan approached with a bottle of whisky and a glass in his hands. In the fulness of his holiday joy he had been treating his fellow-passengers to a dram, and now came forward to bestow the same token of good-will on the three couples who were talking in such a friendly manner together.

"Here, my pretty Miss, is a glass to drink her Majesty's health," said the well-meaning fellow, offering the liquor to the girl who stood next him.

"No, thank you," was the reply, with a slight blush. "I am an abstainer."

"Oh! no offence, I hope," returned the other good humouredly. "But, perhaps, this other lady is not a teetotaler?"

This was said to a dark-eyed girl who stood a little further along, but ere she had time to speak, the young man on whose arm she leaned said laughingly,—

"Oh, no! Mary is not a teetotaler. She is like me, she can take as much as will do her good and not enough to do her harm. That, I take it, is the right sort of way. Isn't it lads?"

"Of course it is," said the owner of the liquor, handing the full glass to the girl as he spoke. She took it, and putting it to her lips, took a sip of the contents.

"Take it up, it will do you no harm," he continued, as she attempted to put it back almost untasted.

"I had rather not," she whispered in a hesitating tone.

"Tut, Mary," observed her companion, with a fond look, "you are not afraid of one glass. That can do you no possible injury." He raised the glass playfully to her lips and held it till she had drained it to the bottom.

The other girl followed the example thus set, and two of the lads swallowed a glass in turn. When it came to the companion of the girl who at first declined with the assertion that she was an abstainer, he also refused to partake, though in a kind and courteous manner.

"Well, here is her most gracious Majesty's health, and the health of the present company," exclaimed the dispenser of the drink, tossing off the glass thus rejected, and turning away to another part of the vessel.

"I wonder to see a man of your intelligence countenancing such an absurd doctrine as teetotalism," observed the youth who had persuaded his partner to drink.

The party thus addressed smiled gravely, and said in a quiet, almost a sad tone, "And I, on the other hand, wonder to hear a man of your intelligence call total abstinence an absurd practice. An observer like you must have seen the awful and universal effects of intemperance."

"Oh! intemperance, I grant you, is an evil, and ought to be abolished. But it is absurd to go the opposite extreme. There is a medium, and if men would but stick to that no harm would be done."

"But, unfortunately, men don't stick to it, and untold and untellable misery, disease, wretchedness of every kind, and death, in its most direful forms, are the consequences."

"But that is people's own fault, and if they will go to excess, they must bear the result."

"And are we to do nothing to reform drunkards, are we to suffer the mass of misery to accumulate untouched and unremoved?"

"Certainly not. Urge them earnestly to drink in moderation, and show them the example yourself."

"Alas! Alas! You must know very little of the influence which strong drink has upon its enslaved victims, or you would understand that it is impossible for a drunkard to drink moderately."

"Then in that case total abstinence is the best thing for him. It is certainly better to drink none at all than to be a drunkard. But simply this is not the reason why you abstain. You have not the appearance of having ever been an intemperate man, and as for the lady at your side, it would be the grossest insult to insinuate such a thing on her part."

"No, thank heaven, neither Annie nor myself have been ensnared by the insidious foe, but if you wish to know why we are abstainers, the following are our principal reasons. We want to reform the intemperate, and to prevent the sober from becoming intemperate; and we are convinced, that the practice of abstinence will effect this, and, moreover, that nothing else can. As moderation is the cause of intemperance, so if there was no moderation there would be no intemperance."

"But intemperance is not the necessary result of moderate drinking. All moderate drinkers don't become drunkards."

"Certainly not. But those who don't ought to abstain for the sake of those who do. Besides, no one who drinks moderately can tell whether he will escape the snare of intemperance. If only those were to be moderate drinkers who would always continue such, the evil would be immensely lessened, and your argument would have some force, but as this is impossible, we are necessitated to look upon all who drink as in danger of becoming drunkards."

"You and I don't agree in that matter," was the reply, though made in perfect good humour. "I think it both weak and foolish to give up drinking altogether, because a few misguided men and women destroy themselves with it. No, no, Mary lass," he continued, turning with a bright laugh to his companion, "you and I are not going to deprive ourselves of our little comforts for such an imaginary fear. We can take a little now and then, and never think of hurting ourselves."

His fair companion blushed and laughed, while our abstaining friends regarded each other with a pitying expression on their faces. The third couple remained silent, but from their readiness to take the whisky when offered them, it could be deduced that they had little sympathy with the abstinence principle. Just then the peak of Dumbarton Castle came in sight, and the conversation ceased. The party returned by the same vessel in the afternoon, and, on reaching the Broomielaw, they separated to go each their own way through life.

Soon after this, the pair who had so nobly vindicated the temperance cause, married, and they carried the same enthusiastic devotion to it, into their little home. They were very happy together, and in their sphere they

prospered. They recommended teetotalism to all their neighbours, and ere-long the husband became an earnest and a popular advocate of its doctrines and practice on the platform.

Years passed on, and one night a large temperance meeting was held in Glasgow, which was to be addressed by our friend, and another speaker from the south side of the river. The former was the first to address the audience, and during the course of his remarks he happened to narrate the conversation which had taken place on board the steamer many years ago. When he sat down the other speaker rose, and in tones which deeply impressed all who heard him, said:—

“Our eloquent friend, who has just finished has told you of a conversation which he had with a young man on the Clyde, one Queen's birth-day. I can tell you more about it. I was that young man. We have never met since, and I would not have recognized him, had he not alluded to the circumstance. But the conversation itself I have had terrible cause to remember. In one month after Mary and I were married, and true to our intention then expressed, we continued to partake of strong drink. I said I never would be other than a moderate drinker, and I never was. But my wife—my wife acquired an appetite for the accursed thing, and every week that appetite increased, till she was a confirmed drunkard. In horror and despair I urged, I prayed her to abandon it, but in vain. Oh, then I saw how that for the sake of others, if not for his own, every moderate drinker ought to abstain; and, in the hope that she would follow the example, I took the pledge. But, ah! no. It is easier far to teach evil than to teach good, and in two years I buried my wife in a drunkard's grave. Since then I have laboured with heart and soul to persuade moderate drinkers to join the temperance cause.”

Moderate drinkers, read this and behold the precipice on which you stand.—*Scottish League's Weekly Journal.*

### THE DRUNKARD'S APPETITE.

Mr.—was at one time of considerable respectability in a certain district of Scotland, and his connexion with the commercial world was such as to put him in possession of a sufficiency for the ordinary wants of life; but a course of dissipation was entered upon, which, in the end, compelled him, along with his dissolute wife, to leave the scene of his early life and labours, and take up their abode in the city. In his case, as will be seen in the sequel, the old proverb had an awful verification—viz., that ‘the candle lighted at both ends soon burns down.’ I never saw him, though I have been in his house and seen his wife. I have conversed, however, with those who were well acquainted with him, who described him as a person who possessed more than ordinary intelligence, a most agreeable and fascinating manner, and who, even in the lowest state of his degraded career, gave indication of that culture and polish which at one time dignified him in the sphere of life in which he moved. It is apparently deep-seated grief for the excesses he was ever and anon perpetrating, made him an object of pity with those who were brought into contact with him. No improvement, however, was visible; the career pursued in this, his new location, being worse, if possible, than in the district from which he had withdrawn him-

self. In all his orgies, he was invariably accompanied by his partner; truly, they went ‘hand-and-glove’ together. For a time he filled a position of some trust, but it was not long till he found it impossible to obtain any employment. Latterly, he continued to pick up any stray job, however humble. In course of time their circumstances (always bad) were truly wretched; he was overtaken with sickness—a sickness unto death—the fruit of his dissipated life. Whilst thus situated, the house contained nothing in the shape of furniture, except the mattress on which he lay. But she who had been his companion when able to walk abroad, was not so now; day after day she left him in his miserable condition, whilst she prowled up and down to procure fuel for the consuming flame which raged within her. One afternoon, she returned to the dwelling, having been absent all the former part of the day. The great glazed eyeballs of her poor husband told that he was fast nearing the confines of the unseen world, but despite the awe-inspiring circumstances of the time, she commenced to pull the wretched pallet from beneath her dying partner, who imploringly looked up, and besought her to allow it to remain. Deaf to his entreaties, she continued her efforts till she got the mattress from beneath him, carried it away, and disposed of it for the merest pittance, which was expended on drink. Ere she returned, the messenger of death had entered the wretched domicile, and summoned away the miserable victim of strong drink. And there lay the corpse, with no other covering than an old tattered shirt: but even this she stripped from off the lifeless form of her husband; and having covered the body with several posting bills (the remnant of a quantity which the deceased had been employed to post previous to his illness), she speedily disposed of the shirt, and proceeded to gratify still further her horrid propensity. Oh, what a price! Will any one affirm that even a spark of humanity remained in the bosom of this wretched one.

### “OBSERVE THE RULES.”

The following excellent observations are extracted from the Annual Report of the G. W. P. of the G. D. of Ohio.

In my semi-annual report, I had occasion to speak of the insubordination and disregard of the known rules and usages of the Order, which then prevailed in the Order to an alarming extent. A case was purposely presented to the Grand Division, so that decisive action might be taken, that would at once crush such a spirit. The action of the Grand Division was not, in my judgement, sufficiently decisive, but was too much of a temporizing character. I feared such a policy would have a bad effect, and I regret to say that my fears have been realized. The moderation which characterized the Grand Division at that time, and which was deemed sufficient to restrain subordination and disregard of our known rules and usages, did not have the desired effect, and we will again be obliged to reconsider this unpleasant subject.

Rules and regulations are absolutely essential to the correct government, prosperity, and indeed to the perpetuity of all organized associations: and when rules are prescribed by acknowledged authority, they should in all cases, be strictly enforced. A departure from any of them, even from those apparently unimportant, made upon the ground of

supposed expediency, or because the rule is unimportant, opens the way to departures of a graver character, and ere long, all rules are disregarded, and confusion, disorder and insubordination result.—While in legislating for Subordinate Divisions a strict conformance to the law, as given us by the national Division, should always govern us; yet in cases where we have discretionary power, a liberal and moderate policy should characterize the action of this body. But our moderation and liberality should not lead us to pass over lightly, acts of wilful and deliberate disregard of rule, and of insubordination. The prosperity, healthfulness, and to a great extent, the perpetuity of the Order, in a great measure, depend on the right enforcement of the laws of the Order. Gross disregard of law, wilful departure from well established usage, and acts of defiant insubordination, should be promptly checked, and if necessary, exemplary punishment should be inflicted. A just, decided, and firm administration of our laws should ever characterize this body.

I have dwelt thus at length upon this subject, because there is now a necessity for decided action upon the part of this Grand Division. I sincerely trust that your action will be of such a character that all insubordination, and all disregard of our laws and usages will be so rebuked, and if you please so punished that we may have no more trouble from such a source.

## Poetry.

### THOUGHT AND DEED.

BY CHARLES B. KENNEDY.

Full many a light thought man may cherish,  
Full many an idle deed may do;  
Yet not a deed or thought shall perish—  
Not one but he shall bless or rue.

When by the wind the tree is shaken,  
There's not a bough or leaf can fall,  
But of its falling head is taken  
By one who sees and governs all.

The tree may fall and be forgotten,  
And buried in the earth remain:  
Yet from its juices rank and rotten  
Spring vegetating life again.

The world is with creation teeming,  
And nothing ever wholly dies;  
And things that are destroyed in seeming,  
In other shapes and forms arise.

And nature still unfolds the tissue  
Of unseen work by spirit wrought;  
And not a work but hath its issue,  
With blessings or with evil fraught.

And thou may'st seem to leave behind thee  
All record of the sinful past;  
Yet O, be sure, thy sin shall find thee,  
And thou shalt know its fruits at last.

## Correspondence

### RAGGED ISLAND.

RAGGED ISLAND, Dec. 29th, 1856.

DEAR SIR,—

Allow us to offer you a sister's welcome, whilst we hail with a degree of

satisfaction 'such as only those can know who are interested,' the appearance of the *Abstainer*. "Snow Drop Union" has been in existence but one year. Twelve were initiated at first,—since then, nine have been added. One of our most active members has been removed by death: "green be her memory amongst the living."

Although this is a seaport, there is but comparatively little drunkenness among us; still we are enough to wish the good cause prosperity, and to do all in our power to aid it.

We have a fine society of the Order of the Sons, whose motto is "Onward."—Death has robbed them too, taking their most influential members. Notwithstanding their losses and disappointments, they are in good working order. Wishing you every success, we remain, in Virtue, Love and Temperance,

YOUR SISTERS.

CANARD, CORNWALLIS.

MR. EDITOR,—

I perceive by the Morning Papers that the various divisions of the Sons of Temperance of the City of Halifax, are resuming those very interesting and profitable meetings in connection with the Order, which have proved so beneficial whenever held, and properly conducted.

The Order of the Sons has ceased to afford that novelty and interest which it formerly did to a numerous class of persons, whose want of stability and firmness are the leading features of their characters. To supply this deficiency, meetings combining amusement and instruction are well calculated to awaken an interest in the great cause of Temperance, and revive that spirit which pervaded the masses of the people in former days.

At the present time, when there is no prospect of obtaining a Prohibitory Liquor Law, nor yet the general adoption of the Municipal Incorporation Bill, its necessary associate, the only security we have is in the moral sentiments of the people. Every proper means should be put forth by the friends of this great moral enterprise to enlist the sympathies and secure the co-operation of the wise and good.

Our present License Law is worse, infinitely worse, than no law at all; for it gives a legality to the trade, and makes it respectable, save the expression, if such a thing could be, and besides, with the present constituted authorities, there is no chance of doing anything with Rumsellers, partly because there are so many of the Justices of the Peace like the garrulous friend of Virginia, "Quite too fond of the Bacon."

In the lower section of this town, al-

though we have the Rum furnaces of Cupples, Fullerton, Kenzie and Poor, in full blast, dealing out liquid death to their deluded followers, and ruining them soul and body, and depriving their families of peace, happiness and prosperity. Yet with all this the mass of the people,—the wise and good, are on the side of Temperance and Virtue, and if all those individuals whose moral obligations bind them to assist in this great work of philanthropy, were to put their shoulders to the wheel, they would soon exterminate the accursed thing from among us. But for reasons best known to themselves, they stand aloof, and seem perfectly indifferent to the misery brought on their fellows by this cursed traffic; and yet, strange to say, they pray, "Thy kingdom come!"

Canard Division, always ready to aid in this great work, is now under new regulations with regard to benefits, and since the alteration it seems to possess new life and vigour. Many of the "Benefit Sons" have "absquatulated," and their places are being filled, we trust, with more useful members.

To keep up an interest in the cause, the Division intend having a public Lecture at the Hall every fortnight, and have secured some of the ablest men in the county for that purpose. Three Lectures have already been given. Dr. Freeman gave the first, on Dentistry, and the structure and diseases of the teeth; Dr. Hamilton, the second, on the consequences of mankind violating Physiological Laws, &c.; and this evening Mr. John B. Calkin lectured on Vegetable Physiology. Several other gentlemen of ability will follow during the season, and we trust the efforts now being put forth by the "Sons" will be productive of good in this locality.

Yours, &c.,

A. B. C.

Cornwallis, Jan. 16, 1857.

SYDNEY, C. B.

SYDNEY, C. B., Jan. 29, 1857.

MR. EDITOR,—

I have just received your fourth number, which has been prevented by storms and bad roads from sooner reaching this distant portion of the Province. I am much pleased with the able paper by Professor Yeomans, contained in your last two numbers. I consider it well worth a year's subscription, and hope it will be carefully read and pondered over by every Son of Temperance, and also by every one who wishes to know the argument for as well as against Prohibition. Might it not be well to have it published as a tract, and widely distributed, not forgetting to place it in the hands of our legislators, who have evinced hitherto so much ignorance in regard to

the principles and claims of the prohibitory question?

Since my last communication, three public meetings have been held in this town for the advocacy of Temperance.—At the first, held Decr. 10th, the Chairman, Bro. C. H. Harrington, took a review of the successes and reverses which the cause had met with during the past year, more particularly in this Island, and then referred to the sad tragedies which had been enacted, through the agency of Alcohol, in our very midst—charging the Rumsellers of Sydney with being accessory to the murder of these individuals. The meeting was addressed by several Brothers, and a Volunteer Choir sang a number of Temperance Odes, accompanied by instrumental music. The meeting produced some fruit, not only in adding to the Divisions, but in exciting the ire of the Rummies, who avenged themselves by breaking the windows of the Hall, giving one more proof of that respect for the Laws, of which they so loudly boast.

At the second meeting the Rev. J. H. Starr delivered an able and deeply interesting lecture on the evils of intemperance, and arguing for Prohibition as the only effectual remedy, and a remedy which we must and will have, sooner or later. The Chairman then explained the action which the Sons intend to take respecting the Prohibitory Law, and gave notice that at the next election the question would be taken to the polls, and legislators petitioned in a way they must respect. Speeches from other Brothers, vocal and instrumental music, &c. &c., added to the interest of the meeting. Sixteen signed the pledge at its close.

Bro. J. L. Hill lectured at our next meeting to a crowded audience, charging home upon the manufacturers and vendors, the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors. As usual, speeches and music filled up the evening. I may add that temperance tracts are freely distributed at all our meetings, and the pledge is offered for the signature of the audience generally. Ten more signed it at the last meeting.

In your third number I see a communication from Chester, in which the Brother complains that the Division there have opposed to them five places where liquor is sold. No one can calculate the evil which flows from five such places.—It will never be known till revealed in the light of eternity. Still I cannot help wishing we were half as well off as our brethren in Chester. In this small town there are *twenty-two!* of these accursed "trap doors to hell," and our brethren at North Sydney have to contend against the infernal influences of at least *twenty-eight!* (if not more.) of these manufactories of widows, orphans, lunatics, murderers, paupers, &c., &c. Including the

Mines, we may say we have opposed to us at least *sixty* grog shops and taverns, many of them of the vilest and lowest character, where our young men spend the night in drinking, gambling, and worse. Take courage, Chester, you are highly favoured, and ought to be a model of temperance.

Since my last communication, Rum has been doing its work here; hurrying more of its poor victims to an untimely grave. I am aware your columns are crowded with valuable matter, and will not take them up with details of the sickening, horrifying spectacles, which the traffic has lately exhibited to our gaze.—Suffice the last one, as an example. A few evenings ago James Shea left town for home, a distance of some twelve miles, on a sled. His horse arriving home without him, search was made, and he was found frozen to death by the side of the road. He is to be buried to-day. Of course the man who sold him the liquor is not to be blamed. He is pursuing a lawful avocation, in fact is specially appointed by law to sell liquor, and will refer you to the government if you complain of his doing so. He is a favoured individual. He is selected as a "good moral character," qualified to kill both the body and the soul according to law, while the rest of us are 'prohibited' doing so under a heavy penalty, actually have our inalienable rights to ruin our fellow men denied us, by our wise legislators, who are so sensitive on this point, and so afraid (in theory) of encroaching on these rights!! Query—Are they really such blockheads? As I am aware your columns will be full this month, I conclude.

C. H. H.

## NEW GLASGOW.

NEW GLASGOW, Jan. 1st, 1857.

MR. EDITOR,—

The friends of Temperance having a common object in view, the suppression of one of the greatest evils that has ever enthralled mankind—an evil which lies like an incubus on the population, paralyzing our energies, numbing our faculties—we ought to be firmly united, and to encourage one another in the cause, making known to the fraternity our views, prospects, and intentions.

In accordance with these views, I will endeavour to lay before you some of our encouragements, difficulties, prospects, and efforts in New Glasgow, and adjacent localities in the year 1856.

I am happy to inform you that the Sons of Temperance in New Glasgow and Albion Mines are in good working order, active and energetic. There has been quite a revival among the different

Temperance Associations this autumn in New Glasgow. The old Temperance Society, like an affectionate mother, invites her children of every name to her bosom. At her meetings they stand on common ground, and discuss general subjects. She enjoins Love, Purity, and Fidelity, upon her young and more sanguine Sons and Daughters. The Old Lady is somewhat lax in her principles, perhaps somewhat deficient, as phrenologists would say, in the organ of order. But her benevolence none dispute. She warns and exhorts her erring children, and the returning Prodigal is received with joy. She enrols the Clergyman among her most zealous advocates, who frequently address Temperance meetings, and preach Temperance Sermons on the Sabbath. Their efforts in the cause have had much effect in stemming the tide of intemperance. James Carmichael, Esq., is President of the institution. I have also the happiness to inform you that the Magistracy of New Glasgow have the confidence of the different temperance organizations. They are men of sterling worth, and we have no doubt, from past decisions, will execute the law for the suppression of drunkenness and illicit sale of spirituous liquors as far as prudent and practicable. The Watchmen Clubs are not a numerous body in New Glasgow, but are active, talented and energetic. We, as Sons of Temperance, view them as parasites growing out of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, impairing our vitality, weakening our strength; but, as younger brothers, active and zealous as ourselves for Temperance and Prohibition, with whom we are on the best terms. The Cadets of Temperance have been reorganized, and are a numerous and hopeful band. A most interesting meeting was held lately in Primitive Church, New Glasgow. The three Orders—Sons of Temperance, Watchmen Clubs, and Cadets of Temperance—attended in regalia, along with members of Temperance Societies. Each of the bodies was represented by one of their Order in a speech of ten minutes—between which the odes were sung—after which an animated general discussion was opened. Four Justices of the Peace attended and spoke in favourable terms of Temperance and Prohibition. The Church was very crowded, the speeches were excellent and practical, evincing determination.

So much as respects our present prospects. Allow me to give a sketch of what has been doing for the past year. In answer to the prayer of a petition last winter the Court of Sessions did not grant any Licenses for the County of Pictou, but did not appoint a person as Clerk or Public Prosecutor. The friends of Temperance felt this was a serious oversight. Though this did not prevent

any private individual prosecuting, there was a deficiency felt among Temperance men as to their proceeding against their Rumselling neighbours, as private individuals, for what they believed to be a crime against the County. The New Glasgow Division were determined to test the Law of Prohibition as far as prudent, appointing a Vigilance Committee and one of their number as Prosecutor. Two of the most notorious Rumsellers were indicted and found guilty.—One of the parties appealed, and, owing to some alleged informality in the writs, the Division are required to pay the expenses. In the other case, property could not be got whereon to levy the fine. The only good of these proceedings was to make the notoriously bad houses more cautious, and to stop two of the comparatively decent houses to suspend sale, one of which has resumed the business, the other is reported to have abandoned it for good. During these prosecutions the Rumsellers felt their craft was in danger. The person who preferred the charge against them had a fine orchard cut down. Others had ornamental trees cut: others their windows smashed during the night.

The Vigilance Committee, finding so many difficulties in the way, gave up their efforts for a time. The result is, the drinking dens have multiplied and drunkenness triumphs. To oppose the growing evil, several gentlemen of high standing and influence, under the auspices of the different Temperance organizations, have formed themselves into a Committee, with a view to suppress those sinks of pollution. How far they will succeed time can only tell: every true friend of Temperance there wishes God speed.—This half way Prohibition is not the thing. Lawful and dutiable in importation and in the sale of large quantities—unlawful and punishable in the sale of small quantities—is humbug. Importation and sale ought both to be prohibited. If the law allows importation, it ought not to prohibit the sale. Temperance men and Prohibitionists are in no better situation for carrying out the reform, in my opinion, than before License was withheld. Such is the state of things in Pictou.

The manufacturer and importer form the root. The ten gallon dealers are the trunk. While we are nacking at the branches, new ones spring up quicker than the old ones are put down. Let us strike at the roots, importations and manufacturers. To attempt the prohibition of the Rumseller at present is like pumping a leaky ship and making no attempt to stop the leak—continual work and no security.

Yours in L. P. and F.,  
A SON OF TEMPERANCE.



## THE ABSTAINER.

Halifax, N. S. February 16, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. G. Freeman's letter has been forwarded to the publisher, to whose department it properly belongs. We have no doubt that entirely satisfactory arrangements will be made.

Our New Glasgow correspondent will observe that we have omitted a part of his communication. We are unable to see the propriety of publishing the resolution he has sent us. The members of the Division, we trust, will admit the prudence of our procedure in this respect.

Our readers will find in another column a full account of proceedings connected with the late Quarterly Session, for which we are indebted to the same brother who supplies the "Halifax" news. As there is very little business to be transacted at the January Session, the brethren were able to devote an unusually large portion of time to the advocacy of the cause in public meetings. The good effects of those meetings will be felt for months to come.

The resolution respecting the employment of Lecturers gratifies us exceedingly. We trust it will not share the fate of many other resolutions, and become a "dead letter," but that it will be taken up so zealously by the Divisions that the Agency Committee will be encouraged to look out for the right men without loss of time. Neither argument nor persuasion can be needed in this matter. All admit the desirableness of continual appeal to the public. But as this measure cannot be carried into effect without funds, what is now required is that the friends of Temperance throughout the Province should contribute to the object a portion of their savings. We mean, their Temperance savings. Every Total Abstainer man is a gainer by his abstinence. He can well afford to be benevolent. Brethren! respond liberally to the request of the Grand Division. A tithe of the "Temperance savings" of Nova Scotians would form no inconsiderable fund. Let it be forthcoming.

The "Publication Committee" presented a Report, which has been handed to us for insertion. It is as follows:—

"The Publication Committee beg leave to make the following Report to the Grand Division:—

"The *Abstainer*, with its selections, arrangements, and editorials, has given as much satisfaction as a small monthly publication could be expected to do.—Your Committee have to regret that the list of subscribers is not as extensive as it should be, considering the large number of persons who are friendly to the cause, and the small amount of money required from those who desire to avail themselves of the advantages it affords. The issue at present is only 1710.

"Your Committee would respectfully suggest the importance of urging on the members of our Order throughout the Province a more extensive patronage, inasmuch as the measure of success which attends this small effort in the way of giving publicity to our doings and principles, will probably be the criterion by which the feasibility of a more efficient, and consequently more expensive, organ will be estimated hereafter;—and that such an one should be established as soon as practicable, your Committee believe is the opinion of all who are anxious for the further extension of our views and practice.

"W. M. BROWN, *Chairman*.

J. A. BELL,

A. J. RITCHIE,

C. ROBSON,

PAT. MONAGHAN.

"Halifax, 26th January, 1857."

As it would be obviously improper to speak of ourselves and our doings, we can only commend this Report to the favourable consideration of our readers. If every subscriber will try to get another the ultimate success of our enterprise will be by no means problematical, and the way will soon be opened for the "more efficient" organ spoken of in the Report. A monthly Journal ought not to satisfy the Temperance public of Nova Scotia.

DEATH has again appeared among the advocates of total abstinence in the mother country. The Rev Dr Bates of Glasgow, who died recently, was "a devoted abstainer," who "joined the temperance ranks at a very early period in life, and laboured both in season and out of season to promote the movement."—Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M. P., died on the 7th of January, aged 73 years. We extract the following passage from a sermon preached on occasion of his death:

"He was the friend of every movement that had for its object the real advantages of his fellow men. And as a teetotaler, I wish to take the present opportunity of rendering

my humble meed of praise to his memory, especially because of his long-continued, and uniformly consistent attachment, to what I believe to be one of the noblest causes on earth, next to Christ's gospel—I mean the Temperance Reformation. For more than 40 years he was an abstainer from intoxicating drinks; and when you consider his numerous engagements as a public man; when you remember the scenes in which he was often obliged to move; when you imagine the temptations to which during that period he was no doubt subjected, temptations to deviate a little at least from this practice; and when you recollect that all through he adhered firmly to his principle—you must feel, even if you are not teetotalers yourselves, a high degree of admiration for the man. If all teetotalers had been as faithful as he the cause of true temperance would at this moment have been indeed a triumphant one in this country."

It is pleasing to reflect that as the men in the front rank fall, others are ready to take their places. And certainly we ought to be very thankful that there is now a large number of talented and enterprising young men engaged in the cause. They enter into it under much greater advantages than their predecessors, and the facilities for carrying on the work are in all respects abundant. They will rejoice in the jubilee which their elder coadjutors may not live to see.

And we should gratefully observe the goodness of Providence in sparing so long many of those who have given themselves to this work. Mr Brotherton, as has been just noted, was 73 years old. Then there is our venerable friend Judge Marshall, who is now travelling in England and Scotland as a volunteer Lecturer, and is received with marked respect wherever he goes. The Secretary of the Alliance writes thus of him:—

"The judge, who is upwards of 70 years of age, but of active and energetic habits, understands to use a common expression, the top and bottom, the legal and other bearings of his subject to a nicety, and is well versed as might be expected, in various subjects of national importance. He pays his own travelling expenses, and does not receive any remuneration for his services. Long may he live to help on the temperance and Maine-law cause; may his honorable and worthy services, whenever and wherever given, be crowned with unbounded success; and may the hon. and learned judge, in due time, meet with his reward, in return for his disinterested and philanthropic labours."

WE are happy to inform the friends of Temperance that Dr Lees is engaged in preparing a "Sequel" to his Prize Essay, in which all the objections to the Maine Law will be considered and replied to, doubtless in a masterly way.

We ask the attention of our readers to the following extract from the *New York Tribune* :—

We hear suggestions that, since absolute Prohibition is apparently impractical at present, it may be well to fall back on "a stringent License Law"—that is, on a law imposing a tax of \$100 or so on each place where alcoholic liquors are sold. We are quite willing that the friends of moderate, regulated drinking should impose such a tax, and indeed we believe we cannot well avoid it. For all men do see that the present alcoholic saturnalia is diffusing habits of intemperance more rapidly than they were ever before diffused. We believe that habits of drinking, and of drinking to excess, never before gained ground so rapidly in our State as they have since the Court of Appeals crushed the Prohibitory Act and opened the flood-gates of absolute free trade in rum. If the logic of such statesmen as Horatio Seymour and John Van Buren be sound—if their fundamental axioms be not mistaken and delusive—then the last year should have been the very Penitence of Temperance Reform in our State. What it has been, those who have eyes can see.

But in truth, none of these stump oracles of free tipping has ever yet dared to grapple with the vital principle of Liquor Prohibition. They have not dared to tell their hearers what it is. They harangue and declaim on the futility of sumptuary legislation, regulating men's food and drink by law, &c., &c., carefully evading the real matter in dispute. Our Prohibitory Act interdicted or punished not the act of drinking but that of selling.—Its fundamental principle was simply this:—*Man has no right to pander for gain to the vicious appetite of his neighbor.* Admit this, with the essentially noxious or hurtful character of alcoholic beverages, and you cannot even plausibly oppose liquor prohibition.—Deny it, and you condemn all legislation against gambling, lowness, and every form of vice.

We have no faith in any legislation upon the liquor traffic which does not lay the axe to the root of the tree; we have faith in this only when there is virtue enough in the community to sustain and enforce it. Rhode Island has to-day a Prohibitory Act, which the Courts have injured materially and the people are unable or unwilling to repair and uphold: and that act is practically rather a damage than a benefit to Temperance. Vermont on the other has a very similar law, which her Courts have steadily upheld and her people generally enforced. This act, thus sustained, is a great public blessing; it does not absolutely drive liquor from the State, but it has rendered drunkenness rare and in fact hardly possible. We have recently traversed her eastern counties without seeing or hearing of a place where alcoholic beverages are openly sold, and the chafed traveller who enters one of these no longer finds the fire monopolized by a crowd of neighborhood soakers. There are not this day in Vermont five men lounging about bar-room fires where there were a hundred even ten years ago. Prohibitory legislation, with Temperance Judges to back it, has wrought this change; it will do so in other States which have the intelligence and virtue to sustain in, and where the liquor interest is not strong enough to snap the green withes of law, as we have learned by sad experience that it is in this

State. We propose, therefore, to resume the work of creating a public sentiment in our State adverse to alcoholic beverages and the traffic therein; and, whenever that sentiment shall be manifestly strong enough, with a Court of Appeals to back it, we shall be ready to renew the struggle for a Prohibitory Act. Meantime, we leave the question of license or free trade in liquor to the advocates of moderate drinking, deeming it one in which Prohibitionists can feel but a subordinate interest.

We agree with the *Tribune*. We "have no faith" in any measure short of prohibition. Nor should we have any confidence in prohibition if there were not "public sentiment" to back it. How far we have advanced in that respect in Nova Scotia it is useless to inquire, as there is no present prospect of Prohibition. This, however, is certain, that whenever that measure shall become law the race of drunken judges and magistrates will cease to exist, since they will not be able then to expose themselves as they do now. Though they may possibly do something in the smuggling way, even then, the visible effects will be kept out of sight, through fear of "public sentiment." The love of place will in most cases be a powerful check. Should the love of drink prevail, in here and there an instance, ejection from office will have a salutary effect.

In the present state of affairs our duty is very plain. We devote ourselves to the task of sustaining and elevating "public sentiment." We will not say "creating," as the *Tribune* does, for we believe that it exists already. We must do our best to strengthen and extend it. All the force of moral suasion is to be employed for the purpose of convincing men that the liquor traffic is an abomination—a nuisance—a curse—an "iniquity," as Job says, "to be punished by the judge." We can have nothing to do with licensing it, or attempting to regulate it into morality. The thing is impossible. "The Ethiopian cannot change his skin, nor the leopard his spots." The rum-seller gets his living by other men's drunkenness, and the consequences of drunkenness are well known. Is not such a trade unlawful, in the proper sense of the word—and ought it not to be suppressed? The time is coming when "public sentiment" every where will give this verdict.

Our Hantsport correspondent, whose communication appeared in the last number, thinks that we did wrong in reject-

ing a modified Prohibitory Law, that is, a law without the non-importation clause. For ourselves, we can only say that if such a law were to pass, we would honestly promote its observance. But there are two objections to it. In the first place—its *imperfection*. It would be only a half-measure. And it would open the door to numberless evasions. Many a man would import, avowedly for his own use, and then get rid of the article under some other pretence than that of sale, so that the law would be systematically violated. Secondly, its *partiality*. A prohibitory law without the non-importation clause would be the *rich man's law*. The restraint would be laid only on the poor. This would make it deservedly unpopular. It may be alledged, we know, that the crimes produced by intemperance, and which tax society so heavily, are for the most part committed by the lower classes, and that therefore the restraint would be rightly imposed: but we do not think this answer would satisfy the majority of the people. We must have a law that will bear equally upon all.

The "Address to Heads of Families," which is inserted in another column, has been prepared in furtherance of a resolution passed at the Annual Session of the Grand Division.

What are the "Daughters of Temperance" doing? We shall be happy to receive information on this point. One of them has already favoured us with a friendly communication, which is inserted in the "correspondence" department.—The statistics of that organization will be acceptable.

Female influence is so powerful in all respects, and may be so usefully exerted in temperance affairs, that we hail with satisfaction every effort to secure the active sympathies of the other sex. At several of the public meetings lately held the ladies have been especially appealed to, and entreated to exert themselves in favour of temperance. It cannot be doubted that they will respond with characteristic ardour, and justify the hopes of the friends of the cause.

The following is copied from the *Boston Pilot* of Jan. 10 :—

On the evening of the 14th ult., at the rooms of the Catholic Institute, at a meeting of the St Louis Roman Catholic Total Absti-

nence Society, the reverend Father John Higginbotham called the meeting to order, to announce to the society that he was about leaving the city, and therefore he would tender his resignation, as President of the Society, after which the reverend Father Banon then approached the Reverend Father Higginbotham, and addressed him in a feeling manner, and at the close of the remarks, the Reverend Father Banon presented to the Reverend Father Higginbotham a magnificent gold cross weighing four ounces, eighteen carats fine, four inches in length two in breadth, and a quarter of an inch thick. The form of the cross is Maltese, enriched with a rim and knobs. On the smooth flat edge of the lower part of the cross is the inscription. "Presented by the R. C. Total Abstinence Society of St. Louis to the Rev. Father John Higginbotham, Dec. 14, 1856.

The first of a series of Temperance meetings to be held during the winter, under the auspices of the Wolfville Division, took place on Monday evening, Jan. 12. Simon Fitch, Esq. occupied the chair. An able and powerful address was delivered by the Rev. J. G. Hennigar (Wesleyan minister) of Lower Horton. Rev. Dr Cramp and Rev. S. W. DeBlois also addressed the meeting.—Measures were taken for the formation of a Total Abstinence Society.

Notice was given of a meeting to be held at Lower Horton, which the rum-sellers and rum-drinkers were invited to attend, full liberty of speech being promised them. We believe that they kept carefully out of the way.

We have so much home news this month that no room is left for foreign items. Intelligence from other parts of the world must be deferred till our next number.

But we must make a passing reference to New York and Maine. At the annual meeting of the New York State Temperance Society it was resolved to raise \$25,000 to ensure efficient action this year; and E. C. Delavan, Esq., the President, headed the subscription with \$4000. This is right noble.

Those of our friends who think that a stringent License Law will serve the purpose, should ponder well the following extract from the *Morning Star* :—

"Travel which way you will in our State of Maine, and you will find the most conclusive evidence that intemperance is fearfully increasing in every town through which you pass—rum-shops are multiplying within a twelvemonth to an alarming and unprecedented extent. At least this statement is all true, so far as personal observation with tra-

vellers qualify us to judge in the premises. Being just returned from a tour through several towns, we are made sad again by the constant assurances of the fearful ravages of intemperance among the people. Men you would never have mistrusted are drinking—men you never would have thought of, are selling the pernicious mad poison.

What will Maine do? One of her Sons answers in these words :—

She will as surely re-enact the "Maine Law" in all its important features, as that her present wicked law has proved a failure. She would no more think of any other remedy, than she would of tearing up her Railroads and substituting stage coaches, or of breaking up her printing presses.

The members of the "Order" will observe that in consequence of a large majority of the Subordinate Divisions having signified their unwillingness to concur in an application to the National Division for a separate Charter, no further action will be now taken in that matter. The connexion with the National Division will be preserved.

Some of the Divisions, it appears, decline contributing to the fund for sending representatives to the National Division, being under the impression that those Representatives are to be sent for the purpose of endeavouring to effect the separation. That is a mistake. The Grand Division having decided to take no further action, the Representatives will not introduce that question at all. But they will be instructed to ask that the Annual Session of the National Division, in 1858, may be held at Halifax, and to advocate such other measures as the Grand Division may think it advisable to apply for. It is hoped, with this explanation, that the Subordinate Divisions will display their accustomed liberality. Otherwise, the Grand Division of Nova Scotia will be unrepresented at the Annual Session of the N. D., which will certainly be an untoward circumstance, the place of meeting being so near.

#### QUARTERLY SESSION OF THE GRAND DIVISION AT SOUTH RAWDON.

On Tues<sup>ay</sup> the 27th ult., eight representatives from the City Divisions left Halifax for South Rawdon, to attend the Quarterly Session of the Grand Division. They arrived about half past three o'clk. in the afternoon, and were met with a kind welcome from Mr George Creed, D. G. W. P., and his amiable lady. On the evening of that day the city representatives, accompanied by some of the

brethren of Reehab Division, left South Rawdon to attend a public Temperance Meeting at Upper Newport, about four miles distant. The party met with some mishaps on the way—such as getting stuck in the snow drifts, a few upsets, &c., but arrived at Newport without any material damage. The brethren were very kindly treated by the residents of the village. The public meeting was opened at 7 o'clock. James Mosher, Esq., G. W. A., presided, introduced the business, and made a few well-timed observations. Mr R. M. Barratt, G. Con., was the first speaker. He dwelt chiefly on the evils of Intemperance, and the great necessity for a Prohibitory Law. Mr J. W. Quinan followed. He portrayed the Blessings of Total Abstinence, and also presented to the audience the necessity of organization for the suppression of drunkenness. He made a strong appeal to the Ladies for their co-operation in carrying out the great reform. Mr Daniel Mosher, of Windsor, was the next speaker. He drew a sad picture of a portion of Hants County, stating that intemperance prevails to a great extent, particularly in Windsor and vicinity.—He informed the meeting (if we remember rightly) that there are *thirteen* licenses granted for Hants County, while there was not one issued last year. A few brief remarks were also made by the Grand Scribe, Grand Sentinel, Messrs. George Butler, A. Robinson, J. Dimock, L. Dimock, and George Creed. The attendance was large, nearly half of the audience being females. A very interesting conversation took place after the speeches, in which it was urged on those present to reorganise the Temperance Society of Newport, which was established in February, 1830. A few of the old members who were present expressed their willingness to do so, and stated that they would make an effort to resuscitate it in the course of a few weeks. The speakers were listened to with much attention by all present, and we are convinced their remarks will result in benefit to the cause of Temperance in Newport.

On Wednesday morning, the 28th, the Grand Division was opened in due form about half-past 10 o'clock, the G. W. P., Rev Alexander McArthur, of Pictou, presiding. The opening of the Session was delayed about half an hour in consequence of the very bad state of the roads preventing a number of the representatives from reaching Rawdon in time; some of those who went over to Newport on the previous evening did not get back till late in the day. The business of the Session was got through very speedily. The Reports of the G. W. P. and G. S. presented the usual statistics, &c., but from the absence of Reports from *twenty-one Deputies*, and Returns

from a large number of Divisions, those documents could not be expected to present the true state of the Order in this Province. The account respecting the advance of the cause in the city of Halifax was truly gratifying to the assembled representatives. The "Half-yearly Report of the Cape Breton Temperance Committee" presented pleasing intelligence respecting the progress of Total Abstinence principles in that Island, particularly in Sydney. The Report of the Publication Committee (which appears in another column) stated that the issue of the *Abstainer* has only reached the number of 170 copies. The members felt that it should have a circulation of at least double that number, and that every exertion should be made to obtain additions to the subscription list. The paper is highly valued, and gaining favour in every locality in which it has been read.

In reply to the Circular of the Grand Division respecting the propriety of separating from the N. D. of North America, and organising a Colonial National Division, a large majority of the Subordinate Divisions have intimated their disapprobation of the measure at the present time, and the G. D. decided to take no further steps in applying for a Charter at present.

A resolution was passed to the effect that an application be made to the N. D. for the restoration of the Old Ritual to Subordinate Divisions. Another resolution was also passed, instructing the representatives to the next Session of the N. D. to make application to that body to hold their Session of 1858 in the city of Halifax. The following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved, That as a public Lecturer is absolutely necessary to impart sound information to the inhabitants of this Province on the important subject of Temperance, this Grand Division adopt means to obtain funds necessary to employ one or more efficient Lecturers in the field—and that the matter be committed to the Agency Committee to carry out the intent thereof."

The business of the Session was brought to a close about 8 o'clock on Wednesday. About thirty representatives were present; a large number were prevented from attending in consequence of the inclemency of the weather and the very bad state of the roads. Brethren of the Divisions at Cornwallis, Windsor, Lower Horton, Chiverie, Kennetcook, Shubenacadie, Stewiacke, Nine Mile River, Douglas, &c., being deprived of the pleasure of meeting in Grand Division. The greatest harmony and unanimity prevailed among those present. Only two of the Grand officers were absent.

On Thursday morning, the 29th, a public Temperance Meeting was held at 10 o'clock. The G. W. P. presided.—

The Meeting-house was well filled, a large number of females were present; the officers and members of the Grand Division, and Reghab Division, No. 119, were clothed in their respective Regalia. The G. W. P. delivered a very able, learned, and eloquent address—occupying upwards of an hour and a half, he presented many good arguments in favour of Temperance legislation; introduced several good and humorous anecdotes, and was listened to with marked attention by the audience. As he said himself, "he treated his subject historically and philosophically," he traced the progress of the Temperance movement from its earliest commencement to the present time—dwelling at length on the efforts made by the old Temperance Societies, the Washingtonians, the Sons of Temperance, and the advocates of Prohibitory Law enactments. The G. W. P. was followed by the Rev John Cameron, of Nine Mile River, who spoke for an hour and a quarter; he depicted the great evils of Intemperance in a very able manner, introducing some good anecdotes and humorous sayings. Mr J. W. Quinan and James Mosher, Esq., also briefly addressed the meeting.

After the public meeting—which closed about half-past two o'clock—the Grand Division and Reghab Division formed into procession order, and walked from the Baptist Meeting-house to the New Temperance Hall, which building was then dedicated to the purposes for which it was intended, the G. W. P. delivering a short address. We may here state that, during the past summer, some persons residing in Upper Rawdon set fire to and burned the frame of a Hall which Reghab Division were preparing to erect; but, nothing daunted by the villainous act, the brethren set to work and got out the timber, and erected another frame within one week after the burning of the first frame. The building is now nearly completed, but we are sorry to hear that recently some evil disposed persons have damaged the windows by breaking a large number of panes of glass.

In the evening a second public Temperance Meeting was held; the members of the Grand and Reghab Divisions appearing in Regalia. The G. W. A. presided. Mr J. W. Quinan was the first speaker. He depicted the evils of intemperance and the good effects of sobriety; urged those present to become members of the Temperance Society, and recommended the Order of the Sons to their consideration. He made an earnest appeal to the Ladies to lay hold of the good work, and by their example and influence to advance its interest. A portion of Mr Q.'s address was humorous; his remarks were well timed and effective; he alluded to a number in the city of Halifax who had been reclaimed from

drunkenness, and are now excellent members of the Order. He was listened to with much attention. Mr R. M. Barratt was the second speaker. His remarks were principally on Legislative Prohibition. He also contrasted Intemperance with Temperance; used some very able and incontrovertible arguments, and seconded Mr Quinan's appeal to the Ladies. Some portions of his address were very eloquent, and clothed with chaste, neat and appropriate language. Were Mr Barratt to practice public speaking more than he does, he would become a popular and effective speaker on Temperance. Mr Barratt was followed by Mr Wm. Murray, G. Sentinel, who alluded to the many advantages that may be derived by young men from a connection with the O. d. r. He was followed by the Grand Scribe, who expressed his gratification at all that had taken place in favour of the cause of Total Abstinence since his arrival in Rawdon, and encouraged those present to sustain the Division and the Temperance Society.—Messrs. G. J. Creel, Robinson, Butler, J. Knowles, and George Creed, also made some brief remarks. Towards the close of the meeting several old members of the Temperance Society—Messrs. Dimock, Knowles, and Parker, expressed their gratification at the proceedings of the past two days; alluded to the formation of the Society some thirty years ago; and stated their determination to uphold it still and assist the members of the Reghab Division in prosecuting the good work. It was one of the most pleasing features of the evening—listening to those good, grey haired old men recounting their experience in the cause, and their early efforts to reclaim their friends from intemperance; the success they had met with, and the good resulting to the people of Rawdon from such success; they also expressed thanks for the encouragement given them by the visiting brethren.

Before closing this account of the proceedings at Rawdon, we must be permitted to notice the kind hospitality extended to the visiting brethren by the residents; we must also be pardoned for particularly mentioning the very kind welcome given to the representatives by Messrs. George Creed and John McLean and their amiable wives. We must add that a vote of thanks was passed by the Grand division for the courtesies shown the members.

We must not forget to mention that there is one house in South Rawdon in which liquor is sold without license, and we have been informed that the proprietor has been fined and lodged in the Jail at Windsor for the offence. We have been assured by the brethren that the recent meeting at Rawdon will result in much good, and prove beneficial to the

Temperance movement there, and also to the Division.

On Monday evening, 26th January, the monthly meeting of the Temperance Society of South Rawdon was held, and was well attended. On Tuesday evening, 27th, a public Temperance Meeting was held at Nine Mile River, which was addressed by the G. W. P., Rev J. Cameron, and Rev Mr Thompson. There was a large attendance.

#### ENTERTAINMENT TO THE MILITARY.

WE presume our readers are aware that a very encouraging Temperance work has been some time in progress, among the military, at present stationed in this garrison. The accessions to our numbers have been most frequent from the ranks of the 62nd and 63rd, which regiments, it will be remembered, came from the Crimea, direct to Halifax, about nine months since;—the artillery and engineers have also contributed a fair proportion. A meeting is held in the Division room, every Friday evening, at which there is usually a full attendance, and not unfrequently thirty or more names added to the list of teetotallers. There are at this moment probably four hundred pledged men in this garrison, by far the greater part of whom have taken this prudent and commendable step since their arrival in this city. With a view to strengthen and encourage these gallant fellows in their good resolves, a few well-known and approved friends of the "cause," determined to invite the total abstainers of the garrison to a soiree, which came off in the large room of Temperance Hall, on Monday evening, 2nd instant. The affair was eminently pleasing and successful. Proceedings commenced at half-past 7 o'clock, the chair being occupied by Mr Wm. M. Brown, supported, on the right and left, by friends and well-wishers of the principle of total abstinence, of whom, it is consoling to know, that they are neither few nor unimportant, in the community—though not so numerous, we are bound to admit, as they might be, and ought to be.

The material part of the feast, consisting of tea and coffee, with suitable accompaniments, having received that justice and attention which they deserved, and which, indeed, on such occasions, are not often denied, the feast of reason and flow of eloquence commenced. Speeches, lively, sensible, and appropriate, from the Chairman, Vice Chairman, D.G.W.P. John Shean, Rev. Dr Twining, Garrison Chaplain, Rev. P. G. McGregor, W. C. Silver, J. W. Quinnin and corporal Philips, entertained and instructed the audience for two hours, the intervals between the speeches being agreeably filled up with the sweet strains of the Band, varied with carol songs, chiefly

by the soldiers themselves. Commend us to a soldier or a sailor for a song! They give it with a *gusto* unapproachable by quiet and sedentary civilians.

We have faith in the moral efficacy of such meetings. The passing enjoyment is but a secondary consideration, though one not to be despised. The higher and better effect is the confirmation which good principles and good resolutions receive when they are found to be associated with so much happiness, as well as solid advantage. The Rev. Dr Twining happily remarked, at the soiree, that the scene before him was a satisfactory proof that intoxicating liquors were not necessary for social and rational pleasure, or even for the excitement commonly deemed necessary on festive occasions. Would that society were generally convinced of this truth!

The Committee of Management deserve much credit for their arrangements on Monday evening. Everything was proper and satisfactory,—not a slight achievement when the comfort of some three hundred and fifty guests is involved. The whole available floor room of the great Hall was required for the tables, and every seat being occupied, the effect from the gallery was very fine, the sombre garments of the citizens happily relieving the glare of too much scarlet. Above the tables floated the time honoured ensign of Britain, and, as we remembered how the noble spirits around us had defended it, we thought it but a fair return for us to defend them, as far as we were able, from foes more fatal than the legions of Russia. Considering how much of all kinds of vice, particularly of intemperance, is inevitably connected with the horrors of war, it was pleasing and suggestive to see so many fine fellows in the vigour of life, and glittering with honours, embracing the first opportunity after their arrival in this country to enlist themselves in the cause of peace and tranquillity and order.

We have extended our notice of this Entertainment because the ideas connected with it are pleasing and important. We have seen many pictorial illustrations of banquets given to the Crimean heroes in the mother country not surpassing the late Soiree at Temperance Hall in scenic effect, while the latter possessed a moral aspect and significance entirely wanting in the former. We should not close without mentioning that the Colonels of both Regiments honoured the occasion with their presence, thereby showing their approval and sympathy. We omitted to state that the gallery was graced by the presence of a considerable sprinkling of the fair sex, and also that the company were favoured with a beautiful recitation by Mr F. Passow. The music provided by the fine Band of the 62nd Regt. was abundant in quantity, and in quality beyond praise.

#### HALIFAX.

The Meetings of the City Divisions continue to be well attended; new members have been added almost nightly during the past month.

On Friday evening, 16th January, the Mayflower Division paid a fraternal visit to Athenaeum Division; the visiting W.P. made a few brief observations on the object of the visit, to which the presiding officer of the Athenaeum made an appropriate response. P. G. W. P. John S. Thompson delivered an excellent address on "*The Season and its Festivities*," it was replete with valuable information, and was listened to with attention by all present, who appeared to be much delighted with the subject. There was a goodly number of young men present, who, no doubt, were benefited by the varied information contained in the Address. An interesting conversation ensued, in which Messrs. W. M. Brown, J. W. Quinan, J. Shean and others took part. The meeting was on the whole a very interesting one.

On Monday evening 19th January, the second meeting of the P. W. P.'s of the City Divisions was held in the Division Room. The Committee appointed at the first meeting, to report on the state of the Order, presented their Report. From that document we learn that the Order in the City, "as regards numbers, is in a more flourishing condition than at any time since the year 1852, but there is not that influence exercised by the organization for the promotion of the cause of Temperance in the Community, which might reasonably be expected."

The means by which the Committee considered the Order might be further advanced were—"punctual attendance of members at Division Meetings, and especially of those who have been raised to places of honor—monthly Temperance Meetings, by Divisions, successively, on which occasions two addresses—of twenty minutes each be provided—appointment of Committees from each Division for the holding of monthly Temperance Meetings, and the promotion of Temperance generally, with certain funds at their disposal—fraternal visits between Divisions—the holding of Temperance meetings occasionally in different parts of the City." The Committee also presented to the meeting, the necessity that existed that something should be done for the promotion of Temperance among the youthful portion of the Community, and suggested the formation of "Bands of Hope," or the revival or re-construction of the "Cold Water Army."

The Report was received, and a copy ordered to be furnished to each of the Divisions. The several Divisions have adopted the Report, and appointed Committees to carry out the suggestions contained therein.

The members of Chebucto Division held a Soiree on Thursday evening 22nd January, in the Division Room. Notwithstanding the very inclement state of the weather, about one hundred and twenty-five persons of both sexes were present, and at half-past seven o'clock, sat down to the plentifully spread table, which reflected credit on the caterer, Mr Joyce. The W. P. of the Division, Mr Richard Anderson, an enthusiastic advocate of the cause, presided. After the company had partaken of the "creature comforts," Mr J. W. Quinnan was introduced by the Chairman, and spoke at some length in a humorous but impressive strain towards the close

of his remarks he particularly addressed himself to the Ladies, presenting to their attention the great influence they could bring to bear on the Community, in favour of Total Abstinence, in the relative position of mothers, wives, daughters and sisters, and exhorted them to join in the movement, and lend their assistance in promoting its interest both by counsel and example. Mr Q.'s address was exceedingly well received.

P. G. W. P. Wm. M. Brown was the next speaker; he alluded to his own experience in the cause—expressed his pleasure at seeing so large a company, and referred to the progress of the cause in the City at the present.

The next speaker was Mr John A. Bell, Grand Treasurer; he spoke of the flourishing condition of the Chebucto Division, of which he is a member; alluded to the progress of the other Divisions, and the pleasing advance of the cause during the past month in the City, and encouraged them to still persevere in their good work of reclaiming the drunkard. He also referred to the influence of woman in the promotion of every good work, and hoped that the ladies present would lend their assistance in advancing the cause of Temperance, particularly among the youthful portion of the community.

D. G. W. P. J. Shean spoke next; he also referred to the advance of the Temperance movement in Halifax; expressed his gratification at being present on the occasion, and meeting so large a company on such a stormy evening, urged the members of the Order to increase their exertions in prosecuting the work they had taken in hand.

P. G. W. P. John S. Thomson next addressed the company; he reviewed the remark of the preceding speakers, in a very humorous, witty and pleasing manner, he was peculiarly happy in his remarks, and excited much laughter, from the manner in which he handled some of the speakers. Mr T. concluded by urging all present to united action in the furtherance of Temperance principles.

Mr Robert Motton, Junr., also addressed the meeting, he made a capital speech, glanced at the History and progress of the Temperance Reform—spoke of the evils of Intemperance—the blessings of Total Abstinence—urged the claims of the Order on the attention of all present, particularly the young men, who, he said, would derive many advantages by connecting themselves with the Divisions, he also, in concluding his address, paid a graceful tribute to the memory of the late Father Matthew, and wished every success to the members of Chebucto Division.

Several good songs were sung during the evening by Mr R. Baker and others—a duett—"The Leap for Life"—by the brothers Legg, was excellent. Altogether the Soiree was one of the most pleasant re-unions of the season. The company separated after singing the national anthem, about a quarter before eleven o'clock, apparently much pleased with the evenings entertainment.

A vote of thanks to the committee of arrangements, was moved by the Grand Scribe, who made a few brief remarks; it is needless to say that it passed unanimously; Mr A. Robinson, Chairman, replied on behalf of the Committee.

Sunday, 1st of February, was an auspicious day for the cause of Total Abstinence in Halifax. At the forenoon service in St Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, on that day, the Rev Dr Hannan announced to the congregation that the Total Abstinence Pledge

would be administered in the afternoon to such as would feel disposed to take it, he presented the many evils arising from intemperate habits, and made allusion to the many painful cases of premature death caused by drunkenness. In the afternoon, after the chanting of Vespers, the Rev Mr Higginbotham, recently from St Louis, Missouri, addressed the people in eloquent and forcible terms; counselled them to adopt a life of sobriety, and urged all—the moderate drinker as well as the drunkard—to take the Pledge; his appeal proved successful, as over FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS TOOK THE PLEDGE. We were immediately after his discourse, from him immediately after his discourse.—sprinkling of the young, and a number of the military, go forward on this occasion and record their names. This season has indeed been rife with revivals of the cause. Hurrah for the Temperance Reform! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!

It is gratifying to us to learn, that a society will be immediately organised among the Roman Catholics in the City, to be denominated, *The Total Abstinence Society of the City of Halifax*. This effort, from present appearances, is likely to prove as successful as the movement commenced by the Catholic body on the 21th of January, 1811—sixteen years ago. It is also the intention to establish a Benefit Society in connection with the present movement, which in its working will be similar to the organization of the Sons of Temperance, the ceremonies excepted.

We have been informed that the Rev Mr Higginbotham has undertaken this good work by the express desire and with the approbation of the Archbishop of Halifax. The Rev gentleman is about 35 or 36 years of age, a native of Dublin, Ireland, was educated at Clonmel; and soon after his ordination was placed in charge of the Church at St Louis, Missouri, where he has laboured for some years, and during his ministry in that city administered the Pledge to over 3000 persons, his efforts in the cause of Temperance have proved eminently successful. He was an intimate friend of the late Father Mathew. Mr H. arrived in Halifax on the 16th ult., and has lost no time in setting about the commencement of his good work, he is an eloquent, fluent, and pleasing speaker, and well calculated to win converts to the ranks of the "Teetotalers." He is a strict Teetotaler, never having tasted any kind of spirituous or malt liquors during his life. He will likely prove himself the Father Mathew of Halifax.

The Mayflower Division held a Soiree in the Division room, on Wednesday evening, 4th February. We were not present, but learn that it was a very pleasant, agreeable affair—that nearly two hundred were present—and that excellent speeches were made by Messrs Motton, Shean, and others. After the soiree a large majority of the company retired to the large room up stairs, where they enjoyed themselves "right merrily" for a couple of hours.

A monthly meeting of the "Granville-street Temperance Society" was held on Thursday evening, 5th instant, when a very interesting address on "The Progress of the Temperance Reform," was delivered by Mr C. C. Vanx. We learn that this society is progressing very favorably; about twenty persons took the pledge on that evening.

On Sunday afternoon, 5th instant, Rev. Mr Higginbotham again administered the Pledge in St. Mary's Cathedral; he made an urgent

appeal to all present, and addressed himself particularly to the military, a large number of whom went forward and took the Pledge. About Four hundred and fifty persons enrolled their names.

The Soiree and Assembly of the Mic Mac Division on Monday evening, the 9th instant, came off with great eclat. Good speeches were delivered by Messrs Shean, Motton, and others; several recitations and songs were also given during the evening. Nearly two hundred persons participated in the festivities, and did not separate till after midnight. It was a very agreeable and pleasant re-union.

During the month several of the Divisions voted handsome sums of money from their funds, to some of the brethren who met with losses at the fire on 1st. January.

As the time for holding the Quarterly Session of the G. D. approached, the Divisions, feeling that they were meeting with such great success at home, determined to send a little of their missionary spirit abroad, and four of them elected two Representatives each, and another three, seven of those elected, with the Grand Scribe, attended the meeting at Rawdon, but was prevented from attending by unavoidable circumstances. The Delegates from the city must have had a good and pleasant time with the residents of Rawdon—notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the bad state of the roads—if we are to judge from the report they made to the Divisions on their return. We would refer the reader to an account of the proceedings at Rawdon in another column.

#### WHAT I SAW; OR, DOINGS OF THE TRAFFIC.

Jan. 9.—Two men and a boy drunk.

10.—A boy (same lad that was seen on 26th. Decr.) so drunk that he was carried home by four others.

11.—A young man 23 years of age very drunk in Hollis Street.

12.—Five men drunk near the Ordnance, between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M. singing and making a great noise; two of them were very drunk, they appeared to be sailors.

13.—A poor coloured boy, about 15 years of age, falling on the street several times; he was very drunk.

15.—A man on coming out of the Province Building, fell on the ice and hurt himself severely, he was very drunk at the time.

16.—A man of family—a shoemaker, going through the streets making a great noise; he is quiet and inoffensive when sober; will refrain from drink for eight or nine months together, and then will go on a "drunker spree" for four or five weeks, when his mind is generally deranged during that time from the effects of bad rum. He interrupted a Clergyman to-day when performing the funeral ceremony at Camp Hill Cemetery; he is about 50 years of age.

17.—When in a grocery this forenoon, a little girl of about 11 years, called for half a pint of spirits for which she paid twopence, and one penny worth of wood, receiving four small sticks.

18.—Sunday—a very cold night; an Artillery man and a civilian fighting about 10 o'clock P. M.; both very drunk; no watchman in sight,

20.—A woman went into a shop, called for a gill of rum, paid twopence for it, and swallowed the whole at a draught. A man tumbling through the streets very drunk.

22.—A coloured man named Maxwell who resided at Beech Hill, was froze to death, on the road leading to N. W. Arm, on this evening he was very much intoxicated.

24.—A woman drunk in George Street, and a boy, apparently about 16 years of age, in Prince Street.

26.—Two men very much intoxicated in Granville Street; they insulted three very respectable young females; they were rebuked by a spirited young gent (a member of the Order), and a slight scuffle ensued. The two offenders are well known in the community, particularly for their very intemperate habits—in other things beside drunkenness—and their proneness to insult females.

31.—About half-past eleven o'clock last evening, several respectable families residing in Albermarle Street, were annoyed by a fight between ten or eleven of the German immigrants recently arrived in the city; there were two or three soldiers among them; they were all drunk, and some of them had their pockets cut off. This occurred in a house kept by one Reynolds. It was strange that none of the Watchmen made their appearance.

Feb 2.—A soldier endeavouring to bring his wife home from a tavern in Barrack Street, where she was playing cards and had got drunk. He had much difficulty in getting her off with him.

5.—A boy drunk in Buckingham Street.

Feb. 5.—A young man about twenty-four years of age, a clerk in a dry goods establishment—very drunk about half-past ten o'clock in the evening; also, five of the German immigrants, who were making a great noise; also, three women, who appeared to be some of those unfortunates leading an abandoned life.

[A large number of the German immigrants have been going about the streets drunk, and cry disorderly, during the past week, many of them spending their time in places of reputed ill fame where they become intoxicated. 'Tis a pity they do not follow the example of the majority of their fellow passengers, who are sober, and conduct themselves with much propriety.]

6.—A man of family going home drunk about 9, p. m.; he is much given to intemperance; seldom goes home sober at night; his wife has to attend to his business in order that her family may be clothed and fed. He is a good mechanic, but does not work any.

7.—A man about fifty-five years of age staggering drunk through the streets in the afternoon; a number of children were following, bawling after, and calling him names; on reaching home he was met at the door by his wife, who had to assist him into the house; he is given to very intemperate habits.

8.—Sunday.—A man drunk, apparently a stranger in the city.

EFFECTS OF THE RUM TRADE.—Two men named James Brown and William Lanery, living on the farm of Mr John Stull, were burned to death on the 21st ult., while in a state of intoxication. A Coroner's Inquest was held by Dr Mack on the 29th ult., at Port Dalhousie, upon the body of a sailor, who, after been seen drunk on the evening of 21th, was found dead in the Canal on the 28th.—Verdict death by drowning.—St. Catharines Post.

On the 9th inst, an inquest was held before the same Coroner, on the body of John

McClelland, found dead in a shanty near The rold. In the course of this inquisition, some of the evidence of the utter depravity of the set with which the deceased associated, may be judged of from the fact that one woman swore that she never sold a glass of liquor in her life, while many of the jurors declared that they themselves had bought whiskey from her. The following verdict was returned:—"Death from starvation and exposure to the elements, in a system debilitated by a long course of intemperance." The jury regret that in any civilized community such a line of life and conduct should exist as appears in the case of the associates of this unfortunate man, and they present Thomas and Isabella Sixmth as accessories to the death of John McClelland, by suffering him to remain exposed, and refusing him shelter, having been their companion in drunkenness—such exposure having most probably been the immediate cause of death. A person named Travender, was found in the barn of Mr J. E. Proctor. He and his bottle were discovered beneath some loose straw, and after being taken to the house, the limbs of the poor man were found to be frozen, and for a time he was unable to speak.—Brighton Flag.

POLICE OFFICE.

The selections under the above heading are taken partly from the Daily Sun, Morning Chronicle, and our own Note Book.

January 13.—A woman taken up for being drunk and disorderly last night, fined 5s.

January 15.—A Stone cutter and a Labourer taken last evening by the Watchmen for being drunk and using obscene language; fined 5s. each.

January 17.—A young man named Laughlan brought up for assaulting several other young men in the street, the offence was proved, and also that L. was groggy at the time; he received a severe reprimand from the Mayor, and was fined 40s.

January 22.—A man brought up for being drunk; sent to the Workhouse. Another man was brought up for the same offence; was admonished and discharged.

Morals and Health.

MORALS FOR THE MONTHS.

(From Punch's Almanac)

JANUARY.

In January, o'er the ice,  
The rapid scater flies,  
So never scorn sincere advice,  
"Economy is wise."

FEBRUARY.

In February, feathered songsters pair,  
The crocus and the snowdrop rear their heads;

Then let us of intemperance beware,  
And early see, and early leave, our beds.

MARCH.

The winds of March sweep o'er the plain,  
And bid the dust to fly,  
The hars in March become insane;  
"Avoid bad company."

APRIL.

In April showers fall, short and thick,  
And hard and heavy, like the stick  
Which, on the beat, policemen carry.  
"Experience is salutary."

MAY.

Did not the clouds of April genial showers  
Upon the thirsty fields and meadows em  
Sweet May would never be adorned with  
flowers  
"Familiarity doth breed contempt."

JUNE.

June clothes the fields and forests in full green,  
And sometimes we have summer come at  
length,  
By Midsummer. Long live our gracious  
Queen!  
And bear in mind that "Unity is strength"

JULY.

The sun shines high in hot July,  
And farmers make their hay;  
Virtue is true nobility.  
"Indulge not in display."

AUGUST.

The month of August is with the harvest  
crowned,  
And now the husbandmen their goblets  
prime;  
In foaming jugs of ale their cares are drowned  
"Procrastination is the thief of Time."

SEPTEMBER.

September hears the frequent shot  
Re-sound from hill and dale,  
And sees the patridge fall—or not.  
"This world is but a Vale."

OCTOBER.

October clothes the woods in brown,  
And now the sportsmen are alarming  
The pheasant—sometimes bring him down.  
Note, that "Variety is charming."

NOVEMBER.

November comes blindfold with mist and with  
fog  
And the year is approaching its term.  
Thus along on Life's journey, we all of us jog.  
Whilst, "the early bird picks up the worm"

DECEMBER.

December Christmas brings,  
Along with frost and snow,  
Hark how the tradesman sings—  
"Pay what you owe!"

A PASSING INCIDENT.

As a man of generous heart from the country was guiding, a few days since, his load of hay to the market, we saw following him, and gathering the wisps of hay which dropped from the load, a poor woman and two lads, the latter of perhaps the ages of seven and nine years. Our attention was specially drawn to observe them, by observing that the man frequently took pains to throw whole handfuls of hay down the side of the load, in order, as was quite apparent, to convey, in as quiet a manner as possible, sentiments of comfort to the hearts of these suffering poor. As our walk lay in the direction of the market, we determined to witness the conclusion of this exhibition of sympathy and generosity. By-and-by the gleaming became so abundant, that the poor woman could refrain from her expressions of gratitude no longer; and bursting into tears, she beckoned to the man to stop, and then, in a manner which indicated both intelligence and a delicate sense of her wretched condition, besought him to permit her a single word of thankfulness for his kindness. "Madam," said the man, "I, too, have been in the vale of poverty, and seen the time when a lock of hay would have been considered a treasure. A friend by an act

of kindness, of less value in itself than the one I have done to you, saved me from despair, and made me hopeful for better days. Years have passed now, and a kind Providence has blessed me with a good farm and a happy home. For years, as I have waked each morning, I have seemed to hear a sweet voice whispering, 'this day remember the poor.' As he said this, he raised the fork, and threw in the woman's arms as great a quantity as she and the lads could carry, and then drove onward, with a countenance expressive of the truth—"It is better to give than to receive. We turned from the scene to read again, and with greater profit than ever, the story of Ruth, gleanning in the fields of the generous Boaz, and of the kindness of the reapers to the destitute and successful gleaner.

**INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF SMOKING.**—S. Solly, Esq., F. R. S., the eminent surgeon of St Thomas's Hospital, Borough, has lately delivered a very important Lecture on Paralysis, before the students of that excellent institution, in which smoking is especially pointed out as one of the various and insidious causes of general paralysis. After condemning the immoderate use of malt liquors or spirits, which only stimulate for a time, and afterwards produce the most enervating and pernicious effects, the lecturer proceeded—"There is another habit, also, which I cannot but regard as a curse of the present age—I mean smoking. Now, don't be frightened my young friends, I am not going to give a sermon against smoking, that is not my business; but it is my business to point out to you all the various and insidious causes of general paralysis, and smoking is one of them. I know of no single vice which does so much harm as smoking. It is a snare and a delusion. It soothes the excited nervous system at the time, to render it more irritable and feeble ultimately. It is like Opium in that respect, and if you want to know all the wretchedness which this drug can produce, you should read the 'Confessions of an Opium-eater.' I can always distinguish by his complexion a man who smokes much, and the appearances which the faces present is an unerring guide to the habits of such a man. I believe that cases of general paralysis are more frequent in England than they used to be, and I suspect that smoking tobacco is one of the causes of that increase."

**SYDNEY SMYTH ON SWEARING.**—Sydney Smyth, when travelling in a stage-coach one day, long before railroads were dreamed of, was terribly annoyed by a young man, who had acquired the "polite" art of swearing to such an extent, that he interlarded his discourse with it as though it were a constituent part of the language. As there was a lady present, the matter was doubly annoying.—After enduring the young man's displays for some time, the "wag, wit and wicar," as one of his cockney admirers called him, asked permission to tell the company a little anecdote, and thus commenced:—"Once upon a time (boots, sugar-tongs and tinder-boxes), there was a king of (boots, sugar-tongs and tinder-boxes), England who, at a grand ball, (boots, sugar-tongs and tinder-boxes), picked up the Duchess of (boots, sugar-tongs and tinder-boxes) Shrewsbury's garter (boots, sugar-tongs and tinder-boxes), and said, 'Honi soit qui mal y' (boots, sugar-tongs and tinder-boxes), *pense*, which means in English, 'Evil be to him who (boots, sugar-tongs and tinder-box-

es), evil thinks.' This was the origin of (boots, sugar-tongs and tinder-boxes), the order of the garter." When Sydney Smyth had concluded, the young gentleman said, "A very good story, sir—rather old—but what on earth has boots, sugar-tongs, and tinder-boxes to do with it?" "I will tell you, my young friend, when you tell me what 'd—n my eyes,' etc., ha to do with your conversation. In the meantime, allow me to say, that's my style of swearing."

**BE SYSTEMATIC.**—It will add much more to your convenience than you can imagine.—It saves time, saves temper, saves patience, and saves money. For a time it may be a little troublesome, but you will soon find it easier to do right than wrong, that is easier to act by rule than without one. Be systematic in everything; let it most extend to the most minute trifles; it is beneath you. Whitfield could not go to sleep at night if, after retiring, he remembered that his gloves and riding whip were not in their usual place, where he could lay his hand on them in the dark in any emergency; and such men are men who leave their mark on the world's history. Systematic men are the only reliable men; they are those who comply with their engagements.—They are minute men. The man who has nothing to do does nothing. The man of system is soon known to do what he engages to do, to do it well, and to do it the same time promised; consequently he has his hands full.

**FLIGHT OF TIME.**—Time past cannot be recalled; nor time to come ensured; therefore improve time present, that only is in thy power. To-morrow—'tis a period nowhere to be found in all the hoary registers of time, unless perchance in the fool's eaten lar. To-morrow—'tis a sharper that stakes his punery against thy plenty, that takes thy ready cash, but pays thee nought, but wishes, hopes, and promises—the currency of idiots.

## Varieties.

**MECHANICS.**—ST PAUL was a mechanic—a maker of tents from goats' hair, and in the lecturer's opinion he was a model mechanic. He was not only a thorough workman at his trade, but was a scholar, a perfect master, not only of his native Hebrew, but of three foreign tongues,—a knowledge of which he obtained by close application to study during his leisure hours, while serving his apprenticeship. It was a custom among the Jews to teach their sons some trade—a custom not confined to the poorer classes, but also practised by the wealthy. and it was a common proverb among them, that if a father did not teach his son a mechanical occupation, he taught him to steal. This custom was a wise one; and if the fathers of the present day would imitate their example, their wrinkled cheeks would not so often blush for the helplessness, and not unfrequently criminal conduct of their offspring. Even if a father intended his son for one of the professions, it would be an incalculable benefit to the son to instruct him in some branch of mechanism. His education would not only be more complete and healthy, but he might at some future time, in case of failure in his profession, find his trade very convenient as a means of earning his bread, and he must necessarily be more competent in mechanical from his professional education.

An educated mechanic was a model machine, while an uneducated mechanic was merely a machine working under the superintendency of another man's brain. Let the rich and the proud no longer look upon mechanism as degrading to him who adopts a branch of it his calling. It is a noble calling—as noble as the indolence and inactivity of wealth is ignoble.—*Rev Dr Adams.*

**A SMART BOY.**—A merchant of Toronto put us in possession of the following facts relating to a little fellow only fourteen years of age, who left Aberdeen, in Scotland, and arrived at Toronto on the 1st instant, on his way to Chicago in search of his father. This intrepid youth left the old country with only one shilling in his pocket. He engaged himself on board a ship to Quebec, and from thence worked his way under many difficulties, to Toronto, where he arrived pennyless. He had been labouring in vain about the wharves to work his way to Chicago; and although hunger had fastened hard upon him, his dauntless spirit was not checked, and he began to apply his energies to meet the emergency in some way, when his case became known. The Saint Andrew's Society at once took him under their care, interceded with the Northern Railroad to procure him a passage to Collingwood and from thence to Chicago, supplied him with necessary funds, and sent him on his way rejoicing. If the father of that boy has the faculty of discovering greatness of character, here is an instance of filial affection and perseverance in his son that, if properly matured, may, on this great continent of enterprise, lead him on to a position in life beyond the ordinary lot of men. Lafite, the rich banker, left his home at a similar age to seek his fortune in the great metropolis of France. The history of that boy is well known. a single pin laid the foundation of his immense fortune, and who knows but that the single shilling in the pocket of that noble hearted Scotch boy may hereafter be marked as his starting point on the road to wealth, and we should hope to usefulness.—*Burrie Advance.*

**A SHORT SERMON ON BEHALF OF PRINTERS.**—Old Lorenzo Dow was a very sensible reformer. He is said to have shown his peculiar good sense, by preaching the following excellent words in behalf of the printing fraternity:—"Perhaps it may not be amiss to remind you of the printer in my discourse. He is in a very disagreeable situation. He trusts everybody,—he knows not whom; his money scattered everywhere, and he scarcely knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, his type, his journeymen's labour, his living, &c., must be punctually paid for. You, Mr —, and you, Mr —, and a hundred others I could name, you and your children have been informed and improved by it. If you miss one paper you blame your printer,—you would rather be without your best meal than deprived of your paper. Have you ever complied with the terms of your subscriptions? Have you ever tried as hard to furnish the printer with his money, as he has to furnish you with his paper? Have you paid him for type, and his press, and his hands' labour? If you have not, go and pay him right off."—*American Paper.*

**POWER OF SEA BREAKERS.**—Stephenson, the builder of the Eddystone lighthouse, found by experiment at the Bell Rock and Skerry-



voro lighthouses, that while the force of the breakers on the side of the German Ocean may be taken at about a ton and a half upon every square foot of surface exposed to them, the Atlantic breakers fall with about double that weight, or three tons to the square foot; and thus we reckon that a surface of only two square yards would sustain a blow from a heavy Atlantic breaker equal to about fifty-four tons! When, in November, 1824, a heavy gale blow, and another at the beginning of 1829, blocks of limestone and granite from two to five tons in weight were washed about like pebbles at the Plymouth breaker-water. About three hundred tons of such blocks were borne a distance of two hundred feet, and up the inclined plane of the breaker-water; and they were carried over it, and scattered in various directions. A block of limestone, seven tons in weight, was in one place washed a distance of 140 feet. Blocks of two or three tons weight were torn away by a single blow of a breaker, and hurled over into the harbor; and one of nearly two tons, strongly trenched down upon a jetty, was torn away and tossed upwards by an overpowering breaker.

**DOCTORS' VISITS.**—It is not only for the sick man, but the sick man's friends, that the doctor comes. His presence is often as good for them as for the patient, and they long for him yet more eagerly. How we have all watched after him! what an emotion the thrill of his carriage wheels in the street, and at length at the door, has made us feel! How we hang upon his words, and what comfort we get from a smile or two, if we can vouchsafe that sunshine to lighten over darkness! Who hasn't seen the mother prying into his face, to know if there is hope for the sick infant that cannot speak, and lies yonder, its little frame battling with fever? Ah, how she looks into his eyes! What thanks if there is light there; what grief and pain if he casts them down, and dares not "hope!" Or is it the father who is stricken? The terrified wife looks on, while the physician feels his patient's wrist, smothering his agonies, as the children have been called upon to stay their plays and their talk. Over the patient is the fever, the wife expectant, the children unconscious, the doctor stands as if he were Fate, the dispenser of life and death; he must let the patient off this time, the woman prays so for his respite. One can fancy how awful the responsibility must be to a conscientious man; how cruel the feeling that he has given the wrong remedy, or that it might be possible to do better; how harassing the sympathy with survivors, if the case is unfortunate; how immense the delight if victorious.—*Thackeray's Pendernis.*

**ENGLAND.**—The aggregate wealth of England is estimated at £4,447,000,000; of which amount, £1,700,000,000 is in cultivated soil; £550,000,000 in dwellings, factories, &c.; £750,000,000 in waste lands, public buildings, churches, hospitals, prisons, naval and military establishments; £300,000,000 in railways; £245,000,000 in live stock; £200,000,000 in canals; £200,000,000 in manufactured goods; £230,000,000 in agricultural implements; and £120,000,000 in mines.

**SCIENCE AGAINST SUPERSTITION.**—Professor Nichol, a distinguished astronomer in Scotland, having recently been requested to

give his opinion regarding the supposed influence of the change of the moon on the weather, says very decidedly, "No relation exists between these two classes of phenomena. The question has been tested and decided over and again by the discussion of long and reliable meteorological tables; nor do I know any other positive way of testing any such point."

**AN INTERESTING RELIC.**—A convex glass has been discovered at Pompeii, supposed to be a magnifying lens, from which it is inferred that the ancients, contrary to the prevailing belief, were aware of its power. It is difficult to conceive how, without the aid of such lenses, they could have worked the fine gems which the unassisted human eye is unable to read.

### OFFICIAL.

HALIFAX, FEBY, 14th 1857.

Recording Scribes will bear in mind that the seal of their Division should be affixed to all official communications.

As the Grand Scribe wishes to complete his Return to the National Division, it is hoped that the Returns due by Subordinate Divisions for 1856, will be forwarded without delay.

Divisions wishing to admit female visitors, can now be supplied with the necessary cards, at 2s. 6d., per set of five.

Such Divisions as have not yet forwarded two copies of their Bye-laws, as required in November No. of *Abstainer* will please do so without delay.

The following appropriations have been made towards the expenses of Representatives to next meeting of the National Divisions:—

Chobucto Div.	£2 10 0
Mic-Mac "	1 10 0
Athenæum "	1 10 0
Wolfville " (paid)	1 0 0
Mayflower "	1 10 0
Royal "	2 0 0
Wellington " (paid)	7 6
Star " (paid)	1 0 0
Oriental "	2 10 0
Albion Mines Division	1 5 0

The G. S. deems it necessary to inform the Subordinate Divisions, that the Representatives to the National Division will attend the next meeting of that body for the purpose of representing the general interests of the Order in this Province, independent of the question of separation. It is hoped therefore, that such Divisions as have not yet made appropriations towards the expenses of the Representatives elected at the Annual Session of the G. D., will do so without delay.

In reply to a "Son," the G. S. would state that "individuals may contribute towards this object."

The Grand Scribe would request parties ordering the *Abstainer*, to state whether they are for Divisions or Clubs; and also the time they wish their subscriptions to commence.

Divisions indebted to the G. D. for *per capita* tax for the year 1856, will please forward the several amounts due by them immediately.

PATRICK MONAGHAN,  
Grand Scribe.

Additional copies of *Abstainer* ordered since last issue:—

HALIFAX.—John Shean, 2; Wm. Phillips, 1; W. C. Silver, (new) 1.

WINDSOR.—Daniel Mosher, 5.  
LOWER HORTON.—George McGregor, 15.  
OLD BARNs.—Henry Christie, (new) 10.  
TRURO.—J. K. Blair, 5.  
LONDONDERRY.—Rev M. Parker, (new) 1.  
LUNENBURG.—J. W. Dauphoney, 1.  
RAGGED ISLANDS.—John Locke, senr., 2.  
NICTAUX FALLS.—Victoria Mines Division, (new) 14.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

BAY VERTE.—Joseph C. Harper, 16.  
SACKVILLE.—Arthur G. Chase, (new), 10.

The Grand Scribe acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts on account of the *Abstainer*:—

C. Bill, Liverpool, on account	£2 5 3
Garland Division	1 12 6
Invincible Division	1 5 0
Morning Star Division, No. 38	1 5 0
Royal Division, on account	1 0 0
Henry Christie, Old Barns, col., 10	1 5 0
J. K. Blair, Truro, on account	15 0
Wilberforce Division, on account	16 3
Daniel Mosher, Windsor, 35	4 7 6
Geo. McGregor, Lower Horton, 50	6 5 0
Rev J. Cameron, N. M. River, 20	2 10 0
Joseph C. Harper, Bay Verte, N. B., additional	2 10 0
Arth. G. Chase, Sackville, N.B., 10	1 5 0
John Locke, Ragged Islands, addl.	3 9
J. J. Blackburne, Shubenacadie, on account of balance	7 6
Wm. Phillips, Halifax, additional	2 6
A. Langley, Paradise, 10 copies	1 5 0
Agricola Division, 20	2 10 0
June Rose Division, 20	2 10 0
Single subscriptions	12 6

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### Form of Application for a Charter for a Division of the Sons of Temperance.

The undersigned, inhabitants of ———, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition

THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,

to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the ——— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance of the Province of Nova Scotia, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also by those of the National Division of North America.

Enclosed is the Charter fee, \$5, Books, &c., \$2. Address Mr. P. MONAGHAN, Grand Scribe of Grand Division, Halifax.

### THE ABSTAINER.

ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF N. S.

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