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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

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

VOL. XVII.]

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 15, 1851.

No. 20.

Losses at Sea.

A short time ago we observed a notice in some of our Exchanges, relative to the spirit rations of the Navy. It was proposed by the Admiralty to do away with Grog, and substitute tea or coffee; or if they preferred, to make the men an allowance in wages instead. The benefits, or rather blessings, which would result from the adoption of this plan, cannot be estimated. We have been often shocked when reading calamitous shipwrecks and catastrophes at sea, and fires and explosions of steamboats on our own Lakes, and in a great many cases no correct information was given of the cause of those accidents,—nor do we mean to insinuate that every occurrence of this kind was caused by the effects of liquor,—but we know for a fact, that the great majority of these calamities have been caused mainly by the use of this Deadly Poison. Losses have been of frequent occurrence in the Merchant's navy, which we attribute to the same cause. These, however, are now of less frequent occurrence, which may fairly be traced to the more general introduction of temperance principles in the management of their ships. But it is still a notorious fact, that in the merchant service the great mass of the officers and crews are still slaves to this vice. In Her Majesty's service also, we have numerous instances of the same effects, produced by the same cause. It would be well if the Navy Board, while abolishing the use of liquor by those in an inferior situation, would go a step farther, and prohibit those who have any authority, from using it also. We have been led to these few brief remarks from perusing the short account of the loss of H. M.'s ship Ajax, by fire, kindly furnished us by the "Old Sailor," and which we give below for the benefit of our readers:—

"In the month of February, 1807, H. M. ships Canopus, Thunderer, 74 guns, and frigate Erebus, Capt. Cappel, had only returned down the Dardanelles from Constantinople, and anchored under the Isle of Imbro, opposite Phrygia, a small town in Asia Minor, about 9 miles above ancient Troy—the Isle of Tenedos being astern.—We were joined by a small squadron of 5 sail of the line, one frigate, and one brig, under the command of Sir J. T. Wickworth, consisting of:—Royal George, 112 guns, bearing his flag; the Windsor Castle, 98 guns; the Pompey, 80 guns; the Ajax, 74; the Amazon, frigate; and the brig Hirondelle, which was afterwards wrecked on the Isle of Patmos. Every preparation was made for forcing our passage up the Dardanelles to Constantinople, and every heart was elated with the hope of success. The 14th of February came round. This being the anniversary of the battle of St. Vincent, also, Valentine's Day, —the sailors determined to commemorate the Victory; and many, instead of enjoying themselves rationally, actually made boasts of themselves; to this unlimited use of liquor may

mainly be attributed the dreadful scene that followed. I had turned into my hammock sober that night. About 9 o'clock, I was aroused by the boatswain's shrill call "All hands ahoy!" I got on deck almost immediately. What a terrible sight met my bewildered gaze,—the Ajax lay on our starboard beam, almost one blaze of fire. Our watch was ordered to slip the cable, as the guns were loaded, while the other was ordered to man the boats. I sprang into the second cutter which was soon unhooked from the tackles, and away we pulled for the Ajax. As we were passing under our stern the Ajax's poop deck blew up, the after part rearing up against the main mast. We gave way with four oars, and coming under the stern of the Ajax, we saw a poor fellow hanging by a rope, bare headed, while the lead from the taffrail rail was pouring upon him, we could not approach near enough with the boat to rescue him, on account of some spars that had been thrown overboard. I got along one spar with the boat hook, but could not reach him—the rope burned and he sank to rise no more. We then pulled round on the starboard side of the ship; the heat was now so intense that the lower deck guns began to discharge, and, while standing in the boat's bow, bearing off with the boat-hook, I was in a very perilous situation: the men soon filled our boat, and we were in great danger of sinking—when the barge of the Royal George came between us and the ship, sweeping about 20 men into eternity, who were hanging to the larboard gunwale. She soon extricated us from our danger, and we passed round her bow to our own ship. As far as I could learn there were about 363 lives lost, and most of them good swimmers. The reason of this was: the Hamilton frigate, lying astern of the Ajax, fearful of catching fire, slipped her cable and came to an anchor on the larboard beam of the Canopus, and the men jumped overboard to swim to her, and by this means were lost. The Ajax floated into a small cove near where the town of Tenedos formerly stood, and blew up about 5 o'clock next morning. Now, how did this happen? It is customary to have live stock on board, and the hay for their use was stowed away in the hollop deck, where the Middies and Doctor's mates sleep. The purser's Steward, it appears, was drunk, and let the candle fall in the hay, which being very dry soon ignited. The lower gun deck where the men slept was soon filled with smoke. A great many were in a state of intoxication, and being unable to help themselves, were suffocated, while others opening the hatches to let out the smoke, let in the air, and thus fostered the flame which it was impossible to extinguish."

We shall make no remarks on the above, but let the reader judge for himself. Before leaving this subject, however, we will give an incident which came under our own observation, and shows clearly the great necessity there is for the total abolition of the use of intoxicating drinks among seamen: A barque, we

shall not mention the name, but call her L——, arrived at Quebec, in 1848. On the passage from England to Quebec, Rum and Brandy were freely used; the Captain, Mate, and Second Mate were frequently unable to perform their duties from the quantities they took. She arrived safe at Quebec, got loaded, and ready for returning to England. The night before she sailed the men got leave to go ashore, to get what is called their small stores. The Skipper was ashore, and the second mate went also, and took with him a small barrel for the purpose of holding liquor; and the men, I suppose, had liberty to take a certain quantity also. Before 10 o'clock that night the second mate was lying drunk in the stern of the jolly boat. However, the vessel proceeded to sea, no word was heard of her, except that the hull of a vessel was picked up on the east coast of Scotland, with the same name on it. We would not be uncharitable, and say that this ship was lost while the crew were drunk, and unable to perform their duties. But, certainly, it is high time that some means were devised to prevent this constant wholesale destruction of life and property. The universal adoption of our principles would do it; and so long as commanders and other officers indulge in this vice, just so long will this sacrifice of life continue.

H. C.

THE PEDLAR OUTWITTED.

Honest Davy, as he was called, kept a tavern in a country place, which, like many others, was a good catch-ponny, in which he could display as much wit as many others at the same game. One day, a pedlar calling, threw off his pack and seated himself, with the usual inquiry, if the landlord wanted anything in his line of business. The landlord replied he did; but if he was not in too great haste, he would be obliged to him if he would wait a few minutes, as he was very busy just then. Some time passed, and the pedlar made the second inquiry, "Well, sir, can I sell you something to-day?" "Oh, yes," replied the landlord, "I want a number of things: but what have you got?" The pedlar opened his pack and showed him quite an assortment. "Well, indeed sir, I want a number of little articles, but am so engaged just now, if you will wait a little I shall soon be at liberty: take a glass of refreshment, and rest you a little. What will you have?"

The pedlar reluctantly yielded, (as he was in general a man of sobriety); he took the offered glass. Waiting with patience for the landlord to get through, he sat till he thought it was time for him to be going, when he again addressed the landlord with the same inquiry, and received the answer, "O yes, sir; yes, sir; well, let us see your things!" And while the pedlar was engaged in opening his pack, the landlord rejoined, "But, sir, it is getting nigh the evening, you cannot go far—I think you had better stay where you are—I'll charge you nothing for it—you had better stop. Take another glass and content your mind." The pedlar finally complied, even to taking the glass, and sat down. The evening passed on, while the liquor was doing its work in him. Company gathered in, and as the merriment went on the treats arose to half-pint. The pedlar called for his half-pint, and having partaken freely, it soon showed him who was master, and laid him on the floor where he fell asleep. Waking in the morning, he opened his eyes in wondering amazement at the strange appearance of his bed-room; "why, why, where am I! This is curious," thought he to himself. And rolling himself over, glaring his eyes round the room, beholds the landlord: "Good morning, sir." "Good morning." "Can you tell me where I am, sir?" "Where you are! Oh, yes; you are in my

bar-room." "Your bar-room, (getting up); why, how came I here? was I drunk last night?" "Drunk, I guess you was; but if that was the worst of it, it would be a small matter." "Why, did I behave bad?" "Bad, I should think so; your conduct was past everything. Breaking and destroying things, and abusing the whole house, and the way you insulted my wife, is ridiculous." This frightened the poor pedlar. "O dear, oh dear, oh dear, oh dear; why, I did not think this of myself. Well, indeed, sir, it is a long time since I was overtaken like this. I'm sorry; I'm sorry. Did I do much damage?" "O yes; it is well for you, you are in merciful hands." "Dear, dear; well, sir, be as easy on me as you can, and I'll settle it." "Well, since you are so willing to settle, I'll say nothing about the damage done, I'll only charge you for the liquor." "Peggy," (calling aloud to his wife in a distant room.) "Sir." "How many glasses did the pedlar have last night?" "Sixteen." "Sixteen glasses, sir, is your bill." The pedlar paid it; took up his pack and started.

TRAVELLER'S JOURNAL.

Address of the Saratoga National Temperance Convention to the People of America.

This great and important Convention met at Saratoga Springs, August 20th, and held five sessions, during its continuance of two days. At these sessions, many interesting, eloquent, and thrilling addresses were made by Ex. Chancellor Walworth of the Empire State,—Dr. Charles Jewett, of Massachusetts,—Gen. S. F. Cary, of Ohio,—Rev. Freeman Yates, and Rev. B. D. Peck, of Maine,—and several other distinguished members of the Convention, and letters were read from Father Mathew, Judge O'Neal, of South Carolina, Mayor Dow, of Portland, Christian Keever, of Baltimore, and several others, who were unable to give their personal attendance. Edward C. Delevan, Esq., was chairman of the committee on business and resolutions, and Rev. John Marsh, of that on preparing an address to the public. We last week gave the names of the officers and the series of excellent resolutions, that were *unanimously* adopted, and we now present the following as the address of the Convention to the people of the United States and the British Provinces, viz:—

AN ADDRESS

Of the Fourth National Temperance Convention, held at Saratoga Springs, State of New York, Aug. 20, 1851, to the friends of Temperance throughout the United States and the British Provinces.

NEW CALLS FOR NEW EFFORTS.

Friends and Fellow Laborers:—We address you at the present time with mingled emotions of hope and joy. We have been suddenly and unexpectedly called from our homes, not by the tocsin of alarm at some threatened calamity to the Temperance enterprise, but by a rapid series of public movements which indicate to us that the great principles of our reform have sunk deep in the public mind, and that there is a special call for us to gird on our armor afresh, and, with new vigor, in the strength of God, renew our conflict.

LEGISLATIONAL PROTECTION.

To every mind it has been distinctly visible, that the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, has been, in every city and village, the great obstacle to the progress of temperance. So universally have the evils of intemperance been acknowledged, and so fully have the principles of reform been developed, so well understood and admitted as correct, that it seemed no more could be said on the subject; and yet, while the temptation was every where spread before the weak and unthinking, and even sanctioned and

licensed by law, a tide of drunkenness was rolling in upon us, which seemed to put at bay every effort. Appeal had followed appeal to Legislative bodies, that the strong arm of Government might be extended over the people for protection; but so timid, so slow to act in moral reforms, so swayed are all such bodies by a thousand political considerations, that our faith and patience were well nigh exhausted. But there is a limit to evil. Even men who look little at moral principle, are careful of their own interests; and an outraged community will sometimes suddenly become its own avenger. In the last few months, the people in masses have spoken in no mistakeable tones, and Legislatures have acted boldly, giving hope that the day is dawning when we shall see that traffic hedged up and barred out, in State after State, until its desolations are ended forever.

PROGRESS IN SEVERAL STATES.

In the last year, the State of Vermont so outlawed it, by prohibitory statute, that it creeps in only like the midnight assassin; and the State of Michigan made it an organic law of the State, by an article of their Constitution, that no license should be given for the sale. In the present year, we have seen the young State of Iowa declaring all sale and every dram-shop a nuisance, to be abated by the judges; and in the Legislatures of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana, and Illinois, action commenced of a decisive character, and in some cases, if not completed, sustained by a large majority of the popular branches. In Ohio, a battle has been fought, and a victory gained, which we can contemplate no otherwise than with feelings of gratitude and admiration. To the voters of that large and important State was submitted by her Convention for the revision of the Constitution, the question to be decided at the ballot-box whether it should form an article of the Constitution that "No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors should hereafter be granted in the State;" the result has been, that of 217,491 electors in that State, 113,237 have voted **NO LICENSE**, being a majority of this important point, of *eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-two*. This, considering the strength of the traffic in every city and town in the State, the deep interest of every licensed vendor in the continuance of his license, and the power of the trade to control the votes of the ignorant and the vicious, we cannot but consider a great result, honorable to the activity and zeal of our friends and brethren; to the good sense, humanity, and patriotism of the people, and bidding us press forward with hope and confidence in every part of the Union.

THE MODEL LAW OF MAINE.

But from Maine has come our highest encouragement. Early as 1837, an able Report was made by a Committee of the Legislature of that state on numerous petitions for protection from the evils of the Traffic. That committee presented a bill for the entire prohibition of the traffic in the State: but it was lost in the Legislature. Yet, it was not lost to the committee, nor to the people. From that period the friends of the measure have been assiduous in their labors to form to it the public sentiment of the State. More than a year since they carried the subject, as they felt they had a right to do, to the ballot-box, and returned a Legislature which passed the bill, but it was vetoed by the then acting Governor. Nothing daunted, the bill, with improvements, was pressed upon the now existing Legislature, as demanded by the people. Almost without delay it was adopted by a commanding majority, and received the approval of the Governor. By the law of Maine, all traffic in spirituous and intoxicating liquors, except for medicine and the arts, is forbidden under pains and penalties; and all spirituous and intoxicating liquors, kept for sale but for these purposes and by an individual specially commissioned, under bonds, is to be seized and destroyed by the public authorities. Such a law, if it is indeed the voice of the people and

sustained by the people, affords all the protection which a long oppressed and suffering community can desire. It puts out the fires which have been burning the bodies and souls of men. It cuts off the supply which creates the demand for intoxicating drinks. It puts an end to all subterfuges, and frauds, and evasions of law. It makes the State a safe abode for the miserable inebriate, and secures to the people a temperance millenium. It is almost a vision of the night; and the mind anxiously inquires Will it be sustained? A thousand voices answer, Yes, Yes. Already in her chief cities and towns, men engaged in the traffic, from the highest to the lowest, have disposed of their stock in trade; and, where they have persisted in the sale, the liquor has been seized by the magistrate, and, in open day, amid approving multitudes, poured upon the earth or turned into the sea.

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS CHANGE.

So great a scene, in one of the principal States of our Union, the result of no sudden action, of no wild fanaticism, but of years of profound thought and arduous labor, impresses the mind with solemn awe. We pause for a moment to ask, what would be the condition of our noble country if every State in the Union were to adopt and carry out the same principle? Where, comparatively, would be our pauperism and crime? Where families torn and seathed by drunken fathers and drunken sons? Where tenants for our vast jails and poor-houses, and insane asylums? In the beautiful language of inspiration, "Violence would no more be heard in our street; wasting nor destruction in our borders." And yet Maine was once as far from this action—once as ready for the full indulgence of vicious appetite, and as freely wasting on the intoxicating cup her millions of dollars, as other States in the Union. Her present proud eminence is the fruit of humble, prayerful, persevering labor in all her cities, towns, and villages, in her harbors, and her ships, in her colleges and schools of learning, in her medical department, in her churches of various denominations, in her Legislature, and courts of justice.

MORAL AND LEGAL SUASION COMBINED.

We will not pause here, brethren and friends, to agitate and discuss a thousand questions, and to solve difficulties which may have arisen in the minds of the doubtful and unbelieving. We have the model before us. The action of Maine is a matter of history. Shall we not thank God and take courage? Shall we not rise from one end of America to the other and give her the approving voice? Shall we not strive for the same results in our various localities? Shall not the same unrelenting foe be subdued all over the world? Let the millions of dollars once wasted in Maine, now be expended upon her farms, her buildings, her schools, her means of education and religion, and soon among all her sister republics, she will be an object of universal admiration. But why Maine alone? Why shall not the wives and children, and the already deluded stricken men, scattered over the hills and valleys of this vast land, receive the same protection? In asking for law, we abandon in no case, where it is available, moral suasion. But there are upholders of intemperance who are beyond its reach; and we must either, with our children, wither and die under its scorching tyranny, or rise in our majesty as a free people, and by that same arm which shuts out the gambler and the counterfeiter and destroys their implements, shut out and destroy this bloody demon, which has stalked forth with unblushing effrontery and rioted amid the tears and groans of its bleeding victims. Greater moral triumphs there may not have been than our eyes have witnessed in the progress of temperance, but greater things than we have seen shall we yet see. Difficulties there may be in other States than Maine has to encounter: our populous cities, our merchant princes rolling up their wealth, our vast importers and mighty distillers may laugh us to scorn and bid us defiance. But

doth not God know? Is he not an avenger? Doth he not hear the cry of the fatherless? Hath he not said, "Wo to him that buildeth a town with blood, and establisheth a city by iniquity," and may he not for the iniquities of her traffic "send pestilence into the city and blood into her streets," and give us a triumph before we ask for it.

RIGHT, DUTY, AND THE BALLOT-BOX.

Brethren and friends, from this privileged mount, this delightful gathering, we beseech you in all parts of our rising, far spreading and noble republic, and throughout the adjacent provinces, to rouse to new efforts and bid our land and the world be free. This, be it remembered, is the forming age of a nation destined, we believe, to be one of the mightiest on the globe, and a model to all that comes after us. If we lay the foundations right; if we have respect in all we think and do to the moral and physical laws of his kingdom, God will own and bless us; and the nations of the earth, taking advantage of our prosperity, will follow in our wake, and we shall be instrumental of preparing the earth for the reign of Him in whom all are to be blessed. Let harmony and love prevail all our councils. Let there be no internal strife and collisions. Let us be generous, noble, and firm. Let our dependence be upon an Almighty arm. Let the philanthropists, and patriots, the friends of law and order, ministers and churches of our land see, that, in all our organizations, we seek not ourselves, but the public good. Let those whose habits we would reform, whose business we would destroy and root out forever, see that we are actuated by the kindest motives and most generous dispositions. Legislators we must have, magistrates we must have, who will give us and our children protection from the traffic. It is right, therefore; it is our duty, which we owe to ourselves, to our children, and to our common country, to go to the ballot-box, and there secure them; to do that in defiance of all the outcries of political aspirants, which men do in a thousand cases, without calumny or reproach, for far inferior private and social interests. Thus moving forward in one harmonious, unbroken phalanx, in the strength, and with the aid of the Lord of Hosts, we shall soon see removed, not merely from one State, but from our whole land, from a continent and a world, one of the direct curses with which earth has been afflicted.—*Mass. Cataract.*

A Little Talk with John.

"John, come here, my son, what led you over to the brewery this afternoon?" "To get some beer, sir. They give all the little boys a drink of beer that come there."

"Do they, John? Why, that would seem very generous. What can make them so kind, John?"

"I don't know, father; but I heard the brewer tell some of the boys to tell their fathers what good beer they made, and once he offered some to one of the boys to carry home."

"Oh, then he intends to use you little boys as a sort of decoy ducks, to bring him custom. But there is not much benevolence in that. Well, John, did you love the beer?"

"Yes sir. But one of the boys would not drink any, for he had been reading something about the Albany beer, which was made out of the filthy ponds where they throw all the dead cats and horses, and he said he would not drink the dirty stuff."

"And didn't he say anything about the poisons they put in to make it sharp and pungent, and which make their old beer drinkers bloat up and look so fiery, and die so suddenly? Now, John there is a good deal for you little boys to learn about this beer. All of it contains alcohol, which makes men drunk. If it did not, it would soon become so sour you would not drink it; and then they drug it, to make it, as they say, stout and better. You had better let it all alone, John; root beer, and ginger beer, and spruce beer and every thing of

the kind. It gets little boys into the habit of drinking and going to grog-shops, where they will soon get smoking, and hear a great deal of bad language. I could tell you how many a boy that began running to the beer and grog shops, and in a short time became a poor, miserable drunkard, and either got into the poor house, or committed some crime for which he went to the State Prison."

"Well, father, you wont see me over to the brewery again."

"That is right, John. Now tell me, what did Moses bring out of the rock for the children of Israel?"

"Water."

"What did Gideon's three hundred valiant men drink?"

"Water."

"What did Sampson and his mother drink?"

"Water."

"What did Daniel and his companions drink?"

"Water."

"For what did the Saviour ask at Jacob's well?"

"Water."

"Well, now can you say to me that beautiful hymn,

"Oh water for me, bright water for me,

But run for the trembling debauchee?"

"No, sir, not all of it."

"Well go learn it, John, and repeat it all handsomely, and you shall have a pretty present."

Signs of Improvement

In the introduction to the minutes of evidence taken before the Select Committee on Intemperance in 1834, it is stated that "when the proposition was first made in Parliament to make the intemperate habits of the people—and the causes and consequences of general indulgence in these habits—the subject of legislative inquiry, it was received with derision."

What the fate of a similar proposition would be in 1851, we do not know, but judging from the sentiments given utterance to in some recent debates, we cannot help thinking, notwithstanding the nonsense pealed forth by the anti-malt tax advocates, that more correct sentiments are now being entertained than at any former period. As one proof of this, we may contrast the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1836, with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1851. Lord Althorpe "in stating the intention of government to take off the extra duty laid upon spirit licenses during the last session (1835), calculated, according to his own expressions, upon making up the loss of revenue, by the increased consumption which would be thereby produced." We find the present chancellor taking a somewhat different view of the matter, that is, not simply as a question of revenue, but as affecting the domestic and social prospects of the working classes.

"It was said," remarked Sir Charles Wood, "that the consumption of malt had not increased in the same proportion as the population. It was true that the consumption of tea, coffee, cocoa, and other articles, which might be considered as competing to some extent with beer, had increased to a much greater extent. But that increased consumption was not so much the effect of the duty upon malt as of a change in the habits of the people. The members of that house, for example, all drank less beer than their forefathers, and so did the middle and laboring classes. Any one acquainted with village life knew that tea and coffee had, to a considerable degree, driven out malt liquor. If hon. gentlemen would look to see what proportion the duty upon malt bore to the price of the article, and then compare that with other articles, they would find that the percentage of duty upon tea and coffee was much greater than upon beer. If the duty upon beer were taken, at the outside, at 100 per cent., the duty upon tea was 200 per cent. So that if the

House were to reduce the duty chargeable upon the beverages of the people, they ought to begin with tea, which was chargeable with double the duty paid by malt. The truth was, the consumption of intoxicating liquors was rather diminishing, and that of not intoxicating liquors was increasing, and this, in his opinion, was a very desirable thing.

We think it obvious, that even within the walls of St. Stephens' an impression has been made in favor of our cause, and indeed, more than once, compliments, if nothing else, have been paid to the motives and operations of temperance societies.—*Bristol Temp. Herald.*

Effects of the Bible on Nations.

Tell me where the Bible is, and where it is not, and I will write a moral geography of the world. I will show what, in all particulars, is the condition of that people. One glance of your eye will inform you where the Bible is, and where it is not. Go to Italy: decay, degradation, suffering, meet you on every side. Commerce droops, agricultural sickness, the useful arts languish. There is a heaviness in the air; you feel cramped by some invisible power; the people dare not speak aloud; they walk slowly; an armed soldier is around their dwellings: the armed police take from the stranger his Bible, before he enters the territory. Ask for the Bible in the Book stores: it is not there, or in a form so large and expensive as to be beyond the reach of the common people. The Preacher takes no text from the Bible. Enter the Vatican and inquire for a Bible, and you will be pointed to some case where it reposes among prohibited works, side by side with the works of Diderot, Rousseau, and Voltaire. But pass over the Alps into Switzerland, and down the Rhine into Holland, and over the Channel to England and Scotland, and what an amazing contrast meets the eye! Men look with an air of independence; there are industry, neatness, instruction for children. Why this difference? There is no brighter sky; there are no fairer scenes of nature: but they have the Bible. And happy are the people in such a case; for it is righteousness that exalteth a nation.—*W. Adams, D. D.*

Suicide of a Drunkard.

The N. Y. Reformer says,—“We are pained to learn that Robert Beebee, of Ellis-village, in this county, while in a state of beastly intoxication, was driven to the act of self destruction, last Friday evening, by hanging. He was found on Saturday evening in a shed belonging to Mr. Searle hanging by the neck.—An empty bottle was found in the poor suicide's hat, which he had doubtless emptied of its contents previous to the tragic act.

A coroner's jury—as all such juries of course are bound to do—gave it as their decided opinion that poor Beebee came to his death by his own hand! They seldom care to go back of the act itself to enquire for the sole predominating cause of the act. If Mr. —, of Ellis Village, had administered Prussic Acid to Beebee, and he had died from the effects of the poison, a coroner's jury would have pronounced him the murderer, instead of making the victim the criminal, and an intelligent and outraged family would have pronounced the verdict. Yet, in strict justice, how much less guilty is the man, who, for a few paltry cents, will pauper a poor, miserable, wandering out-cast with the poison of Alcohol, until in his utter degradation he is led to clip the brittle thread which connects him with mortality! Who filled the suicide's fatal bottle, preserved with such jealous care when he was about to step into eternity? We envy not that man, whoever he may be whether the tavern keeper or the merchant, his feelings, if he has a conscience, who drugged poor Beebee until he lost his manhood, lost his reason, and finally sunk into a suicide's grave.

We hope this fearful tragedy may prove to be a warning to the people of that village, and that they may be induced to wage an eternal warfare upon the traffic as it exists in that otherwise respectable place.

Rev. Mr. Budge, the Methodist clergyman at that place

preached a very pointed and eloquent discourse to a large audience on the funeral occasion from the following text:—“He that being often reproved hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy.”

Liquor-Mixer.—Of all the pests occupied by human kind, none is so indescribably mean as that of salesman at a whisky-stall; and a more certain way to moral ruin could not be devised. In view of these facts, we are sorry to see some young men, by nature designed for usefulness, wielding the toddy-stick and serving out the tempting poison. We would rather be a drunkard than a drunkard maker; and we would rather be caught helping sheep over a fence, than helping a poor fellow to a glass of that which we know has a tendency to destroy both his body and soul. A liquor-mixer—Oh! who can describe the meanness of a Liquor-Mixer?—*Family Monitor.*

Sons of Temperance, Newfoundland.

The rapid progress of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in various parts of British North America may be justly considered as one of the most remarkable phases of the Temperance Reformation. Whatever may be the ultimate destiny of the Order in its future developments, it must be freely admitted that, maintaining the strict principle of total abstinence, it is eminently calculated to aid in moulding public opinion and producing a healthy sentiment concerning the nature and evils of alcoholic beverages. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island have each raised a noble army of “Sons,” and now we are cheered by delightful intelligence from Newfoundland.

On the 23rd of July last, the Society of the Sons of Temperance in St. John's, was joined by their brethren from Harbour Grace and Carbonear, and a most enthusiastic demonstration of temperance, unity, and peace was that day exhibited. The *Morning Courier* of St. John's occupies nearly twelve of its columns with a full account of the day's proceedings, and we proceed to lay before our readers a brief view of what transpired.

The members of the Order assembled at their division room, and at half past ten formed in procession. Decorated with the insignia of the Sons, they walked through various parts of the town—drew up in front of the Government House—gave three cheers for the Queen, three for the Administrator of the Government, and three for the Sons of Temperance, and then returned to the Division Room. The Cadets were there—a youthful band of teetotalers—to the number of 51. Each of the three divisions had splendid banners, with appropriate inscriptions. One is mentioned as reflecting much credit on the artistic taste and skill of a young man of No. 2 Division. The lower part of the banner represents the sections of the earth on which is the Island of Newfoundland, and over it a cherub in the act of dropping the triangle of the Sons of Temperance upon that lovely isle of the ocean. The *Courier* gives the following statement respecting the occasion and the day:—

“The procession was conducted with the utmost regularity, and the gravity which characterized it well became the members of an organization who have sternly resolved to practice the ennobling and elevating virtue of self denial. The imposing appearance of the society attracted crowds of curious spectators in all quarters as it marched thoughtfully along, silently proclaiming the formation of a new combination to disseminate the principles of temperance, and check the hideous demoralization to which indulgence and intoxication lead. The day was beautiful throughout, and the merchants, in deference to the solemnity and importance of the occasion, and in compliment to the young men of their establishments, (many of whom are members of the society) suspended business for the day, and observed it as a holiday with closed doors. The procession terminated at a quarter to one, when the Sons repaired for the morning, to prepare to meet their friends and guests at their *fete champetre* in the evening.”

The *salé champagne*, or rural festival, was what in Canada would be called a picnic. It was a most creditable and pleasant affair. The narrative given by the *Courier* is most graphic and eloquent. Splendid scenery—glorious sunshine—"Royal" music—smiling ladies—and abundance of provisions, made up of a combination of the beautiful and useful, which seems to have greatly stimulated the mental activity of the reporter. The Sons and spectators enjoyed uninterrupted pleasure.

The public meeting and speaking followed. The chair was taken by J. J. Robertson, Esq., D.M.W.P. of Newfoundland, at 4 o'clock. The opening Ode was sung by the brethren, which produced a "soul stirring influence." The Chairman said, that such an assembly was a convincing proof to him and his brethren that the Order had attracted attention, and was exerting an influence. Only six months had elapsed since their establishment in Newfoundland, and they now number "about half a thousand." Their objects were not political or sectarian, and they had among them men of influence, wealth, and talent. They hailed the accession of the degraded and intemperate; they loved to help the weak, and restore the fallen man to his friends, his family, his country, and his God. It was worth living for to make one man happy—to restore peace even to one dwelling. Appealing to the inebriate, he (Mr. R.) said: "far be it from the Sons of Temperance to insult or to upbraid you; no, but we would direct you to Him who is mighty to save and strong to deliver—Jesus, the sinner's friend." The Sons are ready for every good work, and their total principle carried out every where would be a general blessing. Mr. D. Reid moved the first resolution—

Resolved—That the Sons of Temperance of St. John's cheerfully embrace this opportunity publicly to express their unfeigned gratitude to Almighty God for the success which has crowned the attempt to introduce and establish their Order in Newfoundland; and for making them instrumental in reclaiming many of our countrymen from the ruinous vice of drunkenness."

The speaker made some excellent remarks on the evils of intemperance, and called on all to be thankful to God for his great mercy in giving success to the temperance cause in the land. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Addy. He said the procession of the day had reminded him of the triumphal marches of the ancient Romans into the imperial city; yet there was a difference. There was misery and spoliation—the plaudits of the victors mingled with the shrieks of the defenceless. Here is no destruction of human life—no ruin of countries—no cries of desolation, but harmony, prosperity and joy. Wilberforce and Howard were honored for their works of philanthropy, and deservedly so. Our exertions are directed to the removal of the most common cause of crime; and, said the speaker, "let our watchword be, onward! onward!! until every individual of our race be delivered from the destructive influence of intemperance."

The Rev. Adam S. Muir proposed the second resolution as follows:—

Resolved—That the Sons of Temperance, now assembled, record their astonishment and profound regret that £80,000 were last year expended for intoxicating drinks in this island,—a sum obviously sufficient to educate its rising generation, to erect in the island an adequate number of churches, sustain the minister of religion, and by hospitals and otherwise supply the wants and assuage the sorrows of the afflicted poor."

Mr. Muir said, that considering the population and condition of the island, the statement that £80,000 were expended in strong drink was startling even to the most careless. A large amount of good might be done with so great a sum of money, but that it should be expended on that which was pernicious was enough to

rouse the most careless. The speaker most eloquently defended the temperance movement, showing its accordance with Christianity, and the duty of assisting them. Mr. Woods seconded the resolution, and very happily referred to the presence of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

Mr. G. Webber moved the third resolution, which was as follows:—

Resolved—That assured of the moral and benevolent character of the institution and principle of their Order, the Sons of Temperance, now present, pledge themselves to more earnest efforts for the advancement of Temperance Reform, and would earnestly solicit the co-operation of the merchants, legislators, and influential men of every class in the country, to diminish the sale and consumption of intoxicating drinks, which are universally confessed to be the prolific cause of calamity to individuals, and of injury to society in general."

Mr. Webber intimated that it was the intention of the Sons to erect a Temperance Hall. His elevated view of the purpose and use of the Temperance Reformation may be estimated from his concluding sentence, which we here quote:—"The report of a committee has already been received, and will, I trust, shortly be acted upon, for the purpose of organizing a musical band in connection with the society, and a Temperance Hall *must* shortly be erected. Gorgeous and brilliant as are the pagodas and palaces of the eastern hemisphere, and redolent of all that is noble in design and graceful in execution as is that pavilion raised at the suggestion of the Royal Consort of England's peerless Queen, whose connoisseurs of the arts and sciences repair by thousands to bend with almost sinful devotion before the shrine of their Idolatry; still more elevated in design, more noble in its contemplated effects, more in unison with those high moral attributes which humanize and elevate mankind, will be that humble edifice about to be erected by the honest and faithful hands of the Sons of Temperance in Newfoundland."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. McAuslan. He made some good and sound remarks on the principles of the Sons, which, said he, "are not the dreamings of some visionary enthusiast, but are based on the unerring laws of nature."

After another musical performance, Mr. J. O. Fraser proposed the fourth resolution, as follows:—

Resolved—That the cordial thanks of this assembly be presented to the ladies, who have with considerate generosity and charming elegance presided at the tables on this occasion; and that they be requested to exert their irresistible influence on behalf of total abstinence, as the triumph of our cause will be the deserved elevation and happiness of their sex."

If we may judge from the report, Mr. Fraser's speech must have been as impressive as it was amusing. A pro, or estimate of the power of the female part of the people was given, accompanied with illustrations they would receive from the temperance movement. Mr. Bayley seconded the motion, and the *Courier* gives the following addendum.—The eloquence of the bachelors seemed to have imparted an energy to the fatigued musicians, for no sooner had the last words eulogistic of woman's loveliness and influence parted from the lips of the young gentlemen than the band, with an inspiring enthusiasm, struck up: "*Dear creatures, we can't do without them.*"

Mr. D. Hill proposed the fifth resolution:—

Resolved—That the thanks of the Order are due, and are hereby given, to our patriotic friends in Harbour Grace and Carbonear, for the interest they have evinced in the cause of Temperance, and for honoring us this day with their presence."

This was seconded by Mr. T. C. James, who, among other things, said—I trust in God we have this day firmly planted the

Tree of Temperance in the fruitful soil of Terra Nova; Fidelity, which will be watered and invigorated by the refreshing streams of Purity, poured out upon it by our worthy brethren of Harbour Grace and Carbonear, and the other localities of this island, so that by our united efforts it shall soon overspread the length and breadth of the land, and that we shall gather abundant fruits of *Life* from this noble tree. In conclusion, I give them all a cordial welcome, and in the beautiful and expressive language of my own dear native country, I bid them welcome with a "*Cead Mills Fasla!*"

The Rev. James Norris, P.W.P. of the Carbonear Division No. 5, returned thanks for the vote. Many of our readers in Canada West will be familiar with the name of Brother Norris. He was for many years a Wesleyan minister in that part of the Province, and it will be very gratifying to very many to find that in Newfoundland he is honorably engaged in aiding the temperance cause. His speech was lively and characteristic, but chiefly referred to local persons and things. He said, what we should be glad for all his brethren in the ministry to say: "I feel myself honored in being identified with the Temperance Reformation."

The music again occupied some time, when Mr. H. Winton, jun., D.G.P. of the Cadets, delivered an address.

The Chairman, in conclusion, thanked the company for their good feeling in the cause of Temperance, and called their attention to the following statistics, furnished from the Imports into the Port of St. John's during the year 1850:—Ale and Porter (cost in Britain), £2,822; Wine, 37,147 gals.; Whisky, 5,044 gals.; Geneva, 7,957; Brandy, 11,302 gals.; Rum, 67,672 gals., besides from 20,000 to 30,000 gals. distilled in St. John's. He hoped that this year the quantity would be considerably lessened, and he solicited the assistance of every one to discontinue the drinking usages, and help the cause of Temperance.

The festival having now terminated, the National Anthem was performed by the band, the entire company attending with every manifestation of attachment and devotion to our great and illustrious Queen, Victoria.—At half-past seven the enclosure began to be deserted, and the party might be seen wending their way townwards along the devious road, like a triumphal procession, amid the lowing of herds, the tinkling of bells, the chirrup of birds, and the rustle of brooklets, and lighted on their way by the subdued light of the declining day, whose last glories were then imperceptibly fading into the night which was to succeed."

We cannot omit one thought respecting the very extended and faithful report of the day's festivities. The *Courier* of St. John's deserves the thanks and support of all the good citizens of Newfoundland, for their generosity in publishing so very full a statement, which is also calculated to promote the good work and Order of the Sons. The reporting is not only creditable, but equal to anything of the kind we have ever met with.

Demonstrations, Anniversaries, &c.

We direct attention to the account of a grand demonstration which took place in Newfoundland. It is worth perusing. We observe with pleasure several interesting descriptions of excursions, Pic-Nics and other meetings held within a month past in different parts of Canada, chiefly under the auspices of the "Sons."

Berlin, C. W.—The Sons of this place held their first Anniversary on the 9th August. The Rev. J. J. Braine, delivered an admirable address on the principles of Temperance and of the Order. Mr. Owns, of Guelph, and the Rev. G. Goodson, also spoke with great effect. From the *Watchman* we learn that a dance was got up at the Anniversary of the Temperance Society, in Berlin, which the "Sons" did not countenance; they held a meeting in the Town Hall, and Messrs. Braine and Wadsworth spoke admirably.

Galt, C. W.—The division here held their Anniversary on the 13th August. The scene is described as being splendid. The adjacent divisions were in attendance, numerous Cadets, Brass band, and Philharmonic Society, from Guelph. A banner and bible were presented by the ladies, and after a fine recital the cause of Temperance was advocated with unequalled eloquence. A correspondent of the *Watchman* says "It was a proud day for Galt."

Springfield, C. W.—The *Canadian Son of Temperance* says, that the Source appointed at this place came off respectably. The Cooksville band headed the procession. Brethren were in attendance from Port Credit and Streetsville, and quite a number of Rechabites from Cooksville. The speaking was "pertinent and useful," and the meeting it is hoped was attended with a beneficial effect on the inhabitants generally.

Yorkville, C. W.—The York Division of Sons had a delightful excursion to the Falls of Niagara on the 11th ult. Five hundred Sons and their wives (were they all married) it is said participated in the pleasure. They were conveyed to Lewiston and Queenston by the good steamer *Chief Justice*. From these points the parties on each side proceeded to the Falls. Dinner was provided on both sides, but some inconvenience was experienced in consequence of a greater number being present than was expected. The day was fine. Doon Mills, Ontario, Toronto, and Coldstream Divisions were represented in the company. The Western and Cooksville Bands were present and greatly added to the charms of the occasion. There was a surplus of £20 after paying expenses. This will be appropriated to the Yorkville Temperance Hall. Well done worthy brethren.

Vienna, C. W.—The *Canada Christian Advocats* of August 12, contains a report of the meeting of the Pine Division of the Sons, which took place in July last. It seems to have been a very agreeable meeting, and was attended by quite a number of Clergymen of different Churches, who advocated the cause of Temperance eloquently. The Pine division in the year ending July, 1851, "initiated 167 members; restored to Society as useful citizens many who had been lost, and have effected a change in the character of the place far exceeding the hopes of the most sanguine." Stand fast brethren in your liberty.

Fingal, C. W.—The *London (C. W.) Prototyps* of August 27th, furnishes a full and interesting report of the Fingal Temperance Demonstration, which took place on the 20th ult. The Division of the Sons, No. 239, met at the Town Hall of the flourishing village, and clothed in their regalia, marched to Mr. Wallbridge's beautiful grove. Seats were prepared for 800 persons and a platform for the speakers. The St. Thomas band was there. A beautiful banner was presented to the Division by the ladies of Fingal. C. Munro, Esq., presented an address in behalf of the ladies, and Rev. Mr. Ames replied. Mr. McLaren of St. Thomas, then addressed the assembly in a very forcible and emphatic manner, after which the meeting adjourned for refreshments. On again assembling, C. Munro, Esq., took the Chair, and Mr. Thomson, of Vienna, addressed the meeting, and was followed by Mr. Robinson, of the United States. The Rev. Mr. Rowlands, of St. Thomas, next spoke, and the concluding address was given by Mr. Freeman Talbot, Editor of the *Prototype*. The band played the national anthem. The music had very greatly delighted the company during the day, and now all retired in harmony and good will. We thank the *Prototype* for his excellent report. The Temperance cause will thereby be advanced.

London, C. W.—The Cadets here held a social meeting in the Town Hall, on the 22nd ult. The room was crowded. S. Morvill, Esq., took the Chair, and made some very cheering and appropriate remarks. Mr Robert Wilson, the Rev. Mr. McClure and Brother Boyd, severally addressed the assembly, each in his own strain of excellence. There was good singing by the choir; various refreshments in the way of eating and drinking, and strict orderly propriety throughout. The *Prototype* who is a good judge of such matters, says, "The fair forms of a goodly portion of the softer sex gave additional interest to the scene."

The *Midland District Temperance Society*, which has done so much good in the cause of Temperance, has found it necessary to revise and amend the constitution of the society, so as to provide for the co-operation of the several divisions of the Sons, with other associations. We are glad to record his movement for union and action among all forms of the Temperance Reformation. The *Napanee Bee* publishes the proposed constitution, which we think a very suitable one.

Missisquoi County T. A. Society, C. E.—We trust ere long to receive a full account of the meeting of this important society. It took place on the 10th inst., and is usually one of great interest.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 15, 1851.

Intemperance and Insanity.

The remark has often been made that intemperance produces insanity; thousands have lost the use of their reason, and have been thrown on the charity and care of their friends or the public, through the use of strong drink. When such observations have been made by temperance lecturers or in conversation, we dare say they have often been set down to the credit of enthusiasm. Nevertheless it is undoubtedly true that a great proportion of cases of insanity arise from intemperance. Our contemporary the *Kingston Herald*, during the month of June last, paid a visit to our own Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and subsequently gave an account of his visit and investigations at the abode of melancholy, which appeared in the *Herald*. We reserved the document for future use and avail ourselves of its contents now for the purpose of informing our readers of the facts, familiar to many but not to all.

The editor first visited the part assigned to females; "About fifty patients were here confined: young, middle-aged, and old—married, single and widows. Some not more than sixteen, others as old as seventy; some highly respectable—others abandoned characters. Some, and the greater number, the sad victims of drink, and others of prostitution. Some owed their loss of reason to family affliction, sudden loss of friends, physical malformations, unrequited affections, loss of moral feelings, reverse of fortune, religious enthusiasms, strange hallucinations—such as fancying themselves Queens and Duchesses,—close attention to study, physical irregularities, and various other causes. In nearly all, the evidences of unthroned reason were dissimilar. Some indulged in the most uncerthly laughter, others were painfully silent. Some were melancholy—others quite gay. Some spoke in language sweet, subdued, and plaintive, others wild and incoherent. I heard expressions here so lofty, so noble and so eloquent, that they would ennoble man in all the pride of reason; and

others so debased, so infamous, and blasphemous as to make the flesh creep and the feelings tremble." After referring to various cases of peculiarity among the women—the editor says, "Strange but lamentable these poor women lost their reason in consequence of drink.—Methinks if the Demon of Drunkenness were to stand in that corridor and look on his victims—women—that even he would weep tears of shame. Painfully terrible as it was to look upon man with his soul's light for ever eclipsed by the fumes of the poisoned draught, how ten thousand fold more terrible and more painful was it to gaze upon woman despoiled of youth, innocence, grace, reason, soul, all by its hellish influence. At sight of the first, devils might laugh, at the last *argels* and devils might weep!" "Drunkenness and prostitution here sent their worst victims," says the Editor, and when he visited the apartment of the men, the result of his examination was about the same as concerning the dreadful effects of intemperance. He says, "Descending from the 'watch tower' I was conducted to the men's apartments. These were in every respect similar to those occupied by the women. The majority of those here were Irish, and nearly all afflicted were the victims of liquor." We cannot help re-writing the sentence, "nearly all afflicted were the victims of liquor." What a business that must be which leads to such consequences! And how great the folly of indulging in the use of that which, as in so many cases, takes away reason. We thank the *Herald* for his evidence in this instance. We have no doubt his remarks on the general appearance, arrangements, and management of the Institution, both inside and out, are correct and necessary. An improvement will doubtless take place—the establishment is comparatively new; and, in course of time, there will be more pleasure and hospitality in all the walks and scenery of the place. But in one thing, we see no just reason why a change for the better should not at once be effected. We refer to the classification of lunatics. We give the remarks of the Editor of the *Herald*, who says, "Now, so far as I perceived, this was confined to the different stages or degrees of madness. Those who were the most deranged being in one place, and those advancing towards convalescence in another. But there should be a classification upon moral grounds. It is very wrong to have the female of hitherto abandoned character, and who in confinement indulges in blasphemous expressions, mixing with one of respectability; whose morals have been always chaste and her virtue unquailed. There is contamination in the union. If such a one ever recovers how must she shudder at the recollection of the expressions she was compelled to hear; and it is hard to say to what extent her moral feelings might be undermined or blunted. I might dwell at length here; but I cannot conceive any advantage from doing so. There are truths of such a character as to be almost self-apparent, these I believe are some of them. I would remark that the same ground for complaint exists in the classification of the males. But the remedy? It is at hand. A sure remedy for much of the mischief and misery complained of is pretty clear to our mind. Abolish drink and disallow its sale as a beverage.

The Testimony of Piety.

The truly pious will ardently desire the prosperity of the Temperance enterprise, as its success would remove out of the way one of the greatest obstacles to the conversion of sinners. But the sincerely pious are not always well informed, and may often undesignedly hinder a good cause, or unintentionally occasion sin in others. This is particularly the case in reference to the

use of intoxicating beverages, and it becomes every Christian to exercise an intelligent vigilance over everything he says and does, that he may not be a partaker in the sins of others, and give reason to suppose that he countenances any transgression of the divine law. Incidentally we often feel our temperance principles strengthened when reading the lives of the pious dead, who, though they may have known nothing of temperance societies have, nevertheless, adopted a course of conduct which proved their soundness of heart in avoiding every appearance of evil, and evinced a care lest anything they should do, or direct to be done, might be the occasion of transgression in others.

In reading the *Wesleyan Methodist Magazine* for August, of the present year, we met with an interesting account of the character and "Death of Dr. John Cheyne." He was born at Louth in 1777, and died in 1836. He was Physician General to the forces in Ireland. His practice was very extensive and greatly taxed his strength. Throughout his whole career he maintained a high Christian character. It is said that his mental gifts and spiritual attainments were equally conspicuous. Before his death he could calmly say, "I have peace.—I have the promised rest—promised by Him in whose mouth was found no guile." Not long before his departure from earthly care and toil he wrote directions respecting his death and its results. We quote one sentence of his will as deserving of the imitation of all, in respect to the humanity and prudence it evinces: "My body," he wrote, "attended only by my sons, is to be carried to the grave by six of the villagers, very early on the fourth or fifth morning after my decease. I would have no tolling of bells, if it can be avoided. The ringers may have an order for bread, to the amount usually given on such occasions: if they get money they will spend it in the ale-house; and, I would have them told, that in life or death, I would by no means give occasion for sin. My funeral must be as inexpensive as possible; let there be no attempt at a funeral sermon. I would pass away without notice from a world, which, with all its pretensions, is empty. *Tantum inane est.*" We would very well leave this quotation without comment. Dr. Cheyne was not niggardly nor parsimonious, and would not, therefore, withhold a customary gratuity. But he knew the ale-house to be a source of corruption and iniquity, and he, considering the welfare of the men and his own responsibility before God, "would by no means give occasion for sin." Here is the testimony of piety to the lawfulness of discountenancing the traffic in intoxicating drinks. Here is an example of Christian prudence and foresight. We commend it to the notice of our Christian readers.

Proceedings in the Police Court.

On Friday the 15th inst., Pierre Leclair, and William Corbett were sued by the Revenue Inspectors, for keeping unlicensed Taverns, in this city. Major Johnson presided; several exceptions were pleaded, and finally it was decided that as the informations prayed for the distribution of the fine between the prosecutor and the municipality, it was informal, because the city of Montreal is not a municipality. Leclair's case was therefore dismissed with costs,—the magistrate refusing to allow the information to be amended, and Corbett's was withdrawn.

On Saturday (next day) Leclair was again sued, the information quoting the words of the law, the prosecutor suing as well for himself as for "the municipality, and if their be no municipality, then for the School Commissioners," after (as a matter of course) many exceptions were put and overruled; the offence

was clearly proved, and judgment given in favor of the prosecutor and school commissioners.

It was then announced that the defendant would appeal, and put in bail. To this the sitting Magistrate strongly objected, and maintained that the offender must either go to jail or pay the fine and costs down immediately, and as such was the law, he must enforce it.

Notwithstanding this, the defendant remains at large, paid in to the Clerk of the Peace the amount of the fine and costs on Monday afternoon, *as a deposit*, and did not give in bail until Wednesday following, when the amount of the fine and costs deposited were restored to the defendant, and the same Magistrate who had sat on the case granted the appeal which he had previously so strongly opposed!

It seems impossible to account for this change in the worthy Magistrate's opinion, if we do not ascribe it to the sheer impotency of the counsel for the defence. It is certain, however, that he obtained an indulgence for his client in the end, which was refused at the beginning; and it is equally certain that that indulgence is a contravention of the statute, which expressly directs that all proceedings under it shall be *summary*. It is not a little curious that while the right of appeal has been established in the Police Court of Montreal, it has been denied in Quebec, and in both cases under the same law. Under these circumstances it seems to be folly to attempt prosecuting any person for keeping an Unlicensed Groggery.

We only add to the above that the witness in the above cases was assailed on his return from the market, on Saturday afternoon last, and cruelly beaten by a person known to keep an unlicensed tavern.

One painful reflection forces itself upon our minds in connexion with these cases, namely: that the keepers of unlicensed groggeries are perfectly safe; they are a protected class in Montreal; no matter how clear the evidence may be against them, they have friends in the Court who are determined at all hazards to bring them clear off. It is not a new law we want, for whether the old Bill, or Chiqui's Bill, or Drummond's Bill, be in force, the result is the same, by hook or crook, the offender must be acquitted. What we want is, a *New Court* for the trial of such cases; a Court, composed of men, who are really impressed with the enormous evils inflicted upon the public by the liquor system, and are sincerely determined to employ all the authority, given to them by the laws of both God and man, to bring it as speedily as possible to a close.

SOMETHING THAT NEEDS EXPLANATION.—It has often struck us as something singular, that one of Her Majesty's Coroners for the District of Montreal should be the chosen defendant of parties prosecuted for keeping unlicensed taverns. Yet so it is; in nine cases out of ten, a Coroner is the champion of these pests of Society. It seems to us very inconsistent, that a man who holds a commission under the Crown should lead the defence of persons notoriously guilty of a breach of the revenue laws, and that too, while the Crown is prosecutor. If a murder should occur in an unlicensed grogery, or arise from it, as has been the case a thousand times, and he should be called to hold an inquest over it, to maintain the rights of the Crown, and of Society at large; and if a prosecution should afterwards be raised against the person who keeps the grogery, for selling without license, and he should undertake the defence, we wonder how he could reconcile his duty in the case, with his interest in the other. There is something here which seems to us to need straightening.

Small Streams from Temperance Springs.

In a recent number of the *New England Diadem*, there is a short letter signed "Junius Brutus." It is dated "Brand's Iron Works, August 17, 1851." We insert the greater portion of the letter in this Department of our paper, because we are desirous of calling attention to the hardening and debasing influence of the traffic. Brother thus slays brother, and both reckon themselves in sport, until they open their eyes in eternity. What a mercy it ought to be regarded when such miserable sinners are snatched from sin and hell, by whatever agency. The extract is as follows—

"On Monday afternoon of last week, Lyman Rathburn (residing a few miles from this village,) was found dead in his bed, where to all appearances he had lain for several hours after his decease. It seems that he had sent by one of his good and obliging neighbours to a grog shop and purchased six quarts of New England Rum, and went to his brother's house, where he took his room for the purpose of sleeping it out alone, as he was in the habit of doing so; this was Sunday afternoon. About midnight the family heard him chanting and singing a Bacchanalian song—

'O Rum thou art my darling,
Thou art my joy both night and morning.'

"His brother did not awaken him in the morning, thinking it best to let him sleep it out, but hearing no noise from him in the afternoon, went into the room for the purpose of arousing him, but found him cold and lifeless. He had drunk nearly half of the liquor, and died no doubt from over stimulation. The deceased was forty-five years of age, left a wife, but no children, and had been a habitual and besotted drunkard for the last ten years. I would remark that the brother of the deceased at whose house he died, not long since applied to the town council of Exeter for a license to sell rum, but was refused; consequently he commenced selling in violation of the law, and went on without interruption for a while, but at last was complained of and fined some forty dollars, and concluded to give it up as an unprofitable business. If he had obtained a license he might have been the honored instrument in the hands of the devil of killing his brother, and secured the profits on the six quarts of New England rum, which no doubt would have been a sufficient quitus for any subsequent remorse of conscience."

We have received *The Star of Temperance*, published at Keokuk, Iowa. The number before us is chiefly occupied with a long and spirited defence of the Order of the Sons, by Dr. J. P. Dillon. We are glad that our Western contemporary is pleasantly disappointed as to the state of the temperance cause in Canada. We shall allow our new friend to speak for himself. Thus—

"We have received in exchange a copy of the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, published at Montreal, Canada. This able advocate of the Temperance Reform comes to us bearing abundant evidence of the high estimation in which the Order is held in that country. And in looking over our Canada exchanges we are agreeably surprised to note that our friends in the British provinces are adopting active and unrelenting measures to relieve the suffering and reform the inebriate."

That word "unrelenting" does not exactly suit our taste; perhaps the editor wrote "unremitting," and the change was made in this issue. Yet we are "unrelenting" against the traffic—no pity, none. Every man can get out of it, and ought to. But over the drunkard we yearn. Save him we will, if, by God's blessing, we can.

We cut the following from the *Temperance Telegraph*, and recommend Mr. Rattray's views to Christian Churches and ministers.—

"A letter appeared in the *Nonconformist*, some time since, written by the Rev. C. Rattray, missionary, at Demerara, which ought to be read by all officers of missionary associations, and

dates for missionary labor, and the friends of missions generally. The writer says:

"My opinion is, that no man who will not abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors should be sent out as a missionary; and I know that most of my brethren in this part of the world are of the same mind. Our convictions are so strong on this view of the subject, that the arrival of a drinker, however moderate, to become one of our number, would be deemed a curse rather than a blessing, unless he at once and for ever abandon the use of strong drink. And if there be in this colony one missionary who does conform to the drinking usages of society, there are at least ten Nonconformists to whom nothing less than the conversion of such a one to total abstinence would be a greater cause of joy than his departure never to return! At each of our stations there are hundreds of staunch teetotalers. At the one with which I am most intimately acquainted, there is not, so far as I am aware, a single member of the church who uses any kind of intoxicating drink, unless it be strictly for medical purposes."

We know no reason why we may not from a poetic spring draw a small stream of pure water. The *Cornwall Constitutional* contains a sort of ballad, written by E. R. Philips, very good in its way, containing some fine strokes of wit, and displaying considerable ability. It is entitled "The Landlord's Complaint to his God,"—that is, to Bacchus. We shall insert a few verses:—

Oh, Bacchus! hear my plaintiff cry,
And send me speedy aid,
Those busy Sons are passing by,
And spoiling all my trade.
I once could roll in splendour great,
When drinking was the rage;
But now those Sons have blotted out
Most names from off my page.

Yes, they who once obsequious bow'd,
And worshipp'd at thy shrine,
Are now so proud and haughty grown,
They pass by me and mine.
My house it leaks, the shingles fall,
My clothes are all outworn;
By poverty and wretchedness
My aching heart is torn.

Oh, Bacchus, hasten to our help,
The mighty war to wage,
Or we, too, soon must go to work,
Or sign the dreadful pledge.
To work, these hands they are not fit,
Too oft they've measur'd death,
And dealt destruction round this place,
And stole our neighbour's wealth.

Once and a while I'd stoop, 'tis true,
At my own bar, to taste
With some of those, by me were call'd
The lower plebian race.
But if I stoop'd, 'twas only to
Entice from them their cash;
But now, alas! I must submit
Unto the vilest trash.

My coat was once of finest cloth,
And silken was my vest;
My boots they shone like mirrors bright,
And gold adorn'd my breast.
I never stoop'd to ask the word,
How I obtained the same,
While those around me meekly bow'd,
And M'd to my name.

Oh, Bacchus, you have not one slave,
Among the sons of men,
That's worth your while to grapple for,
I now can tell you plain.
And much, I fear, as things go on,
You, too, will have to bend,
Full well I see, those horrid Sons
Will be the drunkard's end.

Undoubtedly, if the Sons are faithful, and continue the good work of aggression on the kingdom of darkness, it will be the "drunkard's end," for it will be the end of drunkenness—the termination of intemperance. This work will be vastly accelerated when the whole female population shall unite their energies for the overthrow of their direct foe. We have noticed lately what we reckon a good sign—that is, the ladies taking a more active part in public demonstrations. They were always good in the matter of "serving tables," but although that is their proper sphere, it is not their only sphere. At any rate, while Queen Victoria reigns, as the prototype hints, the ladies may be allowed to speak. In its proper place, we refer to Mrs. McClaren's speech at the Fingal demonstration, and we think our numerous female readers will be gratified to read her excellent address. Moreover, if we thought our readers of the rougher sex would not care to read a woman's speech, we should have a poor opinion of their taste, and imagine they forgot having had a mother. We, therefore, invite all to read what follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Nothing can be more gratifying to me than the pleasure of meeting with a party of the Sons of Temperance, to avow their adherence to so honorable a cause, and one that is only in its infancy, and therefore requires to be strengthened by those of firm minds and sound principle. It has been urged by many that this society is adapted for the drunkards only; but it is better to be in a society with reformed drunkards than with individuals that take a little for their stomachs' sake. When Christ made his appearance upon earth he said: "I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." In like manner let the Sons of Temperance, who have got from under the yoke of oppression with which, in former days, they were bound, make every effort to get their fellow prisoners also liberated and set at freedom. Intemperance has pervaded our land, and entered the dwellings of the highest monarch and the meanest peasant, and has left behind it direful traces of desolation and misery, until total abstinence rose as a mighty conqueror to destroy the cruel monster. Now temperance waves its banners of peace and plenty in the breeze, and invites all to partake of its blessings; and let me ask: Who is the person, man or woman, that can say it is not for me? Let liberality swell our bosoms, and let our charity extend beyond the domains of our own circle to our neighbour's dwelling, and view the cruelty and crime occasioned by intemperance, and who can turn from the scene untouched. View husband and wife separated, and the innocent offspring suffering for the guilty, and can humanity lend a deaf ear without fear and dread. Let him that thinketh that he stands take heed lest he fall, and let him build his foundation on the sure rock of temperance, touch not, handle not, and let his forbearance and steadfast adherence to the cause stimulate others to combat in that peaceful army that conveys peace to many a family, where nothing but the din of intemperance was once heard. Let us pay a visit to some of our respectable taverns, and see if there is not a solemn lesson to be learned there. The respectable mechanic, being a good-hearted fellow, must treat his companions there, and spend his precious hours in merriment, and every other draught making him a finer fellow and more liberal. He is surely worthy of the name when his earnings go first to support his neighbour's family, I mean the tavernkeeper's; but convey the good-hearted fellow to his own home, and there test his good-heartedness. Does he kindly smile on the partner of his youth, and his little offspring around him, who sits as if half frantic at their father's return? No, nothing there is right, because the brandy-bottle is absent. Instead of a snail, a frown and abusive threat ensue, and often the worthiest of women is sent to an early grave. Enough for me to be a Daughter of Temperance, when I know that my sex has been robbed of those rights and torn from that sphere of life destined for them by Almighty God, and thrown even to the most degraded position by intemperance. Then let me say, if drink makes my brother stumble and fall, I will drink no more while the world stands. Let the Sons of Temperance bind up the wounds which the ravages of alcohol has made. When God first created man and placed him in the garden of Eden, we are told that they were to eat of the fruit of the trees, which proves that nature requires to be satisfied. He

also provided drink for them; and we are told it was a crystal stream that was there, and not a still in the corner of the garden. The crystal stream still runs through the land diffusing its blessings everywhere. Yet this blessing is overlooked, and in every mansion the bottle must make its appearance to strangers, to prove the hospitality of its inmates. In the days of our forefathers this was looked upon as an act of kindness, and was administered to the babe, the mother, and the aged, alike for all. But those days have passed by, and we live in a different age; let us, therefore, take the advantage of our privileges, and pave the way for another generation, and children yet unborn will rise to bless us. Trace the annals of history and the origin of crime, even to the scaffold, and alcohol will reply, I am the cause. Many a mother's son has perished leaning on the frail bark of self confidence, saying, I can be temperate. Strange that man can reform, and will not. No, alcohol is too strong. The feeble effort of man must join heart and hand, and retreat not till the combat is over, when intemperance, ashamed, will hang down its head. Let Sons of Temperance wear the laurel, let mothers do their duty and use their influence over their offspring, they may either rise to honor or dishonour. Let the seed of temperance be sown in infancy, and neglect it not; view the dissipated drunkard, and reflect that he was nursed in the lap of an affectionate mother, and he the cause of bringing that parent's grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. But who will lay hold on the saving doctrine of total abstinence and perish? I say not one. When the apostle made Felix tremble, we are told he preached not only righteousness, but temperance and judgment to come—judgment on the head of him that giveth his neighbour strong drink. Let the ministers of the gospel make their churches echo and their hearers tremble with the preaching of temperance. Then there would be more worthy of the name of Christian. This is a subject with which few of them have anything to do, and they also in many cases fall victims to intemperance. A minister of my own acquaintance lost a respectable congregation, and died in the poor-house, and now lies a drunkard's grave. Let men take warning lest they come within the reach of alcohol: then they will find themselves held by the cruel monster like an infant in the paws of a mighty lion. In conclusion, let me say a word as to the young maidens: scoff not at temperance, but be awakened to its truths, sinuously advocate its principle, and in after-life it will repay you. Let your companions be such as adhere to its principles; always recollect that your sole happiness or misery depends on the peaceable results that spring from total abstinence. Many of our sex have indulged in the deluded hope of man's improvement in after-life, when, by her countenance, she has assented to these practices, which in after-life she finds too strong to check. Then she will find, by sad experience, that with intemperance there is no charity, even to the dearest on earth. Then let females rest their hopes on a sure foundation, and they will not be blighted; it will always stand true that prevention is better than cure. Now is your time for liberty, and try not to please a party, but honor your own self by example and sound principle, which will result from total abstinence. Choose ye this day whom ye shall serve; ye cannot serve both God and Mammon.

Work Doing, not Done.

The *Advertiser* of Charlotte Town, P. E. I., contains an elegant description of an excursion to Picton, taken by the Sons of the Island. All went on well, but the Sons have not done up their whole work in that part of the British Provinces. Like ourselves in Canada they have before them a good deal of up-hill work. That brewer and distiller who takes "Hon." before his name, gave a prize to some man for the first two bushels of barley taken to his brewery. What that prize was the *Advertiser* says not, and we could not pretend to guess. We hope the "Sons" of the fair Island will not be tempted by Mr. Cole's promise to give in cash the highest price for Oats and Barley. Oh, that curse of the world, a distillery, our grain shall never go there, to be changed into liquid fire and pig's-swall.

Notices respecting Contemporaries.

The Old Oaken Bucket, has ceased to be an organ of the Sons of Temperance, not voluntarily, but by a vote of the Grand Division, which recently met at Dodgeville, Wisconsin. In a long editorial address the proprietor asserts his fulfilment of all his promises to the "Order," and considers it unfair to pass a condemnatory resolution, in the absence of any person to represent the claims of the paper. There are many instructive remarks in Mr. Round's defence, in reference to temperance papers and the way they are, or ought to be supported. Loss has been sustained, but the *Bucket* will be continued as a temperance paper, and will include other matters of reform and progress. Of the reasons that induced the G. D. to discard the *Bucket* we have no means of forming an opinion. It has always been welcome on our table, and we shall continue to send the *Advocate* in exchange.

The Teetotal Times and Essayist, London, England.—This has been a valuable auxiliary in the temperance reform, published by that active and philanthropic man, Mr. John Cassell. The August number is before us, and contains an address "to our readers," informing them that this monthly is from hence to be merged into, or blended with "The National Temperance Chronicle," a monthly, issued by the "National Temperance Society," as its organ. There must, therefore, be a diminution of the matter published, but perhaps there will be no decrease of the numbers who will read. "The Teetotal Times" as Mr. Cassell tells us, has been "any thing but a paying concern," yet he would not have discontinued it but for other "extensive literary undertakings." In these we wish him success, and should regard it a great favor if we could procure a copy of every thing that comes from the Cassell press. The circulation of many of them in Canada would be a great benefit. The workingmen of our young country are in danger of being involved in the evils which afflict the old social institutions of Britain.

The National Temperance Chronicle, for August, is received. It is a good number. We observe a special notice informing the readers of the *Chronicle* that with the next number will be incorporated the *Teetotal Times*. Mr. Cassell with many others, desires to see the organ of the National Temperance Society well supported, and therefore he consents to the union. There are many eminent writers attached to this Society, and we heartily wish their literary representative a very much increased circulation.

The Canadian Son of Temperance and Literary Gem, appears regularly and contains much instructive matter, besides a great deal of information that relates to the progress of the Sons in Canada. The Order has many reasons for supporting and circulating a good and useful literary paper. We urge our brethren to do their duty.

The Watchman, and also the *Canada Christian Advocate*, continue to wage war against alcohol, and do good service to the temperance cause. When will the *Christian Guardian* awake? Perhaps when the paper is enlarged, and the new editor gets fairly at his work.

French Canadians.

We are happy to learn by a letter from the Rev. C. Chiniquy, that the cause still makes progress amongst his countrymen. 300 000 have enrolled themselves, and but few violate the engagement, and many that were formerly opposed now believe that God is on our side.

Good News.

We should have noticed in our last, the organization of four new Divisions of the Sons: one in Stanstead, by D. M. W. P. Renselaar Tate, which is named Union Division, No. 3, Canada East; and by Deputies C. P. Watson and W. Hodgson, St. Andrews, — Division No. 4, St. Andrews; Victoria Division, No. 5, Lachute; together with Lancaster Division, No. 6, Lancaster, by D. M. W. P., J. C. Becket. The last named being but recently organized, we cannot speak of its success; but the others give evidence that they will be strong and vigorous. On all of the above occasions the members of the nearest Divisions manifested their attachment to the order, by attending in considerable numbers to assist, which added much interest to the occasion.

Incorporation of the Sons.

We observe in the *Watchman* a "correct copy" of the act recently passed by the Legislature, to incorporate the Sons, and are sorry to find that it refers exclusively to those organizations in the West. We feel disappointed at this, especially as the divisions in the East petitioned the Grand Division of C. W. to prepare the act as to include them. It is possible there might have been some legal difficulty in the way, but no such difficulty was ever suggested in the answer made to such petitions by the Grand Scribe. On the contrary, we had his positive assurance that our request was acceded to, and the necessary information given to have us included in said act of incorporation.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are still compelled to keep over till our next number, several articles intended for the present one, viz:—The amendments lately made to the constitution of the Sons, at the meeting of the National Division, in Toronto; the act of incorporation for Canada West; a notice of the late Mr. Booth, of Quebec; and, an original tale, entitled "The Fisherman."

The Galt Celebration.

We understand from a correspondent in Ayr, that the above was a triumphant affair; the Divisions in the neighborhood turned out well—it is said that over 3000 were present. Our correspondent adds:—We had most excellent speeches from several speakers. Moderate drinking was the great text of the day, and I assure you they stood well to the text. The Galt Division received a beautiful copy of the Sacred Scriptures and a splendid flag, the gift of the Ladies of Galt. There were five Divisions represented, along with the Galt one, at the meeting. The Galt Lodge of Odd Fellows also turned out to honor the day with their brotherly presence. There was a noble band of Cadets, gathered by the six Divisions. We were well entertained with both vocal and instrumental music.

Let Divisions thus Speak Out.

FRIGHTON DIVISION, NO. 18, SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Whereas, an individual, called Pentland, came to this village last fall, bringing a large quantity of liquor for the purpose of establishing a groggery, in connection with C. E. Bullock, a defiance of the expressed wishes of nine-tenths of the inhabitants; said groggery producing drunkenness and immorality, and disturbing the peace and good order hitherto maintained in our quiet village. Therefore,

Resolved, 1.—"That the groggery kept in this village, by

Bllock & Pentland, is a public nuisance, and that we will use all lawful means to put it down."

2.—"That said groggery has a direct tendency to corrupt the morals of our youth, and create a desire for tipping. It also furnishes ample opportunity for the inebriate to obtain the deadly poison, that will eventually consign him to a drunkard's grave."

3.—"That we are in possession of facts sufficient to warrant us in saying, that an individual who lately died in the highway, from the effects of intoxicating drinks, obtained liquor frequently, previous to his decease, from said groggery, which, we believe, hastened his death."

4.—"That for any person to persist in the sale of liquor, at the present day, with the criminality of the traffic clearly established to the world, shews a depraved, corrupt and immoral disposition, devoid of self-respect, governed by avarice, and utterly regardless of the welfare and happiness of his fellow beings."

5.—"That the R. S. be instructed to transmit copies of the above resolutions to such papers as are friendly to the temperance cause, and request them to publish them in their respective journals."

Brighton, Aug. 23, 1851.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Canada Temperance Advocate.

Sir,—From the proceedings of Parliament, it seems that the Quebec Board of Trade have openly avowed their friendship for tavern-keepers and dealers in intoxicating liquors. They have remonstrated with the Government for having prohibited the sale of liquors on holidays, and requested the removal of the restriction.

It is certainly astonishing, that a majority of the Board—merchants who cannot be ignorant of the evils resulting to trade from the use of intoxicating drinks—had the hardihood to petition on behalf of the groggery-keepers of Quebec.

The conduct of their representative in Parliament ought to have dictated a different course. Doubtless they calculated on his advocacy.

Unquestionably they must have had an attack of the "Bow complaint," when consenting to such an unfortunate and disgraceful measure,—a measure pleading for drunkenness.

It must be evident to the judgment of any merchant, that much inconvenience and great loss is frequently caused to trade, by drunken sailors, carters and laborers, frequenting low groggeries. A wise Board of Trade would then have removed temptations.

We may congratulate ourselves in this city, that a Board of Trade superintends our commercial matters, whose time is devoted to genuine improvements, and who will not lend their influence to facilitate the process of making drunkards.

It does not accord with the object of their organization, to endeavor to swell the number of useless drunkards—for it is apparent that they do but impoverish the community and enrich it in no way whatever. There may be individuals connected with the Board, whose pecuniary interests may be served by increasing the sale of intoxicating drinks; but it will not contribute to the general prosperity.

The person who manufactures and sells poisonous liquors is, indeed, a dangerous man—a dreadful scourge to every community, whether he be connected with societies or doing the same work individually in the bar-room. It is the most despicable occupation under the sun—for it helps materially to all the other modes of sin: it darkens conscience and hardens the feelings.

When Mr Gough was here an extensive dealer remarked, that his arguments were unanswerable; but he was not disposed to sacrifice £300 or £400 a year—his commissions on the accursed trade. This bad member of a church daringly imagines that he can quiet conscience and avoid responsibility. There are persons who will subordinate their convictions to their appetites and avarice, who will not be persuaded, even by the most conclusive arguments.

This summer, the crew of a certain vessel, a regular trader to this place, agreed, that while in port they would not taste intoxicating drinks; they fulfilled the agreement faithfully—did not lose an hour from their work while here—were in excellent health the whole time—appeared clean, orderly, and exemplary in every respect, and gave the captain no annoyance by drunkenness and desertion. Few vessels can thus boast of similar conduct on the part of their crew.

The Quebec Board of Trade, it appears, desires the reverse of all this, labors to assist the sailor to desert his vessel, retard and derange business, and coax our seamen to be drunk and trouble some. Verily, they are worthy of imitation, and their names should descend to posterity, that justice may be done to their splendid praiseworthy resolutions.

Theologians, by politicians, say, separate yourselves from worldly things for a day, and reflect on your future destiny. Commercial men reply: Open up the resorts of Baccus, and yield yourselves to the leader of darkness.—Exemplary Board of Trade.

MAC. P. BELL.

Montreal, Aug. 5, 1851.

Orangeville, August 8, 1851.

Sir,—As you take such an active part in the temperance cause, you will be glad to hear that it is extending its influence by means of the Sons in this part of our province.

A number of divisions in this part have lately been formed, which appear to be in a prosperous condition.

Last month I instituted two divisions of the Sons on the Georgian Bay, Township of St. Vincent, one of which is located in the thriving village of Meaford, called Meaford Division No. 314. The brethren seem to be men of the right stamp, viz. "Go-ahead men," and are determined to maintain their position in spite of the lovers of strong drink.

I need only say that in this township they refused to license a single groggery this year, and have opened a good Temperance Hotel, conducted by Brother Huron, where the division meets on Monday nights. Brother Davis is W. P., and Brother Jesse Wright is R. S. The other division, Green Village, No. 315 meets on the 9th line, and is composed of staunch teetotalers. Brother R. Cunningham is W. P., and Brother Dyer is R. S.

In this part the temperance cause has a valuable friend in the person of the Rev. Wm. Woodward, M. E. M., who, during the two last years, has held several meetings with success in favor of teetotalism.

If, Sir, our principles continue to move with the rapidity of the past, we may expect in a short time that our glorious cause shall be extended over the entire Province; and having been freed from the "accursed thing," we will join in one mighty shout of sending back again to heaven the doxology once sung by angel bands: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and goodwill towards men."

Your paper, I feel convinced, is doing a good deal towards its accomplishment. May you go on and prosper.

GEORGE CROSSFIELD, Missionary.

London, C. W., 15th August, 1851.

Sir,—There are but few towns that have made greater efforts to advance the Temperance cause than London. All classes, from the humblest laborer to the Chief Magistrate of the town, have been actively engaged in the labor of Love, and all have had abundant reason to rejoice over fallen ones raised and homes made happy through the influence of the Temperance cause. We have five Temperance organizations here. The Total Abstinence Society have over 1200 names on the pledge book; Simon Morrill, Esq., Mayor, is President; the society is doing much good. Their last monthly meeting was well attended, and much interest excited in behalf of the Society by the able addresses of the Revs. Wm. Pollard and Ames. The Pioneer Division of the Sons of T. No. 58, was organized 25th January, 1850, and number about 255 members. The Olive Branch Section Cadets of Temperance, was organized, June, 1850, and now numbers 100. The London Division Sons of Temperance, No. 248, was organized the last of March, 1851, and number near 100.

The Knights of Temperance is a new order, of which I send you a copy of their constitution and bye-laws; they were organized in January last, and have a little over a hundred members. They are doing much good, as their influence is extended to those that the Sons of Temperance or Total Abstinence Society could not reach. They are persons of much influence in the higher classes of Society, and most of them date their totalism to their connection with this order.

Yours truly, &c.,

D. T. M.

Toronto, 23rd August, 1851.

Sir,—The following communication appeared in the columns of the *Peterborough Despatch*, of the 14th inst. :—

Mr. Editor,—I have the greatest respect for the Sons of Temperance, and wish them every success; but think that they should not so soon forget the jovial days which they passed under the roofs of the (now despoised) Tavern Keepers, and come and pay their Bills.

P.S.—I hope the Sons will do the amiable by attending to the above.

A TAVERN KEEPER.

Feeling that the whole Division of the Sons in Peterboro', had been grossly insulted by the above communication, and at the suggestion of several members of the order, I wrote the following answer which the Editor promised to insert :

In your last number I observe a communication from a Tavern Keeper, in which he professes the most profound respect for the Sons of Temperance, and wishes them every success, but hopes that they will not forget the jovial days which they passed under the roofs of the now despoised Tavern Keepers, and come and pay their bills.

Now, Sir, I do not pretend to deny that some persons belonging to the order may have neglected to pay their Tavern Bills. But I think that a Tavern Keeper is unwarranted in accusing a large body of respectable men for the faults of a few; and, when he looks back upon those so called jovial days, and remembers how he used to wring the hard earnings from the poor father, leaving his unfortunate family to want, starvation, and ruin, he will not be satisfied with what he has already got, and neither look nor hope for more. Although I do not think that, as there is but one public journal in the town, you would do right to refuse any communication, yet, I must say that, in my opinion, it became you as a Son of Temperance to have commented upon it.

We feel extremely obliged to the gentleman for his good wishes towards us, but regret that we cannot return the compliment, as the prayer of every Son is, or ought to be, that the day may soon come, when men, who for the sake of gain, will tamper with the happiness of their fellow-men here, and their immortal

prospects hereafter, will be looked upon in their proper light, as the enemies of God and of Humanity; as to the Tavern Keeper being now despoised, I am glad to think that they know it, but can assure them, that I, in common with many of my brethren, entertain no such feeling towards them, as I believe them to be beneath even the contempt of an honest man.

A SON OF TEMPERANCE.

When the *Despatch* came out, however, instead of the communication, the following made its appearance :—

"The communication of a Son of Temperance cannot appear in its present shape, as it requires to be moderated in tone."

I had supposed, Mr. Editor, that the press in Canada were generally speaking in favor of the temperance movement. I felt certain that an avowedly Temperance Editor could not have been so influenced by a few paltry liquor advertisements, as to have refused the communication of a Son of Temperance, because he spoke out, plainly and boldly, his sentiments. But, Sir, the delusion has vanished, and I am now convinced that we have nothing to hope for from the liquor advertising journals, unless we are willing to put our views in such a lukewarm shape, as to fail of any effect.

I trust that Sons of Temperance, and the Temperance community generally, will, from this example, see the necessity of supporting, more strenuously than ever, the temperance press. And I would recommend every person who does not subscribe for a temperance paper, and is desirous of doing so, to send their names to the *Temperance Advocate*; for, besides being the oldest, best conducted, and cheapest journal in the Province, it has ever been the most forward in exposing the doings of the Liquor Traffic.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Baltimore, September 2, 1851.

Sir,—Not long since, as I was picking my way along one of our back roads, busily musing on a subject that had long engaged my mind, my attention was attracted by the sound of my own name, which seemed to proceed from a group of little girls at some distance before me. As I approached them, I observed a kind of childish fear marked on every brow. I enquired into the cause. O Miss —— (said one) we were so glad when we saw you coming, for there is a drunken man at the bottom of the hill. He has neither coat nor hat, and his feet are in the ditch. I wish his whole body was there. I cannot have charity for a drunkard. Stop, Mary, (said I) charity, like the sun, brightens all its objects; and you could certainly make a better wish than that. If his whole body was in the ditch, life would soon vanish, and what would become of his poor soul? You had better wish that when the effects of the intoxicating draught dies away, he may be brought to a sense of his danger, and strive to do better. While I was thus speaking, the little girl listened with thoughtful attention, and then with child-like simplicity replied: I am sorry I said that, but I never thought of his soul. By this time we stood by the spot where lay the inebriate. The child's account was correct. He seemed wholly unconscious of every thing that passed. As I looked at him I thought I could perceive something in his countenance that bespoke intelligence. His dark brown hair was thrown back from his high forehead; his eyes were closed; and his arms folded across his breast. I gazed at him for a moment, and then turned away with sorrow, to think that was a human being possessing a soul, an immortal soul, that, when the body dies, must still exist, either in excruciating misery or in unsurpassed happiness, in the presence of its God. And should it leave the body while in that state, the former would

undoubtedly be its doom. That evening, as I was returning, I met a short, stout, and somewhat tawdry dressed figure on a horse, but I thought from the manner of his riding and the heinous oaths to which he was giving utterance, that the ground would soon catch him, and he would be left in the same position of the other that I had beheld in the morning. I walked on with a full expectation of seeing many more of the same class, as I had now arrived in sight of the little village where those became intoxicated. It is a small place, but I fear there are a great many souls ruined there every year. It contains a distillery and two taverns. A part of the inhabitants are honest, quiet, church attending people, and the remainder are grog-drinkers and Sabbath-breakers. But let us no longer contemplate so unlovely a scene, but suppose ourselves looking at the picture of a few years hence, when we will imagine the inhabitants of Baltimore to be Sons and Daughters of Temperance, and the distillery converted into something useful, the two taverns into temperance hotels, and those now tavern-frequenters will be waving the banner of temperance. Then all shops will be closed on Saturday evening; and Sabbath morning you will see all men, women, and children marching towards the house of God, as in the pathetic language of scripture: "Clothed and in their right minds."

With respect, I subscribe myself,

SISTER OF TEMPERANCE.

Montreal, September 10, 1851.

Sir,—Your last number is one of the most interesting that I have read. I do sincerely wish the *Temperance Advocate* may have a more extensive circulation.

The account given of the great meeting at Saratoga is very interesting. I hope that the resolutions passed at that meeting may be well considered and long remembered.

I had the privilege some years ago of attending one of the great temperance meetings at the same place. The late lamented Bishop Stewart attended that meeting, and I heard him say at the close of that meeting: "I did not come here expecting to join the total abstinents; but the arguments and powerful reasoning which I have heard during this meeting have convinced me that it is my duty to unite with them." I am informed that Bishop Stewart kept his pledge; and I sincerely hope that all bishops and teachers may do likewise. The good which would be done by the total abstinence of all ministers and schoolmasters would be very great, and the sacrifice would be very small. Millions can testify that health and happiness have been increased by abstaining.

On my late journey to the west, I have obtained the names of many ministers and teachers to the pledge: "To abstain from everything hurtful and unnecessary." Should all sign and keep this pledge, no time nor money would be wasted at theatres and horse-races. Also, that large amount now paid for tobacco would be saved for clothing and instructing the destitute in the city.

The amount of money paid in New York last year for tobacco exceeded the amount that was paid for the bread of the whole population. Is not this the case in this city?

The best physicians testify that tobacco and all intoxicating drinks are not only unnecessary but hurtful.

That God may keep us from all that is unnecessary and hurtful, is the fervent prayer of

THADDEUS OSBORN.

Agriculture.

FARMING IN LOWER CANADA.

A few days ago we visited the farm of Mr. William Boa, near St. Laurent—the very sensible but very unassuming author of the tract on agriculture recently presented by his Excellency the Governor General to the French *habitants* of Lower Canada—and felt much interest in witnessing the practical results of the system therein set forth. Our readers will remember, from a synopsis of that treatise which appeared in the *Witness*, that Mr. B. divides his arable land into six equal fields, and that his rotation is: 1. Root or drilled crops well manured; 2. Wheat or barley; 3. Hay; 4 and 5. Pasture; and 6. Oats or pease; thus going over all his fields in six years, and then beginning anew where he started at first, under, however, greatly improved circumstances.

On the field which was devoted to the first crop of the rotation, we found the following assortment, sowed in drills and kept well labored and clean:—

SPRING WHEAT—10 kinds, viz., Red Hedge-crow, Lea, Jerusalem, Webster, Red Back Sea, Siberian, Exhibition Prize Wheat, Essex Spring Wheat from England, and Oregon Wheat.

PEASE—5 kinds, viz., Early Auvergn, Early Double Blossom, Scimitar, Woodford's Green Marrow, Early Sword Pea.

BEANS—5 kinds, viz., Thick Fleshed Windsor, Horse Bean, Drab Kidney Bean Dwarf.

TURNIPS—6 kinds, viz., Skirving's Purple top, Swedish, Yellow Aberdeen, White Globe, Six Weeks' Turnip, Early Yellow Malta.

These last were sowed from 12th June to 10th July in peaty earth, and were all free from fly. Mr. Boa has tried the above assortment of varieties of each kind of crop by way of experiment, to ascertain what will suit, L. C. best; and we hope, in due time, to give the result. There were, also, on this field, but in much larger quantities, potatoes, mangel wurtzel, and carrots.

The second field of the rotation had a fine crop of wheat and barley; the third a very heavy crop of timothy and clover; and the sixth, a good crop of oats and pease; the fourth and fifth in pasture, were well stocked with very fine cattle and sheep.

Keag desirous of ascertaining what was sold off a farm conducted in this way, in order to see what Lower Canada might produce, we learned from Mr. Boa that the farm supplied, over and above nearly all the food, and a considerable part of the clothing, of a large family, upon an average the following produce, for sale viz.

1000 lbs. Butter, say at 9d.	£37 10 0
1500 " Pork, " 8s.	18 15 0
1500 " Beet, " "	18 15 0
200 bush. Wheat " 5s.	50 0 0
200 " Other grains, value.	20 0 0
Potatoes, sheep, wool, fowls, eggs, &c., say at the lowest estimate	35 0 0
	£180 0 0

This, be it observed, is from a farm of 65 arpents, and shows a return of nearly £3 an acre over and above the food and clothing supplied to the family. Now, we put the question to those who have more time to make statistical calculations than we have. What would be the produce of Lower Canada were all the farms cultivated in the same way? or even what would be the produce of the District of Montreal alone? Were this simple and unexpensive system to become general, we doubt not the country would produce ten times as much as it now does, and the people become affluent and prosperous in proportion.

Tool Shop for Farmers.

Every farmer ought to possess a variety of tools, such as are needed to repair farming implements—fences, gates, and pens; and for doing such work generally as will always be required on the premises, and which every person may acquire the habit of doing although he has no mechanical trade. How often does a nail give way, and hence a board becomes loose? Whereas, if permitted to remain insecure, it may fall and be broken, so that a new one will be required to supply its place. How often will the fastenings on a door or gate demand a brief attention, to pre-

vent destruction from the wind, as well as to keep the stock from going where they ought not? How often does a rake tooth or an axe handle get broken, a hoe handle become loose in its socket; an ox bow pin get lost; a floor plank in the stalls become damaged! If he has tools and materials at hand for making repairs, he may do it himself, in half the time to be occupied in going after a mechanic to do it; if he does it himself, he does not have to pay another person for doing it.

To do these things he must have hammers and hatchets, gimblets, and augurs, chisels, and gouges, drills and screw drivers, saws and files, squares and compasses, pliers and pinchers, also a punch, a vice and adz, a drawing knife, a gauge, and perhaps twenty other articles, the cost of which is not much, not equal to what they will enable a person to save in a single year, if he uses them as he may do. Beside, the time generally taken in such acts would never be missed, it is fragments of leisure about the season of meals, or stormy days, when nothing else would be done. With such habits of attention to the farming implements, and to the various fixtures on the premises, whenever a job of work is to be undertaken, no delay is caused by the want of instruments with which to effect it. This is the secret why some farmers get along with their labor so much better than their neighbors.

A neighbor of ours (who has no sympathy with 'small potatoes' of the human kind,) and who has planted the 'large kind' for thirty years with unvarying success, found himself last spring minus the customary barrel of large potatoes saved for planting, as they had, unluckily, met with 'death in the pot.' As the variety was a choice one, our neighbor was in despair, but he obtained from the aid of the 'Army in Flanders.' His wife, who is quite as good at 'remedies' as himself, suggested that the small ones be planted although none were larger than a butternut. Having all confidence in his wife, and yet none at all in 'homœopathic remedies,' he planted small potatoes, and raised seventy bushels of large, sound potatoes, or thirty per cent. more bushels than ever he raised before from large potatoes planted on the same piece of ground.—*St. Albans Messenger.*

BIRTHS.

Montreal—2nd inst, Mrs D Davidson, of a son.
Sherbrooke—28th ult, Mrs Wm Brooks, of a daughter.
Toronto—7th inst, Mrs Richard Knershaw, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—11th inst, by the Rev William Taylor, DD, Miss Agnes Munro, youngest daughter of Mr Daniel Munro, to Mr James Knox, Printer, eldest son of the late Mr James Knox, of Kilwinning, Ayrshire, Scotland.
Belle Rivière—25th ult, at Elm Grove, by Rev P D Muir, of Huntington, John Lewis, Esq, of Her Majesty's Customs, to Matilda Caroline, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Snowden.
Quebec—20th ult, Mr John Strong, merchant, Montreal, to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr Robt McDougall, Glasgow, Scotland

DEATHS.

St Eustache, CE—29th ult, Mr George Young, Farmer, aged 44 years, second son of the late Mr Andrew Young, of St Luke, and formerly of Kilwinning, Ayrshire, Scotland.
St Johns, CE—6th inst, Jason C Pence, Esq, one of the oldest and most extensively known forwarding merchants in Canada

CHAS. P. WATSON'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Mansion House, College Street,

WILL BE "RE-OPENED" (D.V.) ON MONDAY, AUG. 4.

FEW SCHOLARS could be received as BOARDERS. The most careful attention would be given to their Moral training and the cultivation of their manners, and every effort made to ensure their domestic comfort and health, and to advance them in their Studies.

TERMS MODERATE.

CHAS P WATSON.

Montreal, July 30, 1851.

Appointments for Lectures and Sermons, BY R. D. WADSWORTH.

On the Origin, Nature, and Use of Alcoholic Drinks—Illustrated by a Still, and Diagrams of the Human Stomach.

Date	Place	Event
Sept. 15—Monday	Temperanceville	Evening Lecture.
16—Tuesday	Fingal	do
17—Wednesday	Iona	do
18—Thursday	Aldboro'	do
19—Friday	Wardsville	do
20—Saturday	Thamesville	do
21—Sabbath	Howard Ridge	Ser. on Titus ii. 3.
"	Morpeth	do Exodus xx. 13.
"	Blenheim	do 1 Tim. iv. 3, 4.
22—Monday	Simpson's school-house	Evening Lecture.
23—Tuesday	Mallot's	do
24—Wednesday	Colechester	do
25—Thursday	Amherstburgh	do
26—Friday	Sandwich	do
27—Saturday	Sutherland's	do
28—Sabbath	_____	Ser. on Rom. xiv. 17, 21
"	_____	do 1 Cor. vii. 13.
"	_____	do 1 Cor. vi. 9, 10.
29—Monday	Indian Village	Afternoon Lecture.
"	Port Sarnia	Evening do
30—Tuesday	Errol	do do

N.B.—Collections will be made at each meeting. The local society will provide either wine, beer, or cider for the Still. Other appointments can be attended to at noon of each weekday, if desired—each place will arrange the hour of meeting: where the "Sons" are organized, they are respectfully requested to be present in Regalia. The Still and Diagrams will be used at the lectures on y. Subscribers to the *Advocate* will be received,—and all parties afforded an opportunity of signing the pledge.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, King-street, Chatham, C. W.,

KEPT BY

TRAXLER & PATTON.

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

Just Published, and for Sale Here, Price 2s 6d.

IN ONE VOLUME, NEATLY BOUND,
A COLLECTION OF MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC, suitable for Temperance Meetings, Societies, &c.; and a Choice Selection of SACRED MUSIC, for use in Churches—both being carefully selected from the most popular authors; and also a CATECHISM, with Initiatory Lessons on the Art of Singing.
MONTREAL: Printed and Published by J. C. BUCKET, No. 22, Great St. James Street.

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.

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