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Vol. XVII

THE CANADA

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, & NEWS.

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

Vol. XVII.]

MONTREAL, JUNE 16, 1851.

No. 13

The Maniac Mother, a Sketch from Real Life.

BY C. W. APPLETON, M. D.

(From the New England Diadem.)

It was night; a cold January night, when a physician was called to visit a sick child. The person who came for the physician gave him to understand that his services were required in an abode of poverty, but accustomed as he was to scenes of suffering and wretchedness, such as are only to be found in large cities, the Doctor was not prepared for the sight which met his eyes upon this occasion.

After proceeding for some time through a series of dark, poorly lighted streets, known to be tenanted by the humbler, and in too many instances by the lowest class in the community, his guide entered a gloomy alley, and stopped at the door of a wretched dilapidated building.

His guide here cautioned him to be careful of the steps or stairs leading to the sick chamber, as they were so much broken and decayed as to render them dangerous even by daylight.

Onward and upward they groped their way in darkness, and at length reached the door of the sick chamber.

It was an attic, a small attic, not more than twelve feet square.

But language is inadequate to describe the desolate appearance of that room. Of furniture, there was literally none, a sack of straw upon the bare floor in one corner of the room served as an apology for a bed, while a bundle of rags in another corner served as another. Of chairs, tables, &c., there was none, a few broken stools supplied the place of chairs, an old chest cover was the only table, a broken tea pot, a few cracked cups and saucers, and you have an inventory of all the furniture of that wretched apartment. No, not all, for strangely out of place in such a situation, there were hanging against the damp, dark walls of that old garret, two splendid portraits, but the rich gilt frames which had once surrounded them had disappeared.

But it is time that we introduce the occupant of this abode of misery to our readers.

Upon entering the room, the first object that met the eye was the figure of a tall, but bowed down and still beautiful woman, seated over a small furnace in which were a few embers, not affording heat that could be felt three feet from it, yet it contained the last particle of fuel they had.

It needed but a glance to satisfy any one, that that poor woman had not always fared thus, had not always been a child of want. In her arms she held the little patient, a lovely child of a beautiful mother.

With a feeble voice, but a kindly, lady like greeting, she welcomed the doctor, and thanked him for his attendance.

'You will perceive doctor,' said she, sorrowfully casting her eyes about the room, while for a moment they rested upon the portraits already alluded to, 'that gratitude is the only

recompense I now can offer in return for your services; alas! it was not so always, but God's will be done.'

The doctor's attention was at once called to the poor little sufferer. The child was sick—very sick—not only so, but famishing; dying slowly, but certainly dying, for want of the nourishment suited to its condition. Poor thing! it had never known what it was to be well. The inheritor of disease through a consumptive, broken-hearted mother, its little life had been all shadows, not a beam of bright sunlight had ever appeared upon her path. And she was now dying, unconscious that life had any phases save those of suffering.

It would have been in vain to attempt to conceal from that mother the real danger of the child; nay the terrible truth, that a few days, perhaps hours of suffering would close the scene in death. All that skill and kindness could suggest to palliate and soften her sufferings were done, but in a few days her sufferings ended. The mother wept, of course, but it was not 'as those weep who have no hope.'

She was not left childless. A son, a boy about twelve years of age, was left her. Edwin was a youth every way worthy of such a mother, he loved and worshipped her as his divinity. Worthy mother! noble boy! they were indeed a lovely pair.

It is hardly necessary to tell the reader that the physician exerted himself to relieve this family from the condition in which he first found them. Friends were raised up for them, they were removed to more comfortable quarters, and means supplied to relieve their necessities. Shortly after, by the death of a distant relative of the lady, she was placed in a condition if not of affluence, at least of comfort.

In the meantime, her history had been made known to the physician and friends who relieved her in the hour of adversity.

It was a sad one, but not sadder than a thousand others in our land.

She was a child of wealthy parents, who died in her infancy, leaving her vast riches.

In early womanhood she gave her hand, her heart, her all to Charles—, and all appeared bright and beautiful in the future.

Charles— was a lawyer of eminent abilities, and was by all who knew him deemed every way worthy of the beautiful and accomplished heiress Ella.

Who could have imagined that a day bright as theirs would ever have a cloud? Who supposed that a blight could fall upon that trusting, loving woman's heart?

Who believes that in such a paradise as surrounded them there could lurk a destroying demon?

But so it was. By slow, and at first almost imperceptible degrees, the tempter made his advances. Charles— was ensnared, the wine-cup commenced the work of havoc, the brandy bottle completed the task.

By a course of dissipation, as well as unfortunate speculation, their property disappeared until all was gone save the

two portraits before referred to. A garret, rags, starvation, a drunken husband and a broken heart was all that was left for poor Ella at the time this true history commences. Nay, not all; two lovely children were hers, one to remain but a few days after the opening of our tale, the other now her only solace.

Of the husband and father she had not heard for months. He had suddenly disappeared from the home he had made so wretched, and as yet no tidings had reached poor Ella of his whereabouts or fate. Whether he was alive or dead she knew not, and this uncertainty of the father, the husband of her youth, of the man she still so much loved notwithstanding the past, added anguish to her broken spirit.

Happier, far happier would she have been to have the certainty of his death, than to suppose that he was roaming the world a scathed, solitary, and blasted mar.

Often while gazing with fond but tearful eyes upon his portrait would her warm heart yearn toward the lover of her youth, the husband of her young, budding womanhood, the father of her cherished Edwin. While fervent aspirations would be addressed to a prayer hearing God for the redemption (if alive) and return of the wanderer.

She could willingly have forgiven the past, and shared the blessedness of the present with the lost one. Hers was a woman's love, the devotion of a wife and mother. Months more passed, and the poor woman began to fear indeed that her boy was fatherless. Yet she did not despair; she clung with desperation to a hope which had sprung up in her heart, that her husband would not only return, but return a reformed man. As if to reward her devotion and faithful love, heaven seemed to have answered her prayers, for without any warning or intimation previously given, the wanderer returned.

All was forgiven, all the past was forgiven in the joy of that moment, and nothing but joy and brightness appeared in the future. There was indeed apparently a change in the husband and father. He was to all appearance a redeemed man, and every thing promised well.

Charles — entered again upon his professional career; a few important cases, ably managed, brought him renewed reputation, friends began to gather around him, and as those were the days of the glorious Washingtonian efforts when men's past faults were readily forgiven, every thing augured well for a happy future.

The Lily passed from the cheek of Ella, it was supplanted by the rose.

Health, joy, happiness, peace, even safety appeared to have taken up their abode in the home of Ella.

But alas! the calm that had succeeded so many days of gloom, was but transient; the storm had not yet spent its fury, the bitter cup had not yet been drained to its very dregs. Could there be more misery in store for poor Ella? We shall see.

For months, even a year or more the husband maintained his integrity; but 'coming events cast their shadows before,' and Ella began to grow uneasy, and fearful, and still knew not why.

In the mean time the husband formed political associations which led him much from home, mingling daily and at last nightly in scenes of riot and political revelry. Is it to be wondered at that when temptation assailed, he yielded to the never to be subdued passion for the exhilaration of the wine-glass? he fell before the tempter, and this time appeared to fall without a possibility or hope, nay, desire of rescue.

What heart can imagine, what words depict the anguish, the horror of Ella at the awful discovery? Nothing that a wife, a mother, that love could do to save the erring one was left undone to save, to restore the fallen man, but all in vain. The husband now threw off all restraint, abandoned

every disguise, and gave himself up body and soul to the rum-demon.

But the story must hasten to a close.

Human nature cannot always endure, the diseases of the spirit prey more upon the principle of life than those of the body, and it is easy to imagine the effect that this last crushing evil produced upon poor Ella.

But I hasten to draw the curtain.—Months had passed since the sad reality broke upon the mind of Ella that she was again worse than husbandless, that her boy had no father, when the physician was again called to the bed of sickness. This time, the chamber bore no indication of poverty, (the little means that had been left the wife had been secured beyond the power of the husband) all was comfortable, but the worst of poverty was there, the poverty of the heart; and a single glance satisfied the physician that the mother anticipated the loss of all that now had any value.

A sudden and severe illness had smitten her only one, and the fat had gone forth that would sever the last link that bound her to earth.

Never can the scene of that death-chamber be effaced from her mind.

'Mother!' said the dying boy, 'dear mother, raise my head a little and turn me, that I may behold for the last time this setting sun.'

Then seeing her drowned in tears he cried, 'Mother, sweet mother, this is not kind to weep for me; I am only going a little while before you to that heaven of which you have so often spoken, where my sister waits me, and where we will wait the appearance of our dear heart-stricken mother. Then, dear mother, do not weep, but rather rejoice that a kind God is taking your son from an evil world, to a bright and happy home.'

Fainter grew his voice in death.—'Mother, your hand! I am growing cold! the room grows dark! sister, I come!—God bless and save my poor father!—mother farewell! for a little while! press my hand! now I am gone!—A struggle, a sigh, and all was over; the pure spirit of the boy had joined his sister spirit in the paradise of God.

The grief of the smitten one here passed all bounds; falling upon the body of her dead child, she frantically cried, oh, do not leave me thus!—take, oh take your wretched mother with you!—my Edwin, my bright, beautiful, my best, leave me not to this loneliness of heart, this worse than living death!

Exhausted nature could do no more, she fell apparently lifeless upon the corpse of her boy.

Footsteps were heard upon the stairs; the fainting woman raised her head, the latch was lifted, and a man staggered into the chamber of death.

A strange light appeared in the woman's eye, arising from the couch she softly approached her husband, and taking him by the hand led him to the bed of death, after glancing for a moment at the marble features of his son, horror-stricken, he was about to fly from the apartment, when the wife seized him as with the grasp of iron and led him back to the bed, then whispered in his ear, 'Charles, do you know this boy?—Do you know our only one? Do you know who filled his young cup of life so full of bitterness, that at the first taste thereof he turned from it with loathing, and shuddered, and died? Do you know who crushed this fair flower and laid him low in death? Man! monster! murderer!' shrieked the now maniac mother, 'twas a drunken father. But go! may heaven forgive you as I do.' The unhappy maniac fell upon the child.—Another struggle, another sigh, and the spirits of mother and child were together before the throne of God.

Frightened into Sobriety.

A man was picked up in the street, in New York, by the watchmen, one morning, to all appearance lifeless, and it being taken almost as a matter of course that he had died from an attack of the prevailing epidemic, cholera, they conveyed him to the hospital, and he was thrown into the dead room. He had not been there long, before two honest sons of Erin, whose business it was to box up and bury the dead, supposing that he had passed through "a regular course of medicine," and come from under the M. D.'s hands, proceeded to put him in a pine coffin, which the city fathers very generously supplied at the public expense, to those whose friends could not supply them. By this time, the effects of the liquor had been pretty much slept off, and being very roughly handled—which was of course all right—the dead man began to bestir himself, and was not a little surprised, on opening his eyes, to find himself snugly stowed away in a box six feet three, by two, with two men standing over him, making active preparations for putting the lid on.

"What are you about, here?" he exclaimed, raising up in the coffin and staring with no affected amazement at Patrick and Phelim.

"And what are we doing, is it ye ask?" replied Pat. "And sure we're about to bury ye."

"About to bury me! Why, don't you see I aint dead, you fools?"

"Ain't dead! and isn't that a pretty story for ye to tell. Didn't we find ye in the dead room?"

"And what if you did find me there—can't you see that I am alive? Take me out of this."

"No, inádeed! What faith can we have put in the Doctor's word, if ye ain't dead?" "Twould be a label on the institution to suppose ye alive. So, Phelim, do ye jist hold the babbling ghost down, while I nail the lid on; it isn't every man can get a decent burial in these times."

Suiting the action to the word, he seized his hammer to make the lid as fast as nails could make it, while Phelim advanced to "hould him down." Seeing that things were getting quite desperate, and that it was a matter of life or death with him, the toper made an herculean effort, and sprang from the straightened circumstances in which he had been placed by his new acquaintances, and is said to have been a firm teetotaler ever since.—*New England Diadem.*

The Doings of Rum.

(From the N. Y. Evangelist.)

It was the remark of a veteran lecturer lately, that since he began to lecture on Temperance in a certain county, six graves had been dug, and filled, which would not have been dug and filled *when and how* they were, had there been no liquor-sellers; and that since I began to lecture in this county, one month ago. A few years ago, this whole nation was convulsed from centre to circumference. Perhaps the nation was never agitated more powerfully. It almost broke up old political organizations, and introduced a new era into that changing part of human affairs. What was the matter? "The Masons killed Morgan!"

"Well, suppose Morgan was killed; don't you think the Masons have done some good in relieving the sick?"

"We don't care for that: the Masons killed Morgan!"

"But they have taken thousands of destitute orphans and widows, and relieved their wants."

"What of that? We tell you the Masons killed Morgan!"

"Admitting it, why not take the charitable view of the case, and attribute it to the wickedness of a few private members, who did the deed without the consent or the concurrence of the order as such?"

"Don't insult us, sir; we tell you again, the Masons killed Morgan!"

And so the cry, "The Masons killed Morgan!" was echoed from lip to lip, and from place to place. It was sounded on the hill-tops, and rang in the valleys. Old men talked of rubbing up their revolutionary muskets, and the young men began to emulate the bravery of their sires. Women, old and young were animated with a determined spirit, and even children caught the general enthusiasm. And the magic sentence which gave inspiration to their common indignation, was "The Masons killed Morgan!"

Now, if the whole country should thus be agitated by the alleged murder of one man, what ought to be our feelings, in finding six men brought to graves they would not have filled, by the business of men who sell liquor as a beverage? Had not these traffickers been in this country, these men would now be alive, instead of being in the drunkard's grave? And if the murder of one man could excite such a fury of indignation, what ought the death of fifty thousand drunkards annually in this country to excite? Think of that one sentence, and then reason on it like men who have hearts, and are responsible to God—"The Masons killed Morgan!"—and if so, what ought we to feel towards those whose business results not only in making and killing drunkards, but in breaking many a heart connected by close social ties with them?

Such was the strain of nervous and original eloquence, pursued by this Temperance veteran. He had left the county but three days, before another victim fell, the scene of whose fall an eye-witness thus describes: "For many years this poor man has been intemperate, and there has been no other check on his appetite, to all appearance, but to render its gratification impossible. The annual town meeting was held the day of his death. He had for several days previous been under the power of mania potu or delirium tremens. He suffered more than a martyr. On the day of his death, he sat a long time on the bridge in the village. Drunken men were either reeling by, or driving by, at intervals all day. He was a most deplorable looking object. He was deadly pale, and was heard entreating the bystanders to "take away those devils which sat there just opposite to him!" At last he staggered to a house, in which there were only ladies, who alarmed at the sight of a desperate man, shut the door against him. He was now placed in a wagon, and conveyed to the house of the poor-officer, and he had only been there a few minutes when he died!"

Had the poor man lived in a community where he could not have obtained intoxicating liquors, either as a gift or a purchase, he would have been temperate, and not only would have been spared the agony of that last day of his life, but some, who loved him in spite of his fault, would have been spared their present grief."

Only a short time previous to this sad event, another, if possible more sad, occurred only about two miles from where this victim perished. A laborer, greatly addicted to drinking, became so insufferable to his family, that they left him to live alone in his miserable cabin. Still, he did not give up that which had destroyed the happiness of his family. He persisted, going from one step in sottishness to another, so steadily that one might have supposed he was driven by a fate. At last, one evening he was seen going from the village with rum. He had it in two bottles. In a day or two afterwards he was found in his log cabin, and when found, he was found in a kneeling position at the bedside. He was dead, and his hands had clutched the bed, apparently in the death agony. I am told, and I can well believe that it was a horrible sight. The rum in one bottle was nearly consumed; that in the other was untouched. The coroner's jury found the usual verdict, which in effect throws the principal blame on the man himself.

It is reported as a singular fact, that no person engaged in the liquor traffic has been found bold enough to take the public responsibility of having sold this man the last quart of

rum, part of which was found in the room with his lifeless and ghastly body!

But enough of this, although other most painful facts are present to memory, so horrible that memory cannot suffer them to fade. And as such things come up, the bold colloquy of that veteran Thomas P. Hunt, rings in my ears, and I seem to hear his immensely sarcastic exclamation, 'The Masons killed Morgan!'

A notable fact has taken place in the same county. A committee of three ladies carried a petition, signed by 104 ladies (about three-fourths of them married) to a man who sells liquor from his store in any quantities above a quart. It is commonly reported that he attempted to argue with the committee, but they proving too much for him, he frankly told them what amounts to a tremendous and presumptuous sneer at things sacred, that he intended to give up selling rum, when he got rich, and then join the church! Ah, well—'but didn't the Masons kill Morgan?'

FERRAND.

A Little Advice to Sons of Temperance.

(From the Canadian Son of Temperance.)

From some experience in the order, and from personal visits to near a hundred divisions, within four months past, we have frequently heard of things relating to members of our order that may be useful to touch upon. Suggestions of this kind on our part, are made with the intention of serving the order in Canada, which is destined (if its principles are impartially carried out and fully sustained and known in this Province) to be of immense importance, specially, morally, and in a governmental point of view, amongst Canadians. The objects of our order are threefold. We aim to elevate the people morally, physically, and mentally. Our primary object is to put down the use of intoxicating drinks in society. Our second object is to equalize property in all classes, and to keep poverty, want and distress, from the doors of the poor, who are amongst us. To do this we have a benefit fund for the sick, the widow, and the orphan. Our third object is to improve the mind intellectually and morally. We seek for knowledge and love to distribute it. Light for the people is our cry and our aim. We are opposed to an aristocracy of mind or property, and at the same time the stern and unyielding friends of civil order and moral and christian improvement. With these objects in view the Eye of God is upon us, and his secret influence helps us on in the noble work in which we are engaged. The inward monitor within our bosoms, whispers to us, *brother you are right*. Knowing that our object and aims are good—that the results of our work in Canada are already felt in thousands of happy families—that every wind from the four points of the compass of earth, bears on its wings tidings of the good that the Sons have done and are doing; we are cheered on in the work of improving and reclaiming our fellow men. To proceed with this work successfully we must watch our own actions and control our minds. We must sacrifice our feelings at times and subdue our prejudices; recollecting that all have their rights, their weaknesses and their vanities. We should make up our minds for the good of the order and the division that we may respectively belong to, to sacrifice a little for the good of all, in feeling and in time and money.

LATE HOURS AT DIVISIONS.

The greatest gainers in the community by our exertions, are the female part thereof. Already have thousands of families, wives and children in Canada, been made happy by our work. Thousands of prayers have ascended from the pure and innocent bosoms of poor women, to heaven, for our success. Thousands of pleasant Soirees and social meetings have been held by us in Canada and the United States, in which woman was conspicuous, and enjoyed herself. Let us then be careful that we take not from our firesides

and families, too many and too late hours. No division should upon any occasion remain in session longer than 10 o'clock at night, and it would be better if all would break up as early as half-past nine in all seasons—meet earlier in the evening and adjourn sooner. We have heard many and just complaints, at these long sittings and late hours from brothers and their wives.—If an extra session be required upon extraordinary occasions, have it held, but do not prolong ordinary sittings.

ATTENDANCE AT DIVISIONS OF SONS.

No member if well should absent himself from the division room longer than two weeks. If convenient he should attend every week. The reason the old temperance movement did not succeed as well as our does, was chiefly owing to the long intervals between their meetings, and the want of social feelings amongst the members. At last it got so, that they neither cared for nor knew when their meetings were held. A full attendance increases the respectability and effect of our division meetings. There are few who cannot attend once in two weeks if they choose. Excuses are made we know, but probe them to the bottom, and you find them all groundless.—We can all find time to do good and to discharge our worldly affairs.

PAYMENT OF WEEKLY DUES.

Members should feel a pride in paying at least every quarter their weekly dues—and if possible they should do it once a month. The whole amount to be paid in a year only amounts to about 18s. 9d. And in that time if sick, a member might draw at various times during the year his 15s. per week. In the year 1850 there were \$250,000 or thereabouts paid in the United States for benefits, and twice that amount or more received in dues. Every good member should punctually pay his dues, and upon no occasion let it exceed a quarter.

ATTENDANCE ON SICK & OTHER COMMITTEES.

There is at times a great reluctance to attend on committees punctually. This is very wrong. We should do it in a religious point of view, as well as for the good of our neighbors and our order.

SLANDERING BROTHERS AND FOSTERING PREJUDICES.

It is one of the most difficult things in churches and societies of all kinds, and in private families, to keep out prejudice, ill-feelings and slander.—Human nature is so constituted, that we are all prone to it; but it is the part of a wise man—a good neighbor and especially of a man who is a good Son of Temperance, never to speak ill wrongfully of a brother and neighbor. If the feeling be encouraged, instead of being checked, it will grow like jealousy. We sacrifice our animal appetites for drink on entering division rooms, and let us sacrifice and control our mental appetites for slander and prejudice also. Be temperate in censure and hard feelings, as well as in drink. All can do this, and will feel and get along the better for its observance. Many divisions are checked in their career of usefulness, by the non-observance of these rules. Our enemies see it and rejoice at our divisions, and we lose members by it. Put it down at once when it appears, and let all sacrifice a little for the good of the cause.

OUT-DOOR COMPLAINTS OF MEMBERS.

Many societies have injured themselves by bringing into their private meetings, matters purely of an out-door or business nature, with which the Order or Society had nothing to do properly as such. Bringing such things into divisions, creates parties, which are hard to reconcile. Our order was not established to supersede the Courts of Law, or the common affairs of life, or the common mode of reconciling out-door differences. If two brothers have a difference regarding a business transaction, not arising in the division room, or concerning the order as such, it should never be agitated

or discussed in the division room. The members should at once put its discussion down. It is the part of all good men, and especially of members of our order, if they know of differences between neighbors, to go and try to settle them in peace and quietness: but it is no reason why the good of a division should be jeopardized, because two brothers act wrong to each other, in a common business transaction. Let us all try to reconcile differences but not injure the order by extraneous disputes. On the other hand, disputes arising in division rooms on things immediately concerning the order, should never be agitated out of it or in Courts, but at once submitted to impartial committees, to whose decision the parties should yield, unless they wish to appeal to the Grand Division.

Persevere.

Carry a thing through. Persevere; don't do anything else. If you once fairly, soundly, wide-awakely begin a thing, let it be carried through, though it costs you your best comfort, time, energies, and all that you can command. We heartily abominate this turning backward, this wearying and fainting of soul and purpose. It speaks imbecility of mind, want of character, courage, true manliness.

Carry a thing through. Don't begin it till you are fully prepared for its accomplishment. Think, study, dig, till you know your ground, see your way. This done, launch out with all your soul, heart and fire; turn neither to the right nor left. Push on giantly—push on, as though creation had been waiting through all time, for your especial hand and spirit. Then you'll do something worthy of yourself and kind.

Carry a thing through. Don't leap and dally from one thing to another. No man ever did anything that way. You can't.

Be strong-minded. Be hopeful, stern and manly. When once fairly in a work, don't give it up.

Don't disgrace yourself by being on this thing to-day, on that thing to-morrow, and on another thing the next day. We don't care if you are the most active mortal living—we don't care if you labor day and night, in season and out; be sure the end of your life will show nothing, if you perpetually change from object to object. Fortune, success, fame, position, are never gained but by piously, determinedly, bravely, sticking, growing, living to a thing, till it is fairly accomplished.

In short, you must carry a thing through, if you want to be anybody or anything. No matter if it is hard. No matter if it does cost you the pleasure, the society, the thousand pearly gratifications of life. No matter for these. Stick to the thing, and carry it through. Believe you were made for the matter, and that no one else can do it at all. Put forth your whole energies.

Stir, wake, electrify yourself, and go forth to the task. Once learn to carry a thing through in all its completeness and proportion, and you will become a hero. You will think better of yourself—others will think better of you. Of course they will.

The world in its very heart admires the stern, determined doer. It sees in him its best sight, its highest object, its richest treasure. Drive right along, then, in whatever you undertake. Consider yourself amply sufficient for the deed. You'll be successful.—Never fear.—*Wanerly Magazine.*

The Man who would not Sign the Pledge.

(From the Temperance Courier.)

This note appears somewhat showy. Vignette, a tavern: on the right hand margin is seen the landlord in his carriage; on the left, one of the victims of his traffic. The filling up may be less attractive, but quite as wholesome.

Halling at the tavern to feed my horse, I had an opportunity of observing the victim! He must have been once a

man of noble appearance—of good capacity and of considerable respectability. I listened with interest to the circumstances of his history, and indulged in a train of melancholy reflection.

"Fifty dollars," said he, "I was just offered if I would sign the pledge. Thirteen years ago I was respected by those around me, and in easy circumstances. I spent a considerable portion of my time in visiting the several states of my country and also in Canada."

He was then a moderate drinker: now he stood before me an abandoned drunkard!—Hope had entirely forsaken him, for he assured me that he had no confidence in his ability, and that there was "not learning enough in the world" to convince him that he could be restored. I told him that there was one way that I was sure would be effectual, if he would adopt it. Sign the pledge and keep it, I observed, and you will live and die a sober man! But he would not do that—he would not sign the pledge for fear he could not adhere to it; and should he violate his pledge, his honor would be gone! His regard for his honor, the tenacity with which he seemed to cling to this his last virtue, which he vainly supposed he had retained, forcibly revived in my mind those truthful lines in "De-rance":—

"Study that face—you read a book,
Stamp'd with the wretchedness of sin.
And yet, upon this haggard face,
Would sometimes wake a sudden graao;
A milder beam would warm his eyes,
A blush upon his cheek arise,
Which seem'd to say,—that in that breast,
By demon spirits long possess'd,
Virtues and vices strangely link'd,
Lay pent and struggling, not extint."

What a ruin I saw before me! The once virtuous man now abandoned to vice,—his character gone—his reason dethroned or turned to folly. The jewels of his soul, that were designed to sparkle on his way through life, illumine his course through noble spheres of thought and deed, until his name, in noble greatness, on the scroll of fame should be inscribed: now like the foundered barque, o'er which the waves tempestuous roll, to speedy ruin come. And more! The sorrows of a gray-haired sire, the anguish of a mother's heart, and the worse than widowed wife, rose up before me. Children born to a life of poverty and to a name of shame. O, what a life to live, and what a death to die! The contemplation of the man I now see, excite in me such deep emotion, how must it affect those who, knowing him from infancy, nourished him then—cherished him in youth, and who hung upon him with a pure affection, ere he had bowed beneath the destroyer of his reputation—his ability and his soul? A drunkard's life and a drunkard's death is sure

"The blackest picture in the book of time."

Every grog shop has its victims. The tendency of all is the same—from the smallest country inn to the huge Astor-pile on Broadway, N. Y.; the smallest "porter house" and the "magnificent café." And all are licensed! Licensed to deal out the liquid fire—that subtle poison, that stimulates while it destroys, and urges on the poor deluded victim to seek for more—more poison to destroy his constitution; to bloat or emaciate his body; to rob him of his good name and his property; to drive him from the circle of virtue; compelling him to fly from the home of his childhood, and the abode of his children; severing the marriage relation; dethroning his reason and destroying his soul.

Is it not time that these things ceased to be? Parents! that man is your enemy who proffers to your son the intoxicating bowl.—That man is your enemy who lives by a traffic that destroys your children. That man is your enemy who, in a little country town, signs his name for a dozen liquor-vending taverns, when he knows that one and all prove curses not only to the personal victims, but to the

wives and mothers, and their more tender—helpless offspring. That man, I say, is your enemy, who, having received a majority of your suffrages, goes to the legislative hall sustained by your money, and continually refuses to act for the abolition of laws, made to uphold and make *Lionorable* that trade that has made a wretched, miserable drunkard of your father, your husband or your brother. But—

“Good spirits are abroad!

You may hear their muster-roll—

It ringeth through the land,

Like a larum to the soul.

They are speaking in a voice

That grows stronger as they plead,

For the guilty and misled—

For the little children's need.

With a bold and strong endeavor,

They are acting out each schere;

They are marshalling the bravo on's,

And leaving drones to dream.”

B. F. SUMNERDELL.

Barbadoes.

The Friends of Temperance held an important Meeting on the 1st of January, to renew their pledge of Total Abstinence and to encourage each other in the great work they have undertaken, several ministers took part in the proceedings, and we find one gentleman spoke out strongly, on the traffic; we subjoin a few of his remarks, from the *West Indian*.

“Mr. J. Young Edghill said, he had been looking over the laws regulating the Traffic and he found that they exhibited an anomaly which was discreditable to a Christian public. When the license system was mentioned, he was told that the Legislature could not interfere with the people's rights. He wished they would always observe that principle. But were they not now about to take away a right which had been exercised since the settlement of the Island—the right of keeping pigs in towns? They were told that the public health and public safety required the abolition of that right. Perhaps so. But did any man believe that the pigs in Bridgetown did as much harm in a year as one rum shop did in a month. Did not the public health, and public safety, and public morality more loudly demand the regulation of the traffic than the prohibition of keeping pigs? The existing Acts were highly inconsistent. One of them required that every liquor-seller should present to the Treasurer of the Island a certificate from some *Minister of the Gospel, or Justice of the Peace, that he was a sober, discreet, and proper person to vend rum, brandy, gin, and other liquors*, before a license was granted him. He did not know if the law was enforced. He hoped it was; but it was a fact that it did not prevent anybody from getting a license. Some vendors were very estimable persons, in other respects; but he asked them if all rum-sellers could be called sober, prudent, discreet persons? And if they could—what an absurdity it was to require sober men to manufacture drunkards—discreet men to introduce misery into families—prudent men to deal out death, and vice, and crime, and ignorance. But there was another Act, which distinctly shewed that the Legislature had not only assumed the right, but had exercised it. A few years ago it was the practice to sell rum on board of vessels in Carlisle bay, and much injury was done to the seamen and others working on board. The Legislature then declared the traffic to be ‘*mischievous and pernicious*,’ and prohibited it by law. *If it was ‘mischievous and pernicious in Carlisle Bay, it was equally so in Broadstreet, Tudor-Street, and the Roebuck. If it was wrong to sell it to English seamen and others working on board, it could not be right to sell it to Barbadian labourers, porters, and carters.* There was the law, and it was a good thing that the opinion of the Legislature was on record. He

hoped they would go to the Legislature. He believed their prayer would be received, and perhaps be granted. What they would ask for would be such a regulation of the traffic as would make all vendors responsible for their acts, and give to every party injured by their wrong doing a remedy at law. He would give wives and orphans a right of action against the destroyers of their husbands, and fathers, and benefactors. He believed that such a course would not only be adopted by the Legislature, but that it would be approved by every right-minded man, and even by those vendors who abhorred the practices now resorted to among the disreputable rum-sellers.”

The society have a registry, where members record their names, and occupations, and through which they find employment when they require it; they have also a periodical publication, called the “*Visitor*,” and a staff of Visitors, superintended by an efficient Committee.

Adulteration of Liquors.

BY E. C. DELAVAN, ESQ.

My attention was first called to wine and spirit adulterations in 1833. An acquaintance of my own, who was engaged in the manufacture of spurious wines, and who in one year sold thirty thousand casks, stated to me, in substance:—“That few persons who drink wine have any conception what they drink. For every gallon of wine imported from abroad, ten or more are manufactured at home. Frauds committed in the adulteration of wine and spirit in the city of New York alone, amount, it is supposed, to at least three millions of dollars annually. A cargo of wine arrives in New York, is at once purchased up, and even if facitious, in twenty-four hours its whole character is changed. To effect this it is emptied into large vats, and then mixed with whisky, cider, sour beer, and drugs. Let the country merchant require ever so great a variety of wines, they can all be supplied from the same source, and though the real cost is only from fifteen to twenty cents per gallon, the same is sold from fifty cents to five dollars. The greater part of the wines sold in this country, cost the manufacturer only from fifteen to twenty cents per gallon.

Prof. C. A. Lee, of New York, in 1836, made the following statement:—

“A cheap Madeira is made here by extracting the oils from common whisky, and by passing it through carbon.—There are immense establishments in this city where the whisky is thus turned into wine; in some of these devoted to this branch of business, the whisky is rolled in in the evening, but the wine goes out in the broad daylight, ready to defy the closest inspection.

“A grocer, after he had abandoned the nefarious traffic in adulterations, assured me that he had often purchased whisky one day of a country merchant, and before he left town, sold the same whisky back to him, turned into wine, at a profit of from 4 to 500 per cent.”

Prof. Lee further states, that “The trade in empty wine-casks in this city, with the custom-house mark and certificate, is immense; the same casks being replenished again and again, and always accompanied by that infallible test of genuineness, the custom-house certificate, I have heard of a pipe being sold for twelve dollars. There is in the neighborhood of New York an extensive manufactory of wine-casks, which are made so closely to imitate the foreign as to deceive experienced dealers—the custom-house marks are easily counterfeited, and certificates are never wanting.”

“I have heard,” said Dr. Lee, “dealers relate instances in which extensive stores have been filled with these artificial wines—and when merchants from the country have asked for genuine wines these have been sold them as such, assuring them there could be no doubt of their purity.”

M. P. Orfila on Poisons, page 198, says, "Wines are adulterated by various substances, the object is to mask defects, to give color or strength." Page 199, "Wines adulterated by lead, sugar of lead, and still more frequently litharge, are mixed with acid or sharp tasted wines, and in order to render them less so, and these substances do in fact give them a sweet taste. Of all the frauds this is the most dangerous." The effect of sugar of lead is described page 74 and 75.

Accum on Culinary Poisons—Phil. page 74, says "it is sufficiently evident that few of the commodities which are the object of commerce are adulterated to a greater extent than wine. A mixture of spoiled foreign and home-made wines is converted into the wretched compound frequently sold under the name of genuine *Old Port*."

Extract from the Domestic Chemist—London, 1831, p. 14. "Many kinds of liquors are frequently adulterated by the addition of *sugar of lead*."

At one time it was a common practice to adulterate wine with lead, in Paris.

Dr. Warren—Medical Trans. Vol II., p. 80, states an instance of twenty persons having become severely ill in Paris after drinking white wine that had been adulterated with lead. One of them died and one became paralytic.

It is now a well ascertained fact that no wine can cross the Atlantic without spoiling in its natural state, it must be enforced by drugs or ardent spirit.

A friend of mine ordered some wine from Madeira with the positive injunction that no ardent spirits should be put in the wine. The wine came, but as strong as ever—the question was asked of the shipper—Did you comply with my order? The answer came—"We complied with the letter but not with the spirit of your order: we put no ardent spirit in the wine, but we put the wine into the ardent spirit; had we not made the addition, the wine would have spoiled before reaching you."

A friend purchased, in New-York, a bottle of what was called genuine Champagne of the importers, and found it to contain *one quarter of an ounce of sugar of lead*.

The Rev. Dr. Baird informed me that he had been assured while visiting and residing with the proprietors of vineyards, in France, that little or no wine was drank in that country or shipped from it in a pure state. The dealers purchased it in a pure state at the vineyards, but in their hands its character was entirely changed, either by being enforced by distilled spirits or drugged.

Horatio Greenough, our distinguished countryman and eminent sculptor, wrote me from Florence, Italy—"Though the pure juice of the grape can be furnished for *one cent* a bottle, you who have studied the matter know very well that the retailers choose to gain a fraction of profit by the admission of water or drugs." And he remarks—"How far the destructive influence of wine as here used is to be ascribed to the grape, and how far it is augmented and aggravated by poisonous adulterations, it would be difficult to say."

Statistics.

We could wish to see other societies follow the example of the Middlesborough Temperance Society. The last report stated, that during the last three years 2,000 persons had signed the temperance pledge. Taking into consideration the moving character of the population, owing to the fluctuations of trade and the many temptations to break the pledge, the committee have never counted upon the numerical strength of the Society being equal to the number of signatures in their pledge-book. In order to ascertain the present numerical strength of the Temperance Society, a thorough canvass of the town has been made for that purpose, through the agency of the tract-distributors; printed forms were left at each house, with a request to fill in the names

of all in the family who were teetotalers. By this means we have obtained the names and addresses of 1,214 teetotalers, viz.:—men, 468; women, 368; children, 378. This number, out of a population of 7 to 8,000, must be considered highly satisfactory and encouraging, and an ample reward for all the labor that has been expended. When we further take into consideration that many are acting on the abstinence principle, who are not pledged teetotalers, we may fairly calculate upon one-fourth of the population as on the side of total abstinence. A large proportion of the 468 teetotalers follow mechanical trades, and the following classification must be considered as valuable evidence as to the practicability of working men performing their various labours without the aid of alcoholic liquors; and peculiarly interesting to those acquainted with the men, and who have heard their public testimonies:—Sailors, 70; potters, 48; moulders, 27; labourers, 35; engine-wrights and fitters, 25; tailors, 19; joiners, 16; ship carpenters, 9; blacksmiths, 14; shoe makers, 13; enginemen and drivers, 9; puddlers, 9; chainmakers, 9; steam-boatmen, 10; bricklayers, 5; plate-layers, 5; butchers, 6; bakers, 3; plasterers, 2; stonemasons, 2; painters, 2; printers, 2; trimmers, 2; firemen, 2; anchor smiths, 1; boiler builders, 2; millers, 1; flax-dressers, 1; weavers, 1; sawyers, 1,—making a total of 349.

Poetry.

The Rum Seller's Advertisement,

Written by a Son of Old Jonadab at Gananoque.

We Landlord and Lady, are licenced to sell,
A Cologogue, famous to put on a spell,
As good for the purpose as ever you saw,
Come buy it and try it, hurrah boys, hurrah.

THE ALCOHOL PECTORAL, as you may see,
For many years past has created much glee,
And still would be popular pleasant and gay,
But for the notorious "Sons of the day."

But never mind *Rechabites*, *CADERS*, or *BUNDS*,
For if you do join them, we're all in the aude,
Already the hope of our gain is near gone,
We wish of the Sons there had never been one.

Before the vile system came into our town,
Some hundreds of dollars, were weekly paid down,
But now not a dollar we finger at all,
Our sheds and our houses are ready to fall.

Until our alcohol fell into disuse,
Our place was not subject to such an abuse,
Our board was well guided and post painted white,
Our customers knew them, in darkness of night.

But now, oh alas! what on earth shall we do,
The hopper is empty, we're down in the shoe,
If gent's don't give over their work and be still,
They'll grind us to snuff in the Temperance Mill.

Oh! why did you leave us, ye Plebeian fools,
Or how do you think can we work without tools,
Come back, oh come back, and we vow we shall be
As friendly as ever we have been with thee.

No water shall henceforth be given in stead,
Of whisky, the key of the purse and the head,
Your pockets, or pocket-books, rife no more,
Nor kick our constituents out at the door.

Come Tom, Dick, and Harry, come drink of our beer,
And drive away sorrow, and banish your fear,
Come Sunday or Monday, whenever you will,
And drink of our nectar, just fresh from the still.

Come beggars, and paupers, come ragged and torn,
At noon and at twilight, at midnight and morn,
Whenever you get a cent, give us a call,
We love you, we love you, your money that's all.

SPEAK GENTLY TO THE ERRING.

QUARTETTE.—Poetry by F. G. Lee.

Earnestly, with strong accent.

1. Speak gent - ly to the err - ing—Yo know not all the power With which the dark temp.

2. Speak gont - ly of tho err - ing— Oh! do not thou for - get, How - ev - er dark - ly

3. Speak kind - ly to tho err - ing— For is it not e - nough That in - no - cence and

4. Speak kind - ly to the err - ing— Thou yet may'st lead him back, With ho - ly words and

ta - tion, came In some un - guard - ed hour: Yo may not know how ear - nest - ly They

stain'd by sin, He is thy bro - ther yet. Hoir of tho self - same her - i - tago, Child

peace are gone, With - out thy cen - sure rough? It sure - ly is a wea - ry lot That

tones of love from mis' - ry's thor - ny track, For - get not thou hast of - ten sinn'd, And

strug - gled, or how well, Un - til the hour of weak - ness came, And sad - ly thus they fell.

of the self - same God, Ho hath but stum - bled in the path Thou hast in weak - ness trod.

sin - crushed hoart to bear; And they who share a hap - pier fate Their chid - ings well may spare.

em - ful yet must be; Deal kind - ly with the err - ing one, As God hath dealt with thee.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, JUNE 16, 1851.

New Temperance Bill.

Through the kind attention of Jas. Hall, Esq., M. P. P., for Peterboro, we have been favored with a copy of the Bill now brought before Parliament, by Mr. Gage, "for the more effectually suppressing intemperance in Lower Canada," and have thought it of sufficient importance to give it a place in our columns, that the friends of the cause may have an opportunity of judging of the adaptation of its provisions to effect the object sought, and of making such suggestions as may tend to its suitableness for the purpose for which it is intended. We defer our own remarks till next number, and in the meantime invite the opinion of those who may feel interested in this important measure.

When the Bill passes into law, we will do our endeavour to procure a corrected copy for insertion in the *Advocate*.

AN ACT FOR MORE EFFECTUALLY SUPPRESSING INTEMPERANCE IN LOWER CANADA.

Whereas it is expedient to repress the pernicious practice of tipping, and to prevent the rising generation from contracting the fatal habit of using intoxicating liquors; and whereas every house, tavern, grocery, or bar, at which such liquors are vendid or retailed, affords occasion and holds out temptations to the young and inexperienced for indulging in such liquors, and commencing a career of intemperance prejudicial not only to those who resort to such houses or places, or to those who keep them, but to the community at large; and whereas the occasions and temptations aforesaid have greatly multiplied and ought to be diminished; and whereas the Act now in force in this behalf hath been found defective, be it therefore enacted, &c.,

That the Act passed in the session held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled "An Act for the more effectual Suppression of Intemperance," shall be and is hereby repealed, except that all licenses lawfully granted under it shall remain in force for the term for which they were granted, as if issued under the authority of this Act; and except that every penalty, forfeiture, or liability heretofore incurred, and every bond given or recognizance entered into under the said Act, shall remain in force, and may be recovered and enforced under the provisions thereof as if it were not repealed; and every Act or Ordinance repealed by the said Act shall remain repealed.

II. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person not having previously had and obtained a license in the manner provided by this Act, or by the Act thereby repealed, to sell, vend, or for any valuable consideration to dispense or furnish any spirituous or intoxicating liquor or malt liquor, except only in the cases in which he is allowed to do so by this Act; and that no Tavern, Hotel, or House of Entertainment, shall contain or have more than one bar, or be used by more than one person, unless they be co-partners, and the license be obtained for the co-partnership.

III. And be it enacted, That the following authorities shall alone be entitled to grant certificates for obtaining licenses for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or malt liquors, in the rural districts, and in those localities in which no police force shall have been organized,—that is to say, the senior Magistrate of the township, parish, or other municipal locality in which the house for which the license is required shall be; the senior Officer of Militia within the limits of such locality, and resident in such municipal locality; and the Church Warden in office (*Marguillier en charge*.) of the parish, and wherever there shall be in such locality a Protestant Church, the senior Church Warden thereof, not being disqualified under this act; and certificates shall be granted by the said authorities at a special meeting which shall take place between the first of February, and the twentieth day of April, inclusively in each year, at such place as may be determined upon by the said authorities; and due notice of the time and place of such meeting shall be given at the Church door after Divine Service in the afternoon, or at some other public place, within the said township, parish, or locality, at least fifteen days

before the day so appointed: Provided, that if the said authorities shall deem it expedient, they may appoint any other special meeting for granting such license, giving due notice of the time and place thereof as aforesaid; and in case there shall be a difference of opinion between any of the said authorities on the question relative to such certificates, the signature of any two of them to any such certificate shall be sufficient; and in the event of an equality of votes, the senior Magistrate, or in his absence the senior Officer of Militia, or in his absence the Chairman for the time being appointed at the meeting, shall have a second or casting vote.

IV. And be it enacted, That no certificate for a tavern license shall be granted in such rural districts, unless the party applying for the same shall prove by a requisition signed by the majority of the municipal electors in his municipality that, in their opinion, a tavern is necessary at the place at which he proposes to keep one.

V. And be it enacted, That in the cities and in every locality in which a police force shall be organized, the duty of granting certificates for obtaining licenses shall be and is hereby imposed upon the chief or senior officer of police, or in his default upon such person or persons as the Governor for the time being may appoint. Provided always that no application for license shall in any case be received after the first day of February of the year in and for which the applicant shall propose to take out his license. Provided, also, that no distiller, brewer, or importer of, or person dealing in spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or leasing any house or tenement for the purpose of a tavern, or in any manner deriving profit directly or indirectly from the vending or disposing of spirituous or intoxicating liquors shall take part in the granting of certificates.

VI. And be it enacted, That the authorities hereby empowered to grant certificates for tavern licenses shall not grant any such certificate, unless the party applying for the same shall prove to their satisfaction that he holds, at the place at which his intention is to keep a tavern, property, either real or personal, of the value of at least one hundred pounds currency; nor unless the person or persons granting the license shall know, or be convinced by sufficient evidence, that the applicant enjoys an unblemished reputation, and is not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

VII. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every person acting in the granting of certificates under this Act to use such information as he may possess, communicating the same to his colleagues, and to exercise his discretion in granting or rejecting applications for licenses, keeping in view the attainment of the objects set forth in the preamble to this Act.

VIII. And be it enacted, That on production of such certificate from the authorities aforesaid it shall be lawful for the Governor of this Province, or the officer or person whom he shall authorize for that purpose, to grant a tavern license to the party producing the same, on payment by the said party of a duty of ten pounds currency, over and above the duty imposed by Act of the Imperial Parliament; and all such licenses shall be in force until the first day of June in the year next after the granting thereof, and no longer: Provided that every application for license, and certificate for license, shall contain a description of the house for which it shall be intended, by its street and number, or other clear designation, and that it shall not apply to any other house, or authorize the keeping of a tavern or the selling spirituous or intoxicating liquors therein.

IX. And be it enacted, That every applicant who may prove to the satisfaction of the authorities by this Act, severally empowered to grant certificates for licenses, that he is of unblemished character, and of strictly temperate habits, shall receive from them a license to keep a Temperance House or Hotel for the accommodation of the public, upon the simple promise and undertaking of such applicant to exclude from such house every description of intoxicating drink, and without any charge for the said license; but every person who shall open or keep any such Temperance House or Hotel without such license as aforesaid, shall thereby incur the same penalty as if he had kept a Tavern and sold spirituous liquors without a license, and such penalty may be recovered and applied in like manner.

X. And be it enacted, That no person shall vend or retail any description of liquor known as a temperance drink, such as spruce beer, sarsaparilla, raspberry vinegar, ginger beer, soda water, or mineral water, essence or juice of lemons, or of oranges, or lemonade, or the like, without having filed a declaration of his intention so to do, specifying his name, surname, and place of resi-

dence, in the office of the clerk of the municipality, or of the police, as the case may be, under a penalty of *ten pounds*, for every day on which he shall contravene the provisions of this section.

XI. And be it enacted, That a list of the licensed taverns and temperance hotels shall be transmitted in every year by the officer or other person by whom the licenses have been issued to the clerks of the peace for the district in which the same shall be, and shall be published in at least one newspaper of the district; and a proper sign showing the name of the party licensed to keep the same, and stating that he is so licensed, shall be hung up at each of the said Taverns or Temperance Hotels for the information of travellers, under a penalty of *five pounds* for each day on which any such Tavern or Hotel shall be without such sign; and any person not licensed who shall put up or place near his house any sign which may induce travellers to think that he has a license, shall thereby incur a penalty of *five pounds*: and all persons licensed as Tavern or Temperance Hotel-keepers shall be bound under a penalty of *ten pounds* currency to keep their license constantly exposed to view, hung up in a frame with a glass facing, in the most conspicuous part of their bar-room, or most public room.

XII. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any distiller, merchant, or trader, who shall not have a tavern license, to sell intoxicating liquors in less quantities than one gallon, except wine or beer, which he may sell by the bottle, but not in less quantity, and such liquor when sold shall be taken away from the premises of such merchant or trader within twenty-four hours after the purchase thereof; nor shall any person not having a Tavern license allow any liquor sold by him to be drunk in his house, or on his premises, or on the highway in front thereof, or lend or furnish any glass, pot, or vessel, for the purpose of drinking the same; and any person contravening any provision of this section shall be held to have acted as a Tavern-keeper without a license, and be liable to the penalty hereby imposed for that offence; Provided always, that when any person shall produce a certificate from a physician, a priest, or a minister of religion, stating that such person really requires it as a remedy for himself or some member of his family or household, then in such case only it shall be lawful for such merchant or trader, for once only within the period of one year, to sell to such person any quantity he shall require: Provided also that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt any person selling spirituous liquors without keeping a tavern from the obligation to take out a license as now by law required, or to relieve him from any penalty he may incur by selling without such license; and if the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Great Britain imposing such obligations and penalties, and fixing the duty to be paid for such license, should be repealed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, such provisions shall nevertheless continue in force by virtue of this Act as if hereto re-enacted, until it be otherwise ordered by Act of the Provincial Parliament.

XIII. And be it enacted, That no tipping house, dram shop, or place merely or solely intended for vending and retailing spirituous liquors to be there drunk shall be tolerated, and that no license to vend and retail spirituous or intoxicating liquors shall be granted unless there be suitable accommodation and food for travellers and the community at large; wherefore, all Taverns for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and all Temperance Hotels, shall contain at least three rooms, with the same number of beds for travellers, over and above those used by the family, and also suitable provision and accommodation for dressing and preparing food and victuals for such persons as may require the same, and in the country parts at least three stalls for horses, with hay and provender, to the satisfaction of the Revenue Inspector, who shall certify the same after inspection on each of his semi-annual visits; and if the keeper of any Tavern or Temperance Hotel shall not at any time provide such accommodation, he shall, during such time, be held to be keeping the same without a license, and shall incur the same penalties as if he had no license; and it shall be lawful for the Governor on the report of the Revenue Inspector or Chief of Police, as the case may be, to revoke the license of such person after the Inspector shall have given him fifteen days notice of the intention to revoke his license in default of his providing such accommodation, and if any license so revoked, shall be null and void, and notice in writing to such person by the Inspector that his license is revoked shall be a legal revocation thereof.

XIV. And be it enacted, That if any Tavern-keeper or keeper of a Temperance Hotel shall refuse to receive and make suitable

provision and provide proper accommodation and food for any stranger or traveller, or for his horse or cattle without just cause, he shall on conviction thereof, incur a penalty not exceeding *five pounds* currency.

XV. And be it enacted, That the Inspector of Revenue, or his deputy, in every revenue district, and such Justices of the Peace, and members of the Police Force as may see cause, shall and may from time to time, without previous notice, visit all breweries, distilleries and stores, groceries, taverns and places in which spirituous or intoxicating liquors are sold in their respective districts, in order to ascertain and report whether the provisions of this Act are complied with, and if need be, to cause the same to be enforced, and examine whether the said liquors are adulterated; and to that end it shall be lawful for such Revenue Inspector, Justices of the Peace or members of the Police Force to obtain such quantity of the liquor or liquors there sold, paying for the same, as may be necessary to establish the fact by sufficient chemical tests, and upon the adjudication of any competent chemist upon oath that such liquor is adulterated, any Justice of the Peace shall and may declare that the person or persons in whose house or premises such liquor shall have been found hath or have forfeited his or their license, and such license shall be thereupon null and void and of none effect whatever, and the party in whose possession such adulterated liquor shall be found shall, on conviction, be condemned to pay a penalty of not less than *ten pounds*, and the said Inspector, or deputy, Justice of the Peace or member of the Police Force, shall spill the said liquor; and the said Inspector or his deputy, or any Justice of the Peace and such members of the Police Force as may see cause, shall, from time to time, visit the taverns, temperance hotels, and places where any temperance drink is sold within their respective districts, in order to ascertain whether everything is carried on according to law in such taverns and temperance hotels, and places; and any proprietor or keeper of any brewery, distillery, tavern, store or temperance hotel, or places where any temperance drink is sold, refusing admission to the Revenue Inspector, or his deputy, or to any member of the Police Force into such brewery, distillery, tavern, store, or temperance hotel, or places where temperance drink is sold, shall be liable, on conviction before any one Justice of the Peace, to a penalty of *five pounds* currency, with costs and expenses; and it shall also be lawful for the said Inspector, or his deputy, Justice of the Peace or such member of the Police Force as may see cause, from time to time, to visit any house in which it shall be suspected that spirituous or intoxicating liquors are retained without a license, and any competent chemist being first duly sworn, may in any case in the presence of any Justice of the Peace, or Revenue Inspector or member of the Police Force, apply any sufficient test upon the spot, and if any adulterated liquor be found therein, shall spill the same, and on the information of any such Inspector, or his deputy, or members of the Police Force, any such person in whose possession such adulterated liquor shall be found shall, on conviction before any Justice of the Peace, be condemned to pay a penalty of *five pounds* current money: Provided always, that on all such occasions the liquor suspected of being adulterated may be seized and carried away by the Revenue Inspector, or his deputy, or member of the Police Force, upon a warrant from any Justice of the Peace, and within a reasonable time shall be tested by a competent chemist, and that such sum as may be necessary and sufficient for his remuneration shall in every case be paid to the chemist so employed and acting; by the Revenue Inspector, or Officer of Police, as the case may be: Provided further, that such sum shall, in cases of conviction, be included in the costs and expenses to be paid by the defendant.

XVI. And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall have drunk spirituous or intoxicating liquors in any Inn or Tavern with the permission or suffrance of the keeper thereof, and shall, while in a state of intoxication or drunkenness arising out of the use of such liquors as aforesaid, come to his death by committing suicide, or by drowning or perishing from cold or any other accident, such keeper of any such Inn or Tavern shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof, in due course of law, shall be liable to be imprisoned in the common jail of the district in which the offence shall have been committed, for a period of time not less than two and not more than six months, and to pay a penalty of not less than *twenty-five pounds* nor more than *one hundred pounds*; and to remain in prison until the same be paid; the amount of which penalty shall by the court before which such conviction shall take place be ordered to be paid to such one or

more of the heirs, legal representatives or surviving relatives of the deceased as shall have informed and caused the offender to be prosecuted to conviction; and such offender shall also pay the costs of such prosecution, which being taxed by the court shall be added to the penalty and levied in like manner.

XVII. And be it enacted, That if it be within the personal knowledge of any Magistrate, or if complaint be made upon oath by any one before such Magistrate, that any person has been seen in a state of intoxication in any public place whatsoever, or in any place in which such intoxicated person shall be exposed to public view, such Magistrate shall cause such person to be brought before him, and place him in custody until he shall have recovered his reason; and the person so found intoxicated shall incur and be sentenced by such Magistrate to pay a penalty of not less than *five shillings* nor more than *twenty-five shillings* for his said offence, together with the costs of suit, the expenses of arresting the person so found intoxicated, and in keeping him in safe custody; and in default of immediate payment shall be committed by such Magistrate and be imprisoned in the house of correction or other place of confinement at hard labor for a space of time not exceeding *one month*.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That any person who shall buy or drink of any spirituous or intoxicating liquor at any house not duly licensed according to law, shall upon conviction thereof be subject to *one-half* of the penalties by this Act imposed upon those who sell without license, unless such person so buying and drinking shall forthwith give such information against the person vending or retailing such spirituous or intoxicating liquor as may lead to conviction of the latter under this Act.

XIX. And be it enacted, That in every case in which spirituous or intoxicating liquors shall be sold or retailed or delivered for pay or compensation in contravention of the provisions of this Act to any youth under the age of eighteen years or to any female, the penalties in each and every case, whether such youth or female be merely employed as the messenger or servant of another or otherwise, shall be doubled.

XX. And be it enacted, That any person offending against or attempting to evade any of the provisions of this Act, for which no penalty is herein specially imposed, and being thereof convicted before any one Justice of the Peace, shall incur and be condemned to pay a penalty of *ten pounds* currency for the first offence, and double that sum for the second or any subsequent offence: Provided always, that unless the penalty be immediately paid, the person or persons so convicted shall, on the warrant of the convicting Magistrate, be imprisoned at hard labor for a period not exceeding *six months* for the first offence, and *twelve months* for the second or any subsequent offence: Provided also, that such conviction shall in every case operate as a *forfeiture* of any license which the person so offending may have, whatever it be: Provided further, that three-fourths of the penalty shall in every case go to the informer, and the balance shall be paid to the Revenue Inspector for the district, and form part of a fund for the suppression of Intemperance, under the direction and control of the Governor for the time being; Provided always, that whensoever the informer shall see fit to forego his share of the penalty, the same shall form part of the said fund, and he shall be a competent witness; and that upon the report of the Chief of Police in any city or town that any Tavern is kept by a disreputable person, or in a disorderly or an improper manner, it shall be competent to the Governor for the time being to revoke the license for such house.

XXI. And be it enacted, That in every case the master of the house or chief or head of the family or household in or by any member of which any spirituous or intoxicating liquors shall be vendd or retailed shall be liable to the penalties imposed by this Act, and that the individual member of the family or household, whether male or female, related to or servant or sojourner in the family who shall have vendd, retailed or dispensed any spirituous liquors contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall also be liable to the same penalty: Provided always, that whenever any Justice of the Peace before whom any complaint of the violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall be made shall be satisfied by affidavit that the accused has not means sufficient to enable him to pay the penalty, or that there is reason to fear that the accused will withdraw himself from the jurisdiction of the Court or fly from justice, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice of the Peace to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the person so accused, to cause him to be kept in safe custody until the judg-

ment in the case shall be rendered, unless the accused shall give good and sufficient security to ensure his appearance and his abiding by the judgment: Provided always, that if the accused shall desire it, the trial shall take place forthwith.

XXII. And be it enacted, That any person may be a competent witness under this Act, although he be related, allied or of kin to, or in the service of any party who may bring a complaint or who may be complained against for any infringement of the provisions of the Act; and if any witness legally summoned to appear on any such complaint shall refuse or neglect so to do without reasonable cause, he shall incur a penalty of *five pounds*; and if any person shall be convicted of endeavoring to prevent any witness from appearing to give evidence, such person shall incur a penalty of *twenty pounds*.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That except as otherwise provided by this Act, all complaints against parties contravening the provisions of this Act, shall be summarily disposed of by one or more Justices of the Peace on the evidence of one credible witness; and any party who shall be found guilty of any offence under this Act shall, in default of immediate payment of the fine to which he shall be condemned for such offence, be imprisoned under warrant of such Justice or Justices until payment be made of such penalty and of the costs incurred for the recovery thereof; but such penalty and costs may also be levied of the goods and chattels of the offender under warrant of the convicting Justice of the Peace.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That all Justices of the Peace before whom any trial shall be had under this Act, shall take down minutes in writing of the proceedings and evidence of such trial, in case an appeal be brought from any judgment rendered by them; during the pendency of which appeal the defendant shall remain in goal unless he, she, or they shall give good and sufficient security to the satisfaction of the convicting Justice.

XXV. And be it enacted, That in any prosecution or proceeding under this Act, no objection of mere form or founded on any mere want of form, shall be allowed to avail, nor shall any objection to the proceedings be maintained, unless it be shewn that some substantial injustice would be done if the objection were not allowed; and no particular form of words shall be necessary in any such proceeding, but it shall be sufficient that the words used will, according to the ordinary construction of the language, bear the meaning and convey the facts or information intended by the party using them; and it shall be sufficient that the offence be proved to have been committed at some time within

days of that on which it is alleged in the complaint to have been committed and before such complaint; and the largest and most liberal interpretation shall be given to the description of the offence in the complaint, which may be consistent with substantial justice to the defendant: it shall not be necessary to prove the precise quantity or kind of liquor alleged to have been sold without a license: it shall be sufficient to convict the master or keeper of any house, to prove that the offence was committed by any member of his family or household, (if he is by this Act made liable in such case) although the offence be alleged in the complaint to have been committed by the master or keeper of the house, and any person proved to reside in his house or to have acted as his servant or as a member of his family or household, shall be held to be so unless the contrary be proved: and

clear day's notice to the defendant to appear and answer the complaint, or to any witness to appear and give evidence shall be sufficient.

XXVI. And be it enacted, That for the purposes of preserving order in and upon his house and premises, every Tavern-keeper or Hotel-keeper shall be a peace officer, and shall take the oath as a special constable; and that every master, purser, and mate of a steamer shall also be a special constable, with the rights, immunities, duties and powers of such, and as such entitled and bound to preserve order on board of his or their steamer or vessel.

XXVII. And be it enacted, That the person or persons on whom the duty of granting any certificate for license, or of enforcing the provisions of this Act or any of them, or of seeing that the same are duly enforced by others, is imposed, shall be and each of them is hereby empowered to administer any oath which may be necessary for enabling them properly to perform such duty, and to keep a record of the same and of the tenor and effect thereof.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall apply only to Lower Canada.

Progress of our Principles.

We are glad to learn from various sources that our cause is making rapid progress, and that the public mind is being thoroughly leavened with them. As evidence of this, we have been informed that in the County of Durham, in the Eastern Townships, and Township of Stanbridge, containing 4 villages, no licenses have been granted to sell intoxicating liquors; and that the same thing is true in the large and populous County of Shesford, consisting of eight Townships, all well settled. This is cheering news, and we would hope is the result of deliberate choice on the part of the inhabitants generally.

We hope to hear of similar cheering intelligence from other localities also, and will be most happy to record them.

National Division of the Sons.

Before our next issue, this important body will have had its session at Toronto. We hope that some friend in a position to do so, will furnish us with a synopsis of the proceedings for publication. We are glad to learn that the Divisions of the Sons continue to multiply, and now number 300.—It has occurred to us as worthy of serious consideration, whether or not it would tend still more to the spread of the cause to increase the number of Grand Divisions; and that, instead of having but one for Canada West, we should have three or four at least. We can see many advantages that would result from this course, and can think of no argument against it.

Obituary.

Died, at his residence in Darlington, on the 24th ult., aged 55, Mr. Michael Crydorman, late Township councillor. He was a man of piety and intelligence, useful to the community, and is deeply regretted by all who knew him. Ever since the first Establishment of the Temperance cause in Darlington, he has been its unflinching advocate, and faithful friend. He saw it, as it was developed before him, the elements of a great moral movement, which was destined to bless the human family; and he hailed its first movements with pleasure, and joined the courageous few, who were willing to bear the reproach attached to it, by many well meaning but misguided men. Nor was he content to remain stationary in the matter: as the cause progressed and new means for advancing its interests were discovered, he lost no time in identifying himself with the onward movements; hence when the division of the order of the Sons of Temperance was organized in his neighborhood, he became one of its Chartered members, and was chosen the first W. P. of his Division. He continued faithful to the interests of the cause till death called him away.—He was so highly respected by all in the neighborhood, that he was followed to the tomb by multitudes; the funeral procession consisted of upwards of 80 Teams, besides numbers on horseback and on foot. His death was improved by the Rev. P. Smith, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who delivered an impressive discourse, from 2 Tim. iv. 7 and 8 ver.

Darlington, June 2, 1851.

W. WILLIAMS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Carlton Place, May 9, 1851.

Sir,—While writing on business, I embrace the opportunity of saying a word about the cause of Temperance in this place. Of all the sections of this beautiful Province through which I have

travelled, it is long since I met with one in which there was so much drinking among the people at large, as in this. Our proximity to the Grand River, and the influence of its trade is one cause of drinking habits maintaining their hold so long. There is, however, a noble band of good men and true, who have stood by the cause when it was well nigh forsaken and dead; and during the last winter, a number of meetings have been held, and many parts of the field are now instinct with energy and life. The Rev. Mr. McAlleese has labored assiduously, and has succeeded in forming some new societies and building up old ones. The societies generally, in this section, have suffered from the same causes that have elsewhere well nigh destroyed the framework, at least of the Temperance cause—want of interest in the meetings, and want of energy in officers; and if we learn wisdom by the past, we shall not have suffered in vain.

In this village the old society has had no meeting for nearly two years. A Division of the "Sons" was formed in this beautiful and important village about twelve months ago, and they have held some few meetings. The state of the old society has often been the theme of discussion in the Division Room, and many projects have been set on foot to give new life and energy to the cause; but Alcohol still held his own, and presented a bold and daring front, till at length the spirit of bygone days has been roused from his long and almost unbroken sleep, and threatens destruction to the traffic and use of the drunkard's drink. A week ago, Mr. Wadsworth, the long-tried friend of this reform, paid us a visit, and did good service to the cause, by delivering a lecture explanatory of the principles and practice of the "Sons." Another meeting was called by the Worthy Patriarch, to be held last evening, for the purpose of trying to infuse new life into the old society, and last night the friends rallied from every surrounding point. A goodly number assembled, the Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch, R. Bell, Esq., M.P.P., was called to the Chair, the Rev. Mr. McAlleese gave us a speech that was clear, plain, pointed and effective. He was followed in a speech of some length by the Rev. Mr. Constable, Wesleyan minister; a complete set of officers were appointed for the old society; a very large number of names were obtained, many of whom had held fast their integrity from the first moment of their espousals to the cause, and again renewed their determination to stand by the pledge. The ladies, always first in a good cause, graced our assembly in large numbers, and by their presence encouraged our flagging zeal; and we hope that henceforth the cause will arise and shine illustrious as the sun and bright with borrowed rays divine, its glorious circuit run, till every drunkenness in our village has been closed, and every man, woman, and child is enrolled in its peace-seeking bond.

T. W. C.

Pickering, May 31, 1851.

Sir,—'Tis said that with poets there is a particular time for composing—just when the fit takes them. Thus it is, I think, with me. I contemplated writing an account of a Temperance Celebration, which came off in these parts a fortnight ago, but neglected to do so till now. I am not aware that any account of it has appeared in print as yet; and as it is "better late than never," perhaps a short statement of proceedings may not be unacceptable.

On the 15th inst, the "Brougham Division of the Sons of Temperance" in this Township, held a Soiree. The day was delightfully pleasant. The Temperance public gathered numerously around the Standard of "Love, Purity, and Fidelity." A large body of "Sons" from the neighbouring Divisions—Salem,

Brunswick-Hill, Brooklin, Stouffville, Uxbridge, &c., turned out like men in earnest. When marshalled in battle array, we wore, I think, a strong looking army; and I guess, full as strong as we looked. "Twas, indeed, a noble line of Sons, with a goodly number of Cadets, and stacks of people besides. Two brass Bands were in attendance, and altogether the procession assumed a war-like appearance,—but it is the *war of peace*—" the bloodless war," by means of which, the drunkard is made free, and the sober kept free. True: some are afraid this temperance affair will end in Rebellion? No sir, it begins in rebellion against the tyrant Alcohol, and it will end in *Victory*.

To proceed, about two o'clock we sat down to dinner in the open air, in a delightful spot adjoining Mr. Woodruff's Temperance House, and the new and spacious Division Rooms, in course of erection by the Sons here. The tables were neatly overshadowed by a covering of nature's green, from the foliage of the forest. I conceive that more than 500 must have surrounded the festive board. An abundant supply of the best eatables added to the pleasures of the occasion. After dinner, preparations were made for speechifying. A. Farewell, Esq., took the chair, and called the meeting to order; R. Campbell, Esq., first addressed the meeting, declaring himself a temperance man of some 20 years' standing. This gentleman is, I believe a member of the Grand Division of C. W. Next, Rev. Mr. Cribbs discussed at some length the merits of the Temperance cause, with a particular reference to our noble Order. Mr. Cribbs is also a member of the Grand Division. The third speaker was J. Campbell, Esq., who, with his worthy brother the first speaker, and Rev. Mr. Cribbs, constituted as noble a triad as ever graced a Temperance platform. Judging by their portly appearance, Teetotalism has done them no harm. The writer as the fourth speaker cast a mite into the general stock. A fifth speaker, an Editor, whose name I did not learn, followed. I had not the pleasure of hearing this gentleman's speech as pro-engagements summoned me away. I have one regret, that arrangements were not made for commencing the addresses sooner, to allow more time to that part of the exercises.

Thus, sir, you see the Temperance folks in Pickering are wide awake. I am gratified particularly by the effort made to lay the foundation well, i. e., beginning in youth, training the lads to abstinence from not only, the alcoholic cup, but also the *filthy weed*. Would that temperance people generally would lay aside the *dirty pipe*, the *disgusting quid*, and would all refrain from making a *dust hole* of their nose. I know an individual who has cleansed his mouth in this respect, under the influence, I believe, of Sonship. Brothers, let us be consistent; let us keep our principles pure. In a word, let us look to heaven for direction, and to the strong for strength. Do not forget that.

Yours, in love, purity, and fidelity,

R. L. TUCKER,
B. C. M.

Caledon, May 9, 1851.

SIR,—It is now near five months since a few of the friends of Temperance formed a Society in this place; and I feel glad to inform you that it is now in a healthy and active condition, numbering eighty-seven staunch Teetotalers. It is now nearly two years since I subscribed for and read your valuable *Temperance Advocate*, and a tough job it was to get me to take it, not because it was going to cost two-and-sixpence a year, but because I thought myself temperate enough, (mistaken idea; I could take a glass or let it alone). Little did I think that I was then standing on the

broad road that leads to drunkenness; and although I despised drunkenness, and lamented the crime and misery caused by it, yet I was not aware that I was giving money and influence to support that traffic which has caused so many tears to flow; that traffic by which so many immortal souls have been sent, thoughtlessly and unprepared, into an awful sternity. But I have read your very useful paper, and have benefitted by it; and you will see, by what is here inclosed, that I am prepared with a few others to take it for another year. Oh! that every family in Canada would read the *Advocate*! I am fully persuaded they would find a benefit in doing so; but more especially every professed follower of Christ, for it is only when we use the means that God will bless our efforts; and if professing Christians would all unite under the Temperance Banner, what a great and good effect it would have on society in general.

We hope the time is not far distant when professing Christians of all denominations will see the necessity of taking hold of this great and good cause, and acting vigorously and unanimously in the great Temperance Reformation.

S. J.

Huntingdon, June 7, 1851.

SIR,—I am happy to inform you that the noble cause of Temperance has taken a mighty start in the Huron Tract, in a place called the Devonshire Settlement, where the demon of intemperance had its stand for a number of years, with scarce any interruption, where it has swayed its sceptre stained with guilt—where many of its subjects have been loyal to its rules and authority, and have yielded to his prompting till their condition has become miserable, wretched and deplorable. Some parts of that settlement has been like a stage of vice, and noted for drunkenness. Let us pray Mr. Editor, to the Great Head of the cause, who is the spring of all good, to remove the cause, and the disease is cured.

We held a Temperance meeting on the 29th of March, in the First Concession of Usborne, where many people assembled, and the meeting went off well: speakers few and feeble, but the influence was great and good. Brother Adams, a local preacher of the Bible Christians, took the Chair; brother H. Stevens, who is in his first year of probation as a travelling minister in the Bible Christian connexion, and myself a minister of the same connexion, who addressed the meeting. The speeches were chiefly on the danger, the misery, the destruction caused by intemperance, and the folly of all its subjects; and the safety, the happiness and the wisdom of all those who touch not, taste not, handle not. 76 signatures, and one family who had been noted for drinking, came forward and signed the pledge, the father at the head of the list—may God make them steadfast.

I must confess, Mr. Editor, that I have been too silent on this noble cause, though I am a teetotaler to the back-bone. I am now stationed in the Belleville mission, in colleague with brothers Williams and Dix, so I am taking the *Advocate* with Mr. Dix for this year. On my travels down I came through Hamilton, I stopped at a Temperance Inn, kept by one of the Sons. I sat down to take some refreshment, and while there the man began to swear in his common conversation. I went into the room where he was and asked him what the title of his house was; he said Purity and Fidelity. I asked him whether he thought there was any purity in swearing; he thought it would do very well for people in the bush to be religious. I asked him whether he thought the people of Hamilton had not souls to save as well as bush people. I told him I thought he ought to be a pattern to

his honor, for there are many people who are coming in will take such liberties of they can get it. I think, sir, it would be well if you could get people of clean lips, as well as clean hands, to keep such Inns, if they can be got, in order to keep up the title of the Inn, and that all its tenants may see that it becomes its title.

Let us go on Mr. Editor, and may we continue to hoist the Banner of the Cross, which is attached to this and every good cause, and may God crown it with abundance of success for his name's sake.

A. DOULZ.

Ramsay, June 6, 1851.

Sir,—I beg leave to transmit an account of the establishment and progress of our Society, which was instituted in the month of November last, in the Third School section of the town of Ramsay, by the Rev. Mr. McAlcece. At our first meeting, sixty five individuals entered their names as members, and Officers were chosen to conduct the business of the Society, and at one meeting in December, a Constitution was brought forward and agreed to, one of the Articles of which binds the members to meet monthly in winter, and every alternate month in summer. Our meetings were well attended during the winter months, and a strong interest seemed to be excited in the public mind; but, as we are an agricultural population, it was considered that our meetings would be but thinly attended in spring and summer. We were agreeably surprised to find that, in this our busiest season, our last meeting, held May 15th, our school house—and it is not a small one—was crowded to overflowing, a great number having to stand out doors, and so impressed were the members with the belief that all would derive benefit from more frequent meetings that they unanimously resolved to meet monthly in summer as in winter. We have been adding to our number at every meeting, which now amounts to 126. You will see by this that our Society, so recently formed is in a prosperous condition, and for this prosperity are we in a great measure indebted to the Rev. Mr. McAlcece's indefatigable exertions in the cause of Total Abstinence, nor can we forget the kindly assistance rendered us by Mr. Scott, of Ramsayville, who, though weak in body is strong in intellect, and who has done much good in the cause of Temperance. We have also to acknowledge the kind services rendered us by the Rev. Mr. Constable and Mr. Lawson, Sons of Temperance, Carlton Place Lodge. We expect we will have another auxiliary in two hundred Abstinence tracts, which we have ordered for the purpose of sending throughout the community as heralds of Total Abstinence principles, and which we hope we will be enabled to do every year, the expense of which is paid out of the Society's funds, which are upheld by members above the age of 12 years paying 7d. per annum—no more than three in a family being required to pay the subscription.

But we have not been prosperous thus far without much opposition. There are here, as in other parts of Canada, drags on the wheels of improvement—opposers to the cause of suffering humanity—enemies to all moral reform, who attempted to shut the school-house against the meetings of our Society. Short was their opposition and ignominious their fall,—public opinion came forward and asserted our right to meet when we think proper, providing our meetings do not interfere with school hours. The High Priests of the Temple of Bacchus, like the non of Philippi, when perceiving that the hopes of their gains were in some measure gone, have been loud in their denunciations against us, and have abused members and lecturers in no measured terms. But

we were not surprised at this, seeing that a number of their worst shippers have renounced their allegiance to her for ever and arisen over to the cause of Temperance. Prophets have also arisen amongst us, who have prophesied lies against our Society, saying that it would not last two months—that it would dwindle and die as other Societies have done; but we are happy to say that, within the last five months we have doubled our numbers, and are like the snow-ball from the mountain, increasing in size at every turn. Our best wishes to you and the cause in general.

J. T.

Agriculture.

The Beet.

(Concluded.)

It is said that the cows fed entirely on beet become too fat, and give less milk; but this would be no objection with the cow-keepers who unite the fattening of their cows with the milking, and like to have them ready for the butcher as soon as they are nearly dry. For bullocks they are excellent; for horses Swedish turnips are preferable. The proportional value of hay, potatoes, Swedish turnips and beet in feeding cattle, according to Biehof, whose statements Thær has found to agree with his experiments, is as follows:—18 tons of mangel wurzel are equal to 15 tons of ruta бага, or 7½ tons of potatoes, or 3½ tons of good meadow hay, each quantity containing the same nourishment: but the roots may be grown upon less than an acre, whereas it will take two or three acres of good meadow land to produce the equivalent quantity of hay; and of all these root crops the least exhausting for the land is the beet. The white beet has been chiefly cultivated for the extraction of sugar from its juice. It is smaller than the mangel wurzel, and more compact, and appears in its texture to be more like the Swedish turnip. We have given it to cattle, and are satisfied with the result; but we have not made sufficiently accurate experiments to decide which sort is the most advantageous. It will probably be found that the nature of the soil will make the scale turn in favor of the one or the other; but for the manufacture of sugar, the smaller beet, of which the roots weigh only one or two pounds, are preferred by Chaptal, who, besides being a celebrated chemist, was also a practical agriculturist, and a manufacturer of sugar from beet-root.

This manufacture sprung up in France in consequence of Bonaparte's scheme for destroying the colonial prosperity of Great Britain by excluding British Colonial produce. If having been found that from the juice of the beet-root a crystallizable sugar could be obtained, he encouraged the establishment of the manufacture by every advantage which monopoly and premium could give it. Colonial sugar was at the enormous price of four and five francs a pound, and the use of it was become so habitual that no Frenchman could do without it. Several large manufactories of sugar from beet-root were established, some of which only served as pretexts for selling smuggled colonial sugar as the produce of their own works. Count Chaptal, however, established one on his own farm, raising the beet-root, as well as extracting the sugar. We here give a brief account of the process taken chiefly from his own publications, especially the work entitled *La Chimie appliquée à l'Agriculture*, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1829. The first operation is to clean the roots: some effect this by washing, but Chaptal prefers scraping and paring them with a knife, although by this means one-sixth part of the root is wasted, as the scrapings mixed with earth cannot be safely given to cattle, and even the pigs eat but little of it; but it adds to the manure, and is therefore not altogether lost. Six tons of beet root are thus reduced to five, which are next to be rasped and reduced to a pulp. This is done by a machine consisting of a cylinder of tinned iron, two feet in diameter, and eighteen inches in the axis, on which it is turned by machinery. On the circumference of this cylinder are fixed by means of screws, sixteen narrow plates of iron, rising three-fourths of an inch from the surface and parallel to the axis, at equal distances all round; the outer or projecting edges of these plates are cut into teeth like a saw; a slanting box is fixed to the frame on which the axis of the cylinder turns, so that the roots may be pressed against these plates.

The cylinder is made to revolve rapidly, and the roots are thus scraped, the pulp falling into a vessel lined with lead, placed below. When two such cylinders are made to revolve 100 times in a minute by a sufficient power, whether water, wind or horses, two and a half tons of roots are ground down in two hours. It is necessary that this operation should proceed rapidly, or else the pulp acquires a dark colour, and an ineffectual fermentation takes place, which greatly injures the future results. As the pulp is ground, it is put into strong canvass bags, and placed under a powerful press to squeeze out the juice. The residue is stirred, and subjected to a second and third pressure, if necessary, till every particle of juice is extracted. As the liquor is pressed out, it runs into a copper, until it is two-thirds filled. The strength is ascertained by an instrument similar to the saccharometer used by brewers, called the *pèse-liqueur* of Beaumé*, which shows the specific gravity of the liquid. The fires are now lighted, and by the time the copper is full the heat should be raised to 178° of Fahrenheit's thermometer (65° of Réaumur), but no higher.

In the mean time a mixture of lime and water has been prepared by gradually pouring as much water upon 10lb. of quick lime as will make the mixture of the consistency of cream. This is poured into the copper when the heat is steady at 178°, and is well mixed with the juice by stirring it. The heat is then increased till the mixture boils, when a thick and glutinous scum rises to the surface. As soon as clear bubbles rise through this scum, the fire is suddenly put out by water poured on it or by a proper damper. The scum hardens as it cools, and the sediment being deposited the liquor becomes clear and of a light straw colour. The scum is then carefully taken off with a skimmer having holes in it, and is put into a vessel till such time as the liquor remaining in it can be pressed out. A cock is now opened about five inches above the bottom of the boiler, and all the clear liquor is drawn off. Another cock lower down lets out the remainder until it begins to appear cloudy; what still remains is afterwards boiled again with what is extracted by pressure from the scum. The clear liquor is now subjected to evaporation in another boiler which is wide and shallow. The bottom is but slightly covered with the juice at first, and it boils rapidly. As the water evaporates, fresh juice is let in. When a certain degree of inspissation or thickening has taken place, so as to show five or six degrees of strength on the *pèse-liqueur*, animal charcoal is gradually added till the liquor arrives at 20°. One hundred weight of charcoal is required for the juice of 2½ tons of beet, which is now reduced to about 400 gallons. The evaporation by boiling continues till the saccharometer marks 25° and a regular syrup is obtained. This is now strained through a linen bag, and the liquor is kept flowing by means of steam or hot air, and assisted by pressure. In two or three hours all the clear syrup will have run through.

There are many nice circumstances to be attended to, which can only be learned by experience, and an outline of the process is all that we undertake to give.

The syrup thus prepared is again boiled and skimmed until it is sufficiently concentrated, which is known in the following manner. The skimmer is dipped into the syrup and drawn out; some of the thick syrup which adheres to it is taken between the thumb and fore-finger and held there till the heat is reduced to that of the skin; the finger and thumb are separated, and if the syrup is of a proper strength, a thread will be drawn out, which snaps and has the transparency of horn or rather barley-sugar: this is called the *proof*. The fire is then put out and the syrup is carried to the cooler, which is a vessel capable of containing all the syrup produced by four operations or boilings. Here the sugar is to crystallize: as soon as this commences the whole is well mixed and stirred, and before it becomes too stiff, earthen moulds, of the well-known sugar loaf shape, and of the size called *great bastards*, are filled with the crystallizing mass, of which a little at a time is poured into each. When they are full, they are carried to the coolest place on the premises. As the crystallization goes on, the crust formed on the top is repeatedly broken, and the whole is stirred till the crystals are collected in the centre; it is then allowed to go on without further disturbance. In three days it is so far advanced, that the pegs which were put into the holes at the point of the moulds may be taken out and the

molasses allowed to run out. In a week this is mostly run off. White syrup is now poured on the top of the moulds, which filters through the mass and carries part of the colouring matter with it. The process that follows is exactly that in common use in refining West India sugars.

Although most of the operations are nearly the same as those by which the juice of the sugar-cane is prepared for use, much greater skill and nicety are required in rendering the juice of the beet-root crystallizable on account of its greater rawness, and the smaller quantity of sugar that it contains. But when this sugar is refined, it is impossible for the most experienced judge to distinguish it from the other, either by the taste or appearance; and from this arose the facility with which smuggled colonial sugar was sold in France, under the name of sugar from beet-root. Five tons of clean roots produce about 4½ cwt. of coarse sugar, which gave about 160 lbs. of double refined sugar, and 60 lbs. of inferior lump sugar. The rest is molasses from which a strong spirit is distilled. The dry residue of the roots, after expressing the juice, consists chiefly of fibre and mucilage, and amounts to about one-fourth of the weight of the clean roots used. It contains all the nutritive part of the root, with the exception of 4½ per cent. of sugar, which has been extracted from the juice, the rest being water. Two pounds of this dry residue, and half a pound of good hay, are considered as sufficient food for a moderate-sized sheep for a day, and will keep it in good condition; and cattle in proportion.

As the expence of this manufacture greatly exceeds the value of the sugar produced, according to the price of colonial sugar, it is only by the artificial encouragement of a monopoly and premiums that it can ever be carried on to advantage. The process is one of mere curiosity as long as sugar from the sugar-cane can be obtained, and the import duties laid upon it are not so excessive as to amount to a prohibition; and in this case it is almost impossible to prevent its clandestine introduction.

Another mode of making sugar from beet-root, practised in some parts of Germany, is as follows; and is said to make better sugar than the other process. The roots having been washed and sliced lengthways, strung on packthread and hung up to dry. The object of this is to let the watery juice evaporate, and the sweet juice, being concentrated, is taken up by macerating the dry slices in water. It is managed so that all the juice shall be extracted by a very small quantity of water, which saves much of the trouble of evaporation. Professor Lampadius obtained from 110 lbs of roots 1 lbs of well-grained white powder sugar, and the residuum afforded 7 pints of spirit. Achard says that about a ton of roots produced 100 lbs. of raw sugar, which gave 55 lbs. of refined sugar, and 25 lbs of treacle. This result is not very different from that of Chaptal.

To the Sons of Temperance, Hungerford,

COMPOSED BY A FEMALE.

Raise your Temperance banners high,
Ye worthy Sons of Hungerford;
And let them from afar descry,
That ye love the Temperance word.
Speed on! speed on! increase your number;
Gain in strength, and raise your name;
And shew the world that ev'ry member
Sons to seek immortal fame.
Support! support the glorious cause,
The cause of those who would be free—
Who, long enslaved by Bacchus' laws,
Seeing their danger, turn and flee.
May you who are thus united,
Stand as firm as the sturdy oak;
Nor ever be again excited
To wear the demon's cursed yoke.
Let religion be your standard!
Take the Bible for your guide!
Then the lost who long have wandered
Will approach and join with pride.
Then Hungerford will rise in glory,
While her Sons triumphant stand;
Ages hence will tell the story,
And praise your long united band.
Hungerford, April 18, 1851.

* The "pèse-liqueur" of Beaumé here referred to is an hydrometer, of which 0° corresponds to 1,000, the specific gravity of pure water at 55° of Fahrenheit; and 25° to about 1.215.

Sons of Temperance.

The following is the form of application for a Charter of a Division of the Sons of Temperance, and must be signed by at least eight persons, of good standing in the community. If the applicants reside in Canada East, application may be made to Mr. J. C. Becket, Great St. James street, Montreal.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

The undersigned inhabitants of _____, (Date.) 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 _____, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the _____ Division, No. _____, Sons of Temperance, of the _____ of _____, 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.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, £1 5s. Books, 5s.

It must, also, be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order, or not—if they are, of what Division.

HOWARD DIVISION, No. 1, Sons of Temperance, meets every Tuesday evening in the Rooms over Mr Becket's Office, 22 Great St. James street, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel.

I. O. of R.

Form of application for a Charter of a Tent of the Order of Rechabites, which must be signed by at least ten persons of respectability. Application may be made in Montreal to Robert Irwin, McGill-street.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

Sir:—We, the undersigned, being desirous of uniting with the Independent Order of Rechabites, respectfully request the Montreal District to grant us a Charter to open a new Tent, to be called _____ Tent, No. _____ I. O. R., to be located in _____, and under your jurisdiction.

We bind ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the Constitution of the Order, and General Laws of the District. Enclosed is the Charter Fee, £1 5 0

SAMARITAN TENT, No. 45, meets every Monday evening in the Rooms over Mr Becket's Office, 22 Great St. James street, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel.

UNION TENT, No. 96, meets every Thursday evening in the Rechabite Hall, Great St. James street, over R. Welr's Paper Warehouse.

PERSEVERANCE TENT, No. 107, meets every Tuesday evening, in the Rechabite Hall.

MONTREAL DISTRICT TENT, meet on the 2d Friday in each month, in the Rechabite Hall.

Hours of Meeting—8 o'clock.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

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

FRANCIS DUCLOS.

Montreal, April 14, 1851.

PRINTING TYPES

ARE NOW SOLD AT

BRUCE'S NEW-YORK TYPE-FOUNDRY,

At the following very low prices, for approved six months' notes:—

| | Roman. | Title, &c. | Shaded, &c. |
|---------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Pica, per lb. | 30 cts. | 52 cts. | 90 cts. |
| Small Pica, | 32 | 56 | 95 |
| Long Primor, | 34 | 60 | 100 |
| Bourgeois, | 37 | 66 | 108 |
| Brevier, | 42 | 74 | 120 |
| Minion, | 48 | 84 | 132 |
| Nonparoil, | 58 | 100 | 150 |
| Agate, | 72 | 120 | 180 |
| Pearl, | 108 | 160 | 220 |
| Diamond, | 160 | 250 | 300 |

A liberal discount for cash in hand at the date of the Invoice.

There are now on the shelves, ready for sale, in various sized fonts—

- 70,000 lb. Roman and Italic type.
- 40,000 lb. Fancy type.
- 4,000 lb. Script and Running-hand.
- 5,000 lb. German.
- 5,000 lb. Ornaments.
- 15,000 ft. Type-metal Rule.
- 15,000 ft. Brass Rule.

Presses, Chases, Cases, Wood Type, Ink, &c., furnished at the lowest manufacturers' prices, either for cash or credit.

A large number of new fonts have been added to the Foundry during the past year, among which is a complete assortment of Germans, both plain and ornamental.

Specimen Books are freely given to all Printing Offices.

Printers of Newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the 1st of August, 1851, and send me one of the papers, will be paid for it in Type when they purchase from me, of my own manufactures, selected from my specimens, five times the amount of their bill.

GEORGE BRUCE,
13 Chambers Street, New York.

Lectures by R. D. Wadsworth,

EXPLANATORY of the Origin and Principles of the existing Temperance Organization, will be delivered at the following places and dates. The public generally are invited to attend.

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| June 17—Tuesday, | Gannaque, juvenile meeting | Afternoon 4 |
| 17—Do. | Do. do. | Evening 7 1/2 |
| 18—Wednesday, | Mallony Town, juv. meeting | Afternoon 2 1/2 |
| 18—Do. | Coleman's Corners | Evening 7 1/2 |
| 19—Thursday, | Brookville, juvenile meeting | Afternoon 2 1/2 |
| 19—Do. | Maitland | Evening 7 1/2 |
| 20—Friday, | Prescott, juvenile meeting | Afternoon 2 1/2 |
| 21—Saturday, | Spencersville, do. do. | do. do. |
| 22—Sabbath, | | |
| 23—Monday, | Merrickville | Evening 7 1/2 |
| 24—Tuesday, | Smithsfalls, juvenile meeting | Afternoon 2 1/2 |
| 24—Do. | Perth | Evening 7 1/2 |
| 25—Wednesday, | Lanark | Evening 7 1/2 |
| 26—Thursday, | Ramsay | Evening 7 1/2 |
| 27—Friday, | Packenhain, | Evening 7 1/2 |
| 28—Saturday, | Fitzroy Harbour | Evening 7 1/2 |
| 29—Sabbath, | | |
| 30—Monday, | Union Ville | Evening 7 1/2 |
| July 1—Tuesday, | Bristol | Evening 7 1/2 |
| 2—Wednesday, | Portage du Fort | Evening 7 1/2 |
| 3—Thursday, | Pembroke | Evening 7 1/2 |
| 4—Friday, | Westmeath | Evening 7 1/2 |
| 5—Saturday, | Horton | Evening 7 1/2 |
| 6—Sabbath, | | |
| 7—Monday, | March | Evening 7 1/2 |

An effort will be made to organize a Juvenile Band of Hope for Canada—the rules will be explained, and at all the meetings an opportunity afforded for signing the pledge.

N.B.—Mr W. will have a Still with him, by means of which if desired, he will extract the Alcohol from Malt or Vinous liquors.