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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

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

VOL. XVII.]

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 15, 1851.

No. 22.

The Cold Water Boy.

A boy named Frank, who had heard a great deal said about the evils of intemperance, was passing the door of a tavern, kept by a man who drew a great deal of custom by his agreeable manners, and the pleasant way he had of talking to every one. Frank was whistling a lively tune as he went by, and the landlord said to him in a playful way—"Good morning, my fine fellow! Won't you step in and have something to drink?"

"I don't care if I do," said Frank. And he straightened himself up, and walked with an erect air, as if he were a man, into the bar-room.

"Well, sir, what will you take?" said the landlord, "a brandy punch, mint julep, sherry cobbler, or a hot whieky punch."

"I'll take a glass of Adam's ale, if you please, landlord."

"O! Adam's ale," returned the landlord. "Yes, very good drink that, only a little too weak." And he poured Frank out a glass of pure, sparkling water, which the lad drank off with the air of one who enjoyed it.

"How does it taste?" inquired a tippler, thinking to throw the laugh upon Frank.

"Try a little, won't you?" said the boy, with a serious face. "I'm sure you'll like the taste. It makes you feel good all over, nor has't a particle of headache nor fever in it."

"Indeed! so you're a young teetotaler."

"I'm a cold water boy," said Frank, as he stepped back from the bar. "And, in return for your compliment this morning, invite you to join our army. We'll make you captain."

A day or two afterwards, while Frank was passing Hartley's tavern again, the landlord happened to be at the door; and although sensible that he had obtained rather the worst in his encounter with the cold water boy, felt very much inclined to have another passage of wits with him. "Good morning, good morning. How are you, my little cold water friend?" said the landlord.

"Right well, I thank you," replied Frank.

"Won't you walk in," said the landlord.

"No, I thank you," replied Frank.

"We've got some first rate Adam's ale—won't you have a glass?"

"No, I believe not! I'd rather take it at the pump."

"From the old iron ladle?"

"Yes. That does not taste or smell of brandy."

"As my glass did?"

"Your glass smelt rather strong, landlord; and the taste of the brandy completely spoiled the water."

"Did it, indeed! I'm sorry. But come in, come in! I want to talk to you. You're an odd sort of a little fellow. We'll have a glass washed so clean, that you'll neither taste nor smell brandy."

"I don't think you can," replied Frank, "hot water will hardly scald out the taste of the vile stuff."

"Vile stuff! Why do you call that brandy vile stuff?"

"Because it makes peopic fools, and strong men as weak as babies. Wasn't it brandy or gin, or some of this vile stuff, as I call it, that made Mr. Perkins strike his wife, and kill her? You know that he is now in prison, and had like to have been hung."

"He was drunk."

"Water did not make him drunk. I go to the pump and take ladle after ladle of the clear cold water; but I never was drunk in my life."

"Nor do people who drink brandy get drunk, unless they drink too much."

"But why do they drink at all?" asked Frank, growing serious.

"Because they are dry."

"Water would answer a better purpose, and they might drink a gallon of it without getting drunk, and then you know it is a great deal cheaper."

"Oh! yes. But if everybody drank water only, we landlords would starve."

Frank only shrugged his shoulder.

"Well, my young cold water man, what do you say to that?"

"Why, replied Frank, with a smile, "that it would be much better for a few landlords to starve or get into some more useful calling, than for a hundred thousand people to die every year from drunkenness."

"Who says a hundred thousand people die drunkards every year?"

"Oh! I've always heard that."

"I don't believe it."

"Well, say fifty thousand, or even twenty thousand. Isn't that number awful to think of?"

The landlord's face became serious. While he stood musing, Frank said—"Come down to the hall to night, and you'll hear all about it."

"To the Temperance Hall?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ho! Would the folks stare?"

"Suppose they did! Would they do any harm?"

"O, no! I don't care for that."

"Just say you'll come, won't you? Say it for my sake. I know that if you really saw that you were doing evil in the world, you wouldn't sell another drop of brandy. Won't you come?"

"O, yes, I'll come if it's just to please you. It can do me no harm."

And Hartley was as good as his word. It so happened that the lecturer was exhibiting the appalling consequences of intemperance, and he read from a pamphlet in his hand statement after statement, from men in all positions, bearing upon the evils of drunkenness. Having done this, he went on to show, in the clearest manner, the responsibility of those engaged in the liquor traffic. The landlord was forced to think now, and he thought until his knees trembled.

The cold water boy was there, and his eyes were for scarce a moment at a time, off the landlord. With pleasure did he see the effect produced. But how gladly did his praises bound, when, after the lecturer sat down, Mr. Hartley deliberately rose to his feet and said:—"I have sold liquor for twenty years; and if all I heard to-night be true, I have been the means of doing more evil than the repentance of a thousand lifetimes can atone for. But mine eyes are now open, and seeing the fearful consequences that attend this traffic, I hereby pledge myself to pour all the liquid poison in my bar-room and cellar into the street, at sun rise to-morrow morning."

Sons of Temperance Act of Incorporation.

Whereas certain persons have associated themselves in this Province under the names of the "Grand Division and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Upper Canada:"

and whereas, in addition to the moral objects which that association has in view, they are associated for the purpose of establishing a fund for the mutual assistance and benefit of the members thereof, and of their families, in case of sickness, disability, or death, and whereas, for the purpose of managing the pecuniary affairs of the said association, it is desirable that the said Order of Sons of Temperance should be protected by an Act of Incorporation. Be it therefore enacted, That the Honorable Malcolm Cameron, William Stewart Burnham, John McKee Ross, William Rowland, Gavin Russell, Robert Bell, Aaron Bellamy Pardee, William Harrison Ellerbeck, Christopher Leggo, William Clarke, James P. Sutton, Thomas Nixon, John Lewis McDonald, Edward Stacey, members of the Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, of Canada West, and their successors, and such and so many other persons and parties as have become or shall become members thereof, shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance of Canada West," and by that name shall and may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, unto in all courts of Law or Equity whatsoever; and shall have uninterrupted succession and a common seal, which may by them be changed or varied at their pleasure.

II. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Corporation to acquire and hold land, and immovable or real and personal property: Provided that the real estate to be held by the said Grand Division shall at no time exceed in value the sum of ten thousand pounds; and it shall be lawful for the said Corporation to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of, the said property and estate as they may see fit.

III. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation to appoint such members thereof as they may think proper, in such manner as they may by their by-laws provide, for the purpose of managing the funds and property of the said Corporation, and to revoke such appointments and substitute others in their places, as they may think expedient, and to demand and accept such security as they may from time to time deem proper, from such parties, or from any other officers appointed by the said corporation for the performance of their respective duties, and to make, ordain and put in execution, all such by laws and rules as they may think necessary for the purposes aforesaid, not inconsistent with the laws of this Province.

IV. And be it enacted, That each Subordinate Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance now instituted, or which may hereafter become instituted within Upper Canada, may, in the manner hereinafter specified, be and become a body politic and corporate by the name, number and place of location by which it is or may be designated in the said Order, and that each Subordinate Division, upon so becoming incorporated, shall have all the powers and privileges conferred upon the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance by the first section of this Act, for the sole purpose of managing their real and personal estate: Provided that the real estate to be held by such Subordinate Division shall in no case exceed the value of five thousand pounds.

V. And be it enacted, That each Subordinate Division which may be desirous of becoming incorporated shall and may, by a vote of two thirds of its members, present at any regular meeting (of the intention to propose which vote two weeks notice at least shall be given in regular meeting of such Subordinate Division by some member thereof, in writing) decide to become so incorporated; and that upon a copy of the vote of such decision, specifying the name, number and place of location of such Division, and the names of not less than ten of the members of such Subordinate Division, under the seal of the said Subordinate Division, and its Recording Scribe and Presiding Officer, together with a certificate of the Grand Division under its corporate seal and the signature of its Presiding Officer and Scribe, that such Subordinate Division is in full standing in the Order—being filed in the office of the Registrar of the County in which such Division is situated—the members of such Subordinate Division, whose names may be included in such vote as aforesaid, and their associates, and successors, members of such Subordinate Division, shall be and become from the time of filing such certificate as aforesaid with such Registrar, a body politic and corporate as aforesaid, by the style or name, number and place of location of such Subordinate Division.

VI. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurer of each Subordinate Division so incorporated, and

he is hereby empowered from time to time, by and with the consent of such Subordinate Division to be testified in such manner as may be directed by their by laws, to lay out and invest all such sum and sums of money as shall from time to time be collected, and not required for the immediate exigencies of such Subordinate Division, in real estate or on mortgage, or in public or other stock or funds, or in such other manner as such Subordinate Division may deem best, and from time to time, with the like consent, to alter, sell and transfer such securities, real estate or funds respectively, and otherwise to re-invest or dispose of the same; and that the certificate, bill of sale, deed or other instrument of transfer, sale or discharge, of such estate or fund or security, shall be made under the seal of such Subordinate Division and signed by the Treasurer and Presiding Officer of such Subordinate Division; and that all such investments shall be made, and securities taken, and sales and transfers made, in the corporate name and capacity of such Subordinate Division.

VII. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for such Subordinate Division, when so incorporated to receive from the Treasurer thereof from time to time, in their corporate name, sufficient security by bond, with one or more surety or sureties or otherwise, as such Subordinate Division may deem expedient, for the faithful performance of his duty as such, and that he will well and truly account for and pay and invest, from time to time, all such sums of money, funds or other property, as may come to his hand, or under his control, belonging to the said Subordinate Division, as directed by the said Subordinate Division.

VIII. And be it enacted, That no member of any Subordinate Division so incorporated shall have any power to assign or transfer to any person or persons, whomsoever, any interest which he may have to or in the funds or property of such Subordinate Division, but the same shall at all times be and remain under the control of such Subordinate Division; and that no property or stock of any kind belonging to such incorporated Subordinate Division shall be subject to the payment of the private debts of any of its members, nor to be liable to be taken in execution by any judgment creditor against any individual members of such Subordinate Division.

IX. And be it enacted, That the property of each of the Subordinate Divisions, when incorporated, shall alone be held responsible for the debts and engagements of the Subordinate Division owning such property.

X. And be it enacted, That upon the dissolution of any Subordinate Division so incorporated, the property held by it at the time of such dissolution, after the payment of the debts and engagements of such Subordinate Division, shall be disposed of, sold or conveyed in such manner as the members, present at any regular meeting when such dissolution shall have been determined upon by a two third vote, may direct; and in case no disposition of the funds and property of such Subordinate Division shall be made, then all such funds and property as such Subordinate Division may be possessed of at the time of such dissolution, shall be *ipso facto* vested in the Grand Division aforesaid, to be by such Grand Division applied, first to the debts or liabilities of such dissolved Subordinate Division, and the balance, if any, in such manner as the said Grand Division may deem best for the general interests of the Order in Upper Canada.

XI. And be it enacted, That if at any time hereafter any one or more of the Subordinate Divisions shall become so far involved as to be unable to meet its engagements, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the said Grand Division to enter into and upon and take possession of the said property, both real and personal, of which the said Subordinate Division so becoming bankrupt, shall be possessed, and the same and all debts owing to the said Subordinate Division, and all liens and securities therefor, and all the said rights of action of the said Corporation, for any goods or estate, real or personal, shall thenceforth and thereafter be and become vested in the members, trustees or officers appointed for the purpose of managing the real and personal estates and effects of the said Grand Division, and their successors and assigns; and upon so entering and taking possession of the said estates and effects of the said Subordinate Division, the said Grand Division, so far as the said property shall extend, shall be and become liable for, and subject to, all debts and liabilities contracted by such Subordinate Division in its corporate capacity, and shall and may thenceforth substitute the names or name of such trustees or officers as aforesaid, for the time being, and of

their successors, in all actions then pending, and in their own names or name bring and prosecute all such actions or actions, suits or suits, as the said Subordinate Division might otherwise have done, and may give such releases and such discharges as might have been given by the said Subordinate Division, and may sell and convey all such property, both real and personal, as the said Subordinate Division was possessed of or was entitled to at the time of such bankruptcy, and may give all such deeds as may be necessary for the proper conveyance of the same.

CLAUSE A. And be it enacted, That the said Grand Division hereby incorporated, shall when required by either of the three branches of the Legislature, present a return showing the amount of the real or other property held by the said Grand Division, and by each of the Subordinate Divisions, incorporated under the provisions of this Act; together with lists of the names of the managers, officers, and members of the said Grand Division and Subordinate Divisions, respectively.

XII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue in force for the period of ten years from the time of the passing thereof.

XIII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall be a Public Act.

Amendments in the Constitution of the Sons of Temperance.

Circular of F. A. Fickardt, M. W. S. of N. D. to the Several Grand Divisions.

WORTHY BROTHERS,—

At the late Session of the National Division Sons of Temperance of North America, held in the City of Toronto, the following items were enacted which may be of immediate interest and are therefore presented in circular form by this office.

ITEM I. Section 6, Article 7, Revised Rules, the words "been elected to," stricken out and the words "become a member of," inserted instead.

ITEM II. Subject of "Perpetuity of Pledge," it was "Resolved," that the second resolution of the Committee on the state of the Order—page 81, Journal of 7th Annual Session of N. D., be and the same is hereby rescinded." Said resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That in order to remedy this grave error in the future edition of the B. B., the words 'in this respect,' in the second part of our general obligation be omitted." The resolution restores to the obligation the words "in this respect."

ITEM III. That "Section 2, Article 3, Constitution of Subordinate Division" be repealed:

Section 2, reads as follows: "No brother shall serve two terms in the same office during the term of one year," &c. &c. The amendment gives privilege of reelection.

ITEM IV. That the words "one week," in the first part of Sec. 3, Article 4, do. do., be stricken out, and the words "four weeks" be inserted instead. Same refers to time of notification of rejections and expulsions by Subordinate Divisions.

ITEM V. That "Section 10, Article 10, do. do., be rescinded," and in lieu thereof the following be adopted:

"Section 10. A member convicted of violation of the Pledge after the second time, can be reinstated by a two-third vote of the Division, the Division prescribing the penalty."—The amendment leaves reinstatement free to Divisions.

ITEM VI. That "Section 2, Article 5, do. do., by adding thereto the following words:—Provided, That persons of old age, or under disability or disease may be admitted, but remain in the position of members not entitled to benefits."

ITEM VII. That "Article 13, Constitutions of Grand Division be so amended as to strike out Section 1; and also to strike out the word 'ordinary' in Section 2, and insert the word 'all' in lieu thereof." The amendment gives the power to elect officers of Grand Divisions 'by Divisions.'

ITEM VIII. "That the word 'ten' be stricken out of Part 8, Constitution of National Division, and the word 'five' inserted in lieu thereof."—The amendment reduces per centage to National Division to 5 per cent.

ITEM IX. "That the Returns of Grand Divisions to the National Division be made to the thirty-first of December of each year."—Formerly 15th May.

ITEM X. "That the heads 'Dispensation Fees,' and 'How many manufactories of Ardent Spirits,' be removed from the Returns of National Division, and the heads 'How many public

Temperance Meetings held,' and 'How many Temperance Tracts distributed,' substituted instead.

ITEM XI. "That the Grand Division be and are hereby required to make the items of the Quarterly Reports of Subordinate Division correspond to the items of the Annual Returns of Grand Divisions to the National Division."

ITEM XII. Recommended, "That in view of the present postal rates, the prepayment of postage be punctually observed by the National, Grand and Subordinate Divisions."

The M. W. Scribe, in the name of the National Division, invites the particular attention of Grand Divisions to the items referring to Returns.—The beauty, uniformity, and efficiency of the statistics of the Order depend upon the prompt observance of the new regulations.

In addition the M. W. S. would respectfully state for the information of Grand Divisions, that the one half of the per centage of Grand Divisions which accrued to the National Division for term ending March 31, 1851, is directed to be repaid to the Grand Divisions whence received, and that said amount will be either remitted or placed to their credit in the book of the National Division, as the state of their account, or their wishes may indicate.

The M. W. S. also states that by resolutions of the N. D., the National Fund is at an end, and covers only such claims as may have occurred up to the date of Toronto Session. The fund is to be repaid out of the general fund of the N. D., to those Grand and Subordinate Divisions which originally contributed its amount.

With sincere compliments at the sound condition of the Order, and with best wishes for the success and harmony of each jurisdiction and the advance of the great primary cause of Temperance,

I am, very truly yours,

In Love, Purity, and Fidelity,

FRED. A. FICKARDT, M. W. S.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1851.

How Drunkenness Leads to Poverty and Crime.

To illustrate this, we will suppose the case of a person who is dependent upon his daily exertion, for the means of living, whether as a laborer, a mechanic, a physician, a lawyer, or otherwise—although it is obvious that the possessors of great estates are frequently reduced to want by the same causes that, as we shall see, consign others to the alms houses and the penitentiaries. We will suppose him possessed of sufficient capacity—mental or bodily, or both combined—to earn a livelihood for himself and those who may be dependent upon him. On the strength of this, he takes a wife and in course of time, they are surrounded with a family of young children. Both parents put forth their best exertions to keep up a respectable appearance, confiding in each other's love and strength of purpose. After a time, however, the husband contracts habits of intemperance. The first effects of these are to consume a portion of the time that had been necessarily devoted to labor, and to squander a part of the reward obtained for his industry during another portion of it. By this double loss, it will be readily perceived, the means of the family are greatly reduced. Matters, instead of mending, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, grow worse. Their affairs become straitened; superfluities are given up, and even the necessities of life are difficult of procurement. What is the consequence? The wife becomes disheartened. She cannot keep her family decent. She loses self-respect and no longer contributes, by thrift and management, to turn everything to the best account. This is loss the second. The children are growing up. They should be educated—fitted to occupy stations in life equal, if not superior, to their father's. But where are the means? Where are the accumulations of five or ten years that have elapsed since their parents were united—where? Nay; where are the daily gains which would have been sufficient for this purpose, even had there been nothing laid up? alas! unearned, or, if earned, spent for the gratification of a selfish, unnatural, and brutalizing appetite; spent, and the poor sufferers are doomed to ignorance, and through that, to a grade lower than his from whom they derived their being—how lower, who can foretell? This is loss the third. Shunned by their former companions, they seek the society of the ignorant and depraved; they contract their habits and escape from a!

parental restraint and moral discipline. *Loss the fourth*—With out parents who care for them, without relatives who will acknowledge them; beset by temptations and impelled by wants; they take to the street for a living, and whether distinguished by the wallet of the beggar, the habiliments of the courtizan, the swagger of the blackleg, or the tenacity and cunning of the thief, they become drag on the wheels of progression. Instead of contributing, as they might have done but for their father's shame, to the aggregate wealth of the world, they are like moths on the garment, consuming it continually. Nor does the evil rest here. They, the children of the drunkard, become *fathers of drunkards*—of thieves, beggars, lunatics and murderers, and thus the evil consequences of the first fault are treacherous through many generations, and—tremendous thought!—who shall say whether they shall have a termination antecedent to that of the world itself.

Render, if you wish to be respectable, shun the cup; if you would have your family well fed and clothed, shun the cup. If you desire your children's advancement in life, shun the cup; if you look forward to a happy old age, shun the cup. "It," on the contrary, to use the language of the Rev. Rowland Hill—"you seek to prevent your friends raising you in the world, be a drunkard, for that will defeat their best efforts."

"If you are determined to be poor, be a drunkard, and you will soon be ragged and penniless. If you would wish to starve your family, be a drunkard; for that will consume the means of their support."

"If you would have no resource, when past labor, but a work-house, be a drunkard. If you would be a dead weight upon the community and cumber the ground, be a drunkard. If you mean to ruin your soul, be a drunkard."

"If you are determined to be utterly destroyed in estate, body and soul, be a drunkard, and you will soon know that it is impossible to adopt a more effectual means to accomplish your end"—*Temperance Telegraph, N. B.*

"I'll go for that Law."

This is an expression we have frequently heard from individuals who have hitherto doubted the expediency of legislation, for the promotion of the Temperance Reform, when they have read or had explained to them the true nature and operation of the Maine Law.

When a man has before him a work which he feels ought to be done, but for the accomplishment of which he thinks, nevertheless, he has not the necessary implements, he hesitates long and despairingly to commence the labor. Give him a jack knife to cut down an old gnarled oak with, and he declares the task although he may see powerful reasons why the tree should be felled. But now present him with an *Axe*, one too that he has seen used with complete success for the same purpose, and forthwith the blows fall "thick and fast,"—steadily and confidently dealt,—until the tree falls with a crash to the ground, and straightway vanishes for ever,—vanishes from a spot, it may be, it had long occupied in the very *high way* of his convenience and improvements.

This is the view taken of the Maine Law. The great upas tree of intemperance, which has so long overshadowed our community, dropping down in our streets, in our houses, in our offices, aye! in our very churches, the maturing and the perfected inebriate,—and showering upon our heads its leaves of sorrow, degradation and death among our wives and children, has thus far appeared too stout and too gnarly to be removed by any of the laws which have yet been enacted for its destruction. Our people have, therefore, hesitated to rally to the execution of laws, which threatened to prove only jack knives in their hands.

But circumstances have changed. "The tree has been felled in Maine" say our people, "give us a similar *Axe* and it shall fall in Rhode Island, and be cast into the oven. We must have the Maine Law! Aye, we must have it; and we will execute it!"

This determination is widely and rapidly spreading in our State, and its effects will not be slow in developing themselves. When the wood cutter, after continued efforts with his axe,

his wedge and his beetle, at length, by a well directed and studly stroke, splits the *log* upon which he has been laboring, and causes it to crack with resounding report from centre to circumference, he feels that the work is *accomplished*, and the remaining labor of preparing it for the fire is comparative pastime. So with the Maine Law; our heroic brethren in that State have prepared a wedge in that Law, which has "walked into" the knotty stick of the rum traffic, and the report of its rending apart, has rolled booming and rattling over the Union!—And "let's have that wedge" is the cry in every State where public attention has, with any degree of interest, been attracted to the subject.

In view of these considerations, we think we may say to the friends of the Temperance cause, that the great point for which we have been laboring is *accomplished!* Experiment has, at length, proved that the enemy is vulnerable! The same unerring teacher has also shown us the weapon we are to use, and the place at which to aim it. The weapon is the Maine Law. The place to strike is the *rum traffic!* The rum traffic is the *trunk* of the tree of intemperance, let us sever it with that law and the tree falls.—The root of the tree, which is the *Love of money*—the root of all evil!—shall eventually also be removed with some "root extractor," with which future experiment shall present us!

Set the Maine Law, then, at work, in Rhode Island, and the rum traffic falls to the ground; those who have been rooting in its branches, must gather themselves up as they can, and if they still think that happiness cannot be found except in *getting rich*, and that by selling rum, why they must go elsewhere, to be driven thence wherever the Maine Law listeth!

We have reason then to rejoice! To rejoice in a great jubilee! And while we do so, let us also work! Work in a way which shall make efficient and decisive the action of our Assembly, which shall give us the Maine Law.

Especially would we call upon the *women* of our State, to effectual effort to arouse public opinion to the enforcement of the law,—individually and socially the mothers, the sisters, and the wives of our State, can be of great assistance in this the final effort for the annihilation of that traffic, the removal of which is all that can prevent thousands of the fathers, brothers, and husbands of our women from falling into the drunkard's enslavement within a few short years! the removal of which is the only means of preventing a cup of terrible sorrow, suffering, and despair from being presented to the lips of thousands of the fair and virtuous, the innocent and the helpless women and children,—mothers, wives and sisters, and sons and daughters of Rhode Island.—*N. E. Diadem.*

Legislative Action in the United States on Temperance.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

We have been requested to give in a condensed form the results of the Temperance reformation, so far as they have been embodied in legislative action by various States of the neighboring Union, and gladly comply with the request, so far as our remembrance of the statements made by delegates from those States to the Santiago Temperance Convention will permit.

In Vermont the sale of intoxicating drinks is entirely prohibited by law, so much so, that the steamers on Lake Champlain cannot sell liquor in their bar-rooms except when on the New York side of the Lake. The progress of legislation in this State has been very instructive. A few years ago the question of "license" or "no license" was presented to the people, when "no license" prevailed by a moderate majority. Against this decision there was very great opposition; the liquor sellers continued the traffic in defiance of the law, generally succeeding in evading conviction, and the liquor drinkers, it was said, consumed more than ever, out of sheer spite.—A great outcry was also made about the liberties of the people being infringed,

summary laws, &c. &c. To so great a height did this opposition prevail, that when the question was submitted the following year to the people, there was a small majority in favor of license. The consequence was that prolegies were more numerous and in more full operation than ever before, and the state of things became exceedingly distressing. It came out, also, by statistical investigations, that the quantity of liquor imported into the State in the "no license" year was very much less than the quantity imported in previous years, whilst the quantity became much greater than ever on the repeal of the "no license" proviso. These facts had their weight with the people, and the next year "no license" prevailed by an overwhelming majority, and has continued ever since, whilst the opposition to this wholesome reform has dwindled down to nothing. Still the Vermont law is by no means perfect in the matter of obtaining convictions, and hence, instead of a permanent prohibition, it requires the question of license or no license to be submitted annually to the people.

Massachusetts has long endeavored to free itself from the traffic in intoxicating drinks. It passed various laws limiting the sale, and finally prohibited the retail traffic entirely, but the penalties are so slight, and the difficulty of obtaining convictions so great, that liquor is still sold to a considerable extent in stores and taverns. Massachusetts, therefore, though right in principle, may be looked upon as very defective in the details of its law on this subject.

Ohio has recently adopted a new constitution, in which there is a proviso to the effect that no legislature shall henceforth license the traffic in intoxicating drinks. How this will work remains to be seen, but in Hamilton County, containing the city of Cincinnati and a very large German population, there is a sort of league now formed to set temperance laws at defiance.

Michigan has also constitutionally prohibited the traffic in intoxicating drinks, but we are not informed to what extent the prohibition is enforced.

Iowa makes the sale of intoxicating drinks a nuisance which it is the duty of sheriffs, marshals, constables, &c., to abate by a summary destruction of the liquor and prosecution of the offenders, when no complaint is lodged.

Wisconsin grants license to any applicant, provided that applicant deposit security with the State to a large amount, to answer for any damage caused by his business, and at the same time the law gives every facility to parents, widows, orphans, &c., to sue any vendor for exemplary damages who has supplied the liquor which out of or disabled a child, husband, or parent.

Other States, of which New York is one, have made various efforts towards purging themselves of the traffic, but those we have mentioned exhibit the most prominent and successful instances of Temperance Legislation, with the exception of Maine, which eclipses them all.

In Maine, not only is the traffic prohibited under heavy penalties, but the liquor is outlawed, and it is made the duty of every executive officer to seek it out, and after a certain interval, if not successfully claimed, to destroy it. To claim it successfully, the claimant must prove satisfactorily that he owns it for some other purpose than sale as a beverage, whilst to claim it and fail in this proof subjects him to fine as well as loss of the liquor. This law, so far as we have learned, is working admirably, and is heartily sustained by the people generally.

Will our Exchanges please copy the foregoing, in order to place the subject before the people of Canada?

The Operation of the Maine Law.

(From the same.)

We cannot illustrate the character and operation of the Maine liquor law referred to in the foregoing article, better than by inserting the following proclamation of the Mayor of Portland, a copy of which that respected functionary has politely forwarded to us. Who is there in the whole world, that would not in his heart desire the place of his residence to be as the capital of Maine is, with respect to intoxicating drink? The document is as follows; and we pray all our readers to peruse it carefully:

City of Portland, Mayor's Office, Sept. 1851

To the Citizens of Portland:—

The "Act for the Suppression of Drinking Houses and Tippling," passed at the last session of the Legislature, has been in

operation in this city about three months, and I think it proper to give the people of Portland some definite information of its results.

At the time of its passage, there were supposed to be in this city from two hundred to three hundred shops and other places where intoxicating liquors were openly sold to all comers. At the present time,—there are no places where such liquors are sold openly, and only a very few where they are sold at all, and that with great caution and secrecy, and only to those who are personally known to the keepers, and who can be relied upon not to betray them to the authorities. These places, with one—possibly with two exceptions—are of the lowest character; and so far as they sell these liquors at all, minister to the depraved appetites of the basest part of our population; but the keepers of these places will soon be brought to justice, so that the traffic in intoxicating liquors, to be used as a drink, will be entirely extinguished in this city. The shops which I allude to, are kept almost exclusively by foreigners, and the few persons who are now brought to the lock-up in the watch house, are the customers of these establishments, and are themselves foreigners, almost without exception. The stock of liquors which the keepers of these places had on hand when the law went into operation, will soon be exhausted, and some difficulty will be found by them in replenishing their stores, as the law will enable us to stop entirely, the supplies of these liquors, which have hitherto been received principally by Railroad and Steamboat.

All those persons who are now selling these liquors unlawfully in Portland, are doing it on a very small scale; the supplies which the most of them keep on hand are extremely limited in amount, and every precaution is used to conceal them from the police. In one shop searched, was found less than one quart, in two small bottles; in another were found only three bottles, containing less than three quarts, concealed in the cellar behind a board; in another, the liquor was found under the floor, buried in the earth—and some has been found in deeper concealment.

Three months ago, there were in this city several wholesale dealers in liquors; but at the present time there is not one—the wholesale business ceased entirely, when the law went into operation. There was but one distillery in the State, at the time of the enactment of this law, though another was in progress on a very large scale. Operations on the latter were promptly stopped, and the other has been demolished. At the present time there is no distillery in this State.

The results of the law so far, have been more salutary and decisive than its most ardent friends had any reason to anticipate. Although extremely stringent in its provisions, and summary in its processes, it was received by the great majority of the people of this city and of the State, with approbation—and by all, with quiet acquiescence; and in this city, its vigorous execution has been attended with as much quiet as has been experienced in the execution of any other law upon the statute books. This law holds out no inducements to resist its provisions, but makes it decidedly for the interest of all to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to its requirements; and the result of it will be, that the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be used as a drink, will be entirely suppressed in this State.

The operation of the law in this city has effected a marked change for the better, in every department in which is under the care of the police. The night police has comparatively little or nothing to do; there are few or no street brawls, and it is very seldom that the police or watch are called upon to interfere in any quarrels or disturbances of any kind in shops or houses in any part of the city. Before the enactment of this law, scarcely a night passed over, without some disturbance of this description, and some times the police were called upon to quell many such disturbances in a single night.

At the commencement of the present year, scarcely a night passed over, without the committal to the watch house, of more or less intemperate persons; and sometimes many such were committed in a single night. The practice formerly was to commit no intoxicated persons who were quiet and able to get home. At present, the orders to the Police and Watch are, to arrest all persons found in the streets or other public places, either by night or by day, who exhibit unmistakable signs of intoxication; yet, with all this rigor, the arrests for this cause are very few—sometimes a week or more, and once a fortnight, having elapsed without any committal; and were it not for the low grog shops, kept secretly by foreigners, the committals to the watch house would not amount to one in a month, and this difficulty we hope to reme-

dy within the year. The watch-house is now used to keep seized liquors instead of drunkards—and through the waste ways of the back-up, condemned liquors are passed off into the common sewer, without having fulfilled their mission of ruin and death to our citizens.

I am assured by the members of the Police and Watch, that they now have little to do, while before the enactment of the law against tipping shops, their number was sufficient to preserve entirely the quiet and peace of the city from the numerous persons to be found in our streets at all times of the night, more or less excited by strong drink.

I am also informed, on sufficient authority, that religious meetings, held in the evening, formerly suffered serious disturbances and interruption from persons who would come there from oyster shops and drinking saloons, strongly excited by intoxicating liquors; but at present no trouble is experienced from the cause.

The operation of our Liquor Law has not yet had time to manifest its effects upon our Alma House establishment; yet, unmistakable indications are already observed of its final results in that direction.—There were in our Alma House, June 2, 1851, (the law was approved on that day,) 116 persons—on the first Monday of Aug. there were 85; and on the first Monday of Sept. 81. There were committed to that establishment by the Municipal Court, in June, July, and Aug. of 1850, 14 persons—by the Overseers in the same months, 11 persons; for the corresponding months of the present year, there were committed by the Court and Overseers respectively, two and six persons, making eight only, against twenty five for the same months of the last year. A considerable number of persons now remaining in the Alma House, are advanced in life, or imbecile, or otherwise incapable of taking care of themselves; but the most of them were brought upon the city for support through the direct or indirect influence of strong drink.

NEAL DOW, Mayor.

Newspapers.

The Springfield Intelligencer makes the following sensible remark:—"There is no occupation followed by any set of men, in which there is more lost, than that of a printer. This should induce those dealing with this class, who are amply able and are possessed of a heart, in the right place, to meet the liberal demand of the newspaper publisher."

Speaking of Temperance papers, the New York Organ says:—"Why not enable them, by sufficient and prompt patronage, to make all desired improvements, and thus increase their influence and efficiency, instead of wasting money and strength on new and doubtful enterprises? We have often felt surprised at the conduct of temperance men in respect to papers devoted to the cause. There is perhaps no other profession in which men who lay out their money and labor in trying to establish a paper, are so uncertain of support."

Arthur's Home Gazette, referring to the size and price of newspapers, uses the following expressive language:—"People are beginning to learn that a few inches more in the size of a paper and a few cents less in the whole year's subscription price, make rather a poor substitute for quality. The largest and cheapest is not always the best. In our observation, during the past few years, we have been surprised to notice how great a difference ten, twenty, or thirty cents in a year would make in the circulation of a family newspaper; the mere saving of a cent, or a half a cent per week, being inducement enough for a man to decide in favor of one every way inferior to another that relied on excellence rather than cheapness."

But, as we have said, people are beginning to get tired of these poor bargains, and to understand that, in newspapers as in other things, the best is really the cheapest. Size and price are not now matters of the first consideration, but excellence."—*Tennessee Organ.*

Agriculture.

Linseed as Food.

The only apparatus required is a Linseed-crusher, an iron copper, a hand cup, a stirrer, one or two half-hogsheds, two or three pails, and wooden rammer. These will cost about £12. Large coppers are found in convenient for stirring when compounds are

made with the meal of the Peas, Beans, &c. The sizes most in use contain from 30 to 40 gallons. Upon large farms it will be desirable to have two—one smaller than the other. The stirrer is an iron-ribbed spoon, fastened to a shaft of wood 4 feet long, and somewhat less than the handle of a pick. The rammer is 3 feet long, about 5 inches square at the bottom, and 2½ at the top; through which a pin 14 inches long is passed for the convenience with both hands; mine is nothing more than one end of a broken axle of a cart, with a stick thrust through the inch-pin hole. I commenced winter grazing this year upon white Turnips grown after Flax, the tops of which, being extremely luxuriant, are cut with Pea-straw into chaff, compounded with Linseed meal, and given to my bullocks according to the following plan.—Upon every six pails of boiling water, one of finely crushed Linseed meal is sprinkled by the hand of one person, while another rapidly stirs it round. In five minutes, the mucilage been formed, a half-hoghead is placed close to the copper, and a bushel of the cut Turnip-tops and straw put in; 2 or 3 hand-cups full of the mucilage are then poured upon it, and stirred in with a common muck-fork. Another bushel of the Turnip-tops, chaff, &c., is next added, and two or three cups of the jelly, as before, all of which is then expeditiously stirred and worked together with the fork and rammer; it is afterwards pressed down as firmly as the nature of the mixture will allow, with the latter instrument, which completes the first layer. Another bushel of the Pea-straw, chaff, &c., is thrown into the tub, the mucilage poured upon it as before, and so on till the copper is emptied. The contents of the tub are lastly smoothed over with a trowel, covered down, and in two or three hours the straw having absorbed the mucilage, will also, with the Turnip-tops have become partially cooked. The compound is then usually given to the cattle, but sometimes is allowed to remain till cold. The bullocks, however, prefer it warm, but whether hot or cold, they devour it with avidity. The cost for Linseed, according to the above rate of feeding, is 2s. 3d. per week. It will be seen that the real fattening properties of the above compound centre in the Linseed; and that, in order to produce a greater or less effect, it is only necessary to regulate the quantity of that important ingredient. Also, that Wheat, Oat, and Barley straw, or Bean stalks, may be used either with or without Turnip-tops, according to circumstances; nothing more being required than fibrous matter to act as a vehicle for conveying Linseed to the stomach of the animal, and for conveying it the mouth for rumination. Unfortunately for the extension of my plans, few really practical agriculturists are disposed to promote their own individual success. I submit, however, an extract from the letter of a gentleman in Essex, with whose large and philanthropic views I have long been acquainted, and who will rejoice if the simple relation of his own experience should in any way be rendered serviceable to his country:—"My Flax-crop was pronounced by the Belgian agent, at Ipswich, to be as fine as any he had ever seen. It was nearly 4 feet high, very thick in the ground, and perfectly free from weeds. The expense for harvesting my crop was under 20s. per acre. I have laid 10 acres in a hove and stacked 3. For the want of water I was not enabled to steep any; and shall not now make the attempt till the spring. My experiments with compound last year were satisfactory. I am now feeding 14 horses and colts with straw and hay compound. My plan is, to 8 bushels of cut hay, and 8 bushels of Wheat chaff, are add 4 28lbs. of crushed Linseed boiled in 18 parts of water. I give the horses this quantity at night in the yard. In addition, they have one pint of Pea-meal per day, and one hundred weight of straw per week. The boiling Linseed is poured upon the chaff, and both are thoroughly mixed together. I intend giving my young stock 1½ lbs. of Linseed meal with a bushel of chaff daily; my cows the same."—*James Barker, Stourhall, Ramsey, near Harwich.* A bushel of good Linseed at 5s. 6d., weighing 48 lbs. if properly formed into compound with three-fourths the weight of Bean, Pea, or ordinary Wheat meal, and a little more than double the weight of the whole in water, will cost about 22 15s. per ton.—*John Warner, in the Farmer's Journal.*

[FOR THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.]

The late Wm. Booth.

This veteran in the ranks of the cold water army is no more—saved from that sin to which so many in the British Army are addicted,—the cursed habit of intemperance,—he devoted himself, body and mind, to benefit his fellow-men; and, whenever an inebriate came under his notice, the sin was pointed out, and the remedy offered; and not a few in Quebec and its neighborhood rejoice in the liberty which they feel from the thralldom of rum, in which they were bound, and from which the venerable deceased was, under God, the honored instrument of liberating them.

Two circumstances strike the mind of the writer at this moment, which will be briefly related; and none who heard the statements made occasionally, as opportunity presented itself, and circumstances appeared to warrant the recital, can forget the deep feeling which he exhibited in referring to them. The first was on board a transport vessel, returning home after a season of active service: a comrade, a perfectly sober man, became very sick. Mr. B. tendered his services to prepare something that would do him good: the good thing prepared was a glass of hot toddy, well sweetened, and made as nice as toddy could be made. Once tasted, the first glass was not sufficient, a second, and a third must follow. The sea sickness gave way, but the taste for strong drink was formed, and the drunkard was made. Oh! with what feeling were the circumstances related, and protestations made that no such results were ever even dreamt of, and that the first offer of the glass was made out of friendship for his sick comrade. What a lesson for an enlightened mind.

The other circumstance has reference to his transfer from the ranks of the tippler, and his adoption of total abstinence principles and practice:

Returning home one day, and having during his absence taken "a little drop in moderation," he met near his dwelling a man, who he concluded had drunk considerably more than he ought, in fact very drunk. He stopped, and looked at the horrid picture. At that instant the thought struck him that he must frequently have been as bad, and if so, how frequently he must have exposed himself to the derision and ridicule of his fellow men. He then and there determined to drink no more intoxicating drinks; and to that determination, he strictly adhered to the end of his days.

This was some time previous to the existence of any Temperance Society in Quebec.

From the moment of his giving up the cup, he began to preach total abstinence. His first effort, and that a successful one, (on the very day, and at the very time that he renounced strong drinks) being to prevent a moderate drinker going into a grog-shop for his afternoon glass.—And so he continued, instant in season and out of season, ever ready to lend a hand in helping forward the great moral reform, in which he was so heartily engaged.

Mr. Booth was President of the Young Men's Total Abstinence Society, during the whole period of its existence, and took a leading part in the revival of the cause of total abstinence in Quebec, a few years ago, when the "Union" Total Abstinence Society was formed, and of which he was the President at the time of his decease. He was among the first in promoting the formation of a Division of "Sons of Temperance" in Quebec, and was its first W.P. In this institution he felt a peculiar interest, and the last time but one that he was from home found him in the Division room.

The Church has, by his removal, lost a useful and zealous member; the Temperance movement, an active promoter of its interests; and the city a valuable member of society. He bore a

good name, and that name follows him; he will be long remembered.

It will be gratifying to all who knew him, to learn that it is contemplated to raise a monument to his memory; the several temperance institutions in Quebec having jointly taken up the matter, and it is hoped that ere long a memorial worthy of the man will grace the beautiful spot which contains what of him was most

"The memory of the just is blessed."

PHILO.

Quebec, 10th Sept. 1851.

Portly.**Spirituos Liquor vs. Water.**

(From the New York Reformer)

Would the wild mountain bird
Stoop to its wing
Over a wine-stream
To carol and sing?

Would the bright butterfly
Taste of the dew,
That was mingled with wine?
Thought of roseate hue?

Would the wild antelope
Bound to the brink,
And crouch on its bosom
Of whisky to drink?

Would a streamlet of brandy
Roll over the shells,
With gushing of music
Like silvery bells?

Would it over the peddles
So merrily dance?
Could it o'er in the sunbeams
So sparkle and glance?

Would a languishing flower
Defile its sweet lips,
With dye stuffs and drugs
Which man greedily sips?

The trees ere they drank
Of the poison would die,
Though their withering branches
Might murmur and sigh.

The winds would their requiem
Mournfully sing,
And weep for the sorrows
Which spirits can bring.

Should a dog even lap
Of a pool of small beer,
We should say he was crazy
And shun him for fear.

The fly that would skip
O'er a cider-filled pool,
All sensible flies
Would denominate fool.

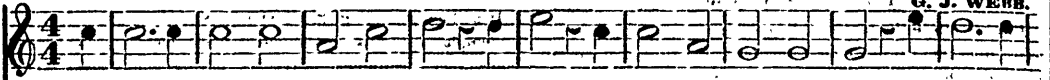
Then man wilt thou put
The dark draught to thy lip?
Of the Old Serpent's venom
Why eagerly sip?

'Tis madness to taste!
Its workings how dire!
'Twill burn in your bosom
To withering fire.

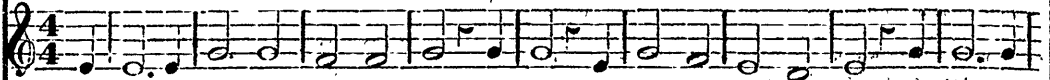
Eschew it forever
And drink of the showers,
For they fall on your lips
As they fall on the flowers.

THE TEMPERANCE SUN.

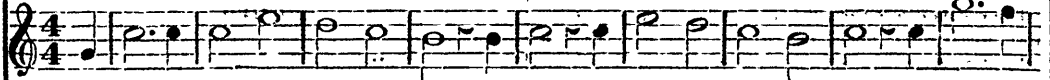
G. J. WEBB.



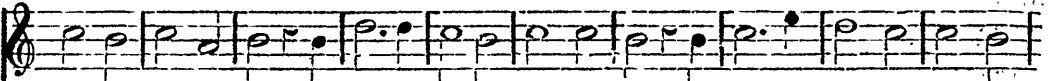
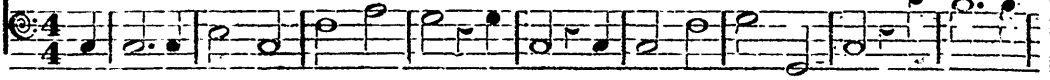
1. O see the love - ly Temp'-rance Sun, His high, his heav'n ly path-way run! O see the



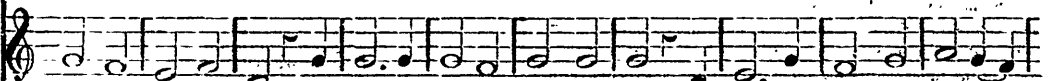
2. A sea of fire, he sails on high; Sheds light, and warmth o'er earth and sky, A sea of



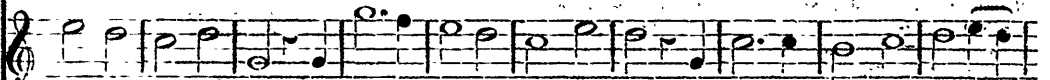
3. Thus, day by day, a - gain he'll rise, And walk in glo - ry through the skies, Thus, day by



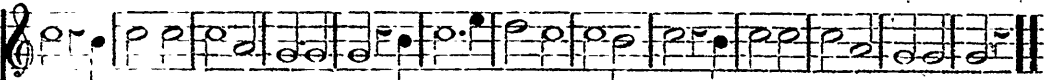
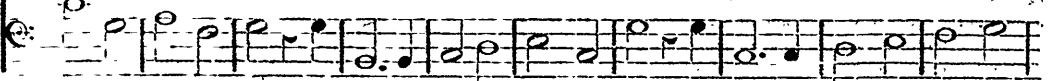
love - ly Temp'-rance Sun, His high his heav'n ly path - way run! What bids him leave so fresh and



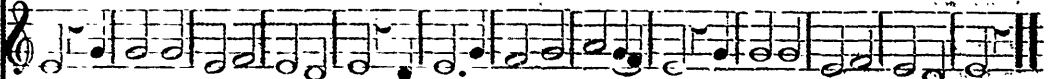
fire, he sails on high; Sheds light and warmth o'er earth and sky, And nev - er tires nor sinks to



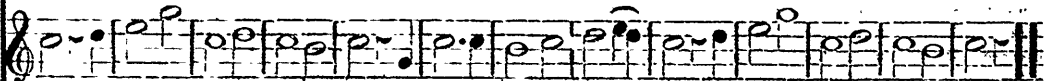
day a - gain he'll rise And walk in glo - ry through the skies; From morn to night, from shore to



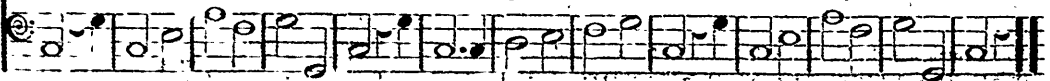
bright, His east-ern throne of morn-ing light? What bids him leave so fresh and bright, His east-ern throne of morn-ing light?



rest, Till fill'd with joy is ev'-ry breast, And nev-er tires nor sin's a rest, Till fill'd with joy is ev'-ry breast.



shore, He'll rise to bless till time is o'er. From morn to night, from shore to shore He'll rise to bless, till time is o'er.



Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 15, 1851.

The Methodists and General Cary.

Any thing which affects the character and reputation of the Methodist body in any part of the world, will be interesting to Methodists in any other part; and, not without interest, we suppose, to other bodies of Christians. About one hundred years ago, John and Charles Wesley issued what is called the "Rule of the Society of the people called Methodists." We quote from an authorized copy the following prohibitory rule, "Drunkenness: buying or selling spirituous liquors, or drinking them, unless in cases of extreme necessity." Had this rule been fairly carried out according to the spirit and intention of the Wesleys, the vast Methodist body would have been stronger and purer than it is, and for a century past would have lifted up a warning, practical voice against the invasions of an insidious foe. We do not mean to intimate that Methodism has been worse than other forms in the Christian support given to the traffic in rum; but, with such a rule, we maintain that no Church can have been quite as inconsistent. Just in proportion as the traffic has been tolerated and liquor used by the administrators of Methodist law: just in the same proportion is that church inconsistent. That is, if the law, as given above, is to be honestly and grammatically interpreted. Into the discussion of this question we have no desire to enter. We have Canadian facts of a painful nature, which we could declare, but we have "kept silence" and, as we have no talent for sarcasm, the pious rum-seller has enjoyed sweet seasons of money-making at the hazard of sending the soul of his brother to hell. Generally speaking, the Methodists of the United States have purified themselves from the abomination. The "original rule," which by some means had been strongly modified, was a few years ago restored in its purity by order of the General Conference, and now it is decided that a seller or a drinker of spirituous liquor cannot be a Methodist. It was, we confess, with some surprise that we read General Cary's address, as delivered at the Saratoga Convention, in which the Methodist distiller, near Cincinnati, came in for so liberal a share of the witty General's pointed irony. Our knowledge of the Methodist law and its application in the United States, as gathered from the Methodist papers, led us to doubt the charge. So we laid it up and waded. The simple fact alleged by General Cary was this, omitting all sarcasm, "One Methodist owns a distillery which turns out forty barrels a-day." At once, as though the allegation was startling and reproachful, and false or doubtful, (a circumstance quite note-worthy, as demonstrating that the crime is uncommon among the Methodists in the United States,) a gentleman, a minister, we suppose, sends a communication to the *Canada Christian Advocate and Journal*, and casting an enquiring glance towards the West, asks, "Is it true?" We looked for an answer: It is given by the *Western Christian Advocate*. That paper says:—"We are mortified to be compelled to admit that there is some foundation for these remarks of General Cary. We understand that there is a distiller conducting a large business who yet retains his membership in the Church. We hope, for the credit of the Church that there is but one." It appears further that an effort had been made to "put away" this distilling broker, but that the committee of investigation had refused to find him guilty, after the delinquent himself had declined to "withdraw," which he was invited to do. The editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*,

says, "that such a state of things can continue is utterly impossible." The reproach may be borne for a season, but it will be wiped away. And so it ought to be, from every branch of Methodism, and from every section of the Christian Church.

But now comes a letter from General Cary himself, who is, we believe, a member of a Presbyterian Church. He addresses the *Western Christian Advocate*, and to give a complete view of the question, we shall quote as follows:—"So far from speaking of the *Methodist distillery* by way of reproach to that body of Christians, I alluded to it as a solitary case, and publicly avowed—what I know to be true—that the Methodist Church had taken and maintained a higher position against this immorality of the liquor manufacture and traffic than any other church in the land. I also stated, in the connexion, that I knew a Presbyterian minister, who had three distilleries under his pastoral care, &c. "Far was it from my mind to speak reproachfully of any branch of the Christian Church, and more especially that branch that has done, and is doing more than any other to carry forward the blessed temperance reform." For ourselves, we are glad of this little stirring up of the Churches, and rejoice over the manly Christian way with which General Cary has treated the Methodist case. In Upper Canada the Methodist ministers generally are taking an interest in the Temperance reformation, and we know many of them are associated with the "Sons" or with the "Knights" or Reclaimers. There are some worthy and efficient conductors in Lower Canada, but if we are not mistaken, there are yet rum-selling class leaders, notwithstanding the law we have quoted, and the worthy example of the Church in the United States. If this diabolical business of liquor making and selling must yet be tolerated, as Christians we have a right to demand that it shall not be conducted in the garb of sanctity, and if religious men will engage in it, they must make up their minds to be considered either shamefully ignorant, or abominably hypocritical.

Hartley Coleridge.

The aberrations of genius have long ago been proverbial. Unfortunately they have often been spoken or written of as though there was a necessary connection between extraordinary natural endowments and moral delinquency. Hence the offences against morality committed by men of genius have been strangely extenuated, until their vices have been made to symbolize a mystic virtue, and dazzle and deceive the ignorant and vain. To a sober mind influenced by religious truth, it is always grievous to behold the mind debased by sin, and grovelling in sensual indulgence. But it is specially painful to witness the fall of greatness, or to observe the ineffectual attempts of gigantic minds to free themselves from the thralldom of pernicious habits. The genius and partially developed power of Hartley Coleridge have been recently brought before us, by the publication of his life and works, prepared by his brother, Mr. Derwent Coleridge. The *Edinburgh Review* has an extended notice of the volumes, and other periodicals have professed to do justice to his character and talents. We design to occupy a little space in reference to this fallen star, not to magnify his faults, but to present to the intelligent and gifted a not unnecessary warning against the seductions of habit, and the false glare of baneful customs prevalent in what is called refined society.

Hartley Coleridge, the son of S. T. Coleridge, was born in 1796. His extreme nervous temperament was seen in early life. At school he never much associated with other boys, and is represented as being morbidly shy. He evinced great power

of mind and memory, and gave unmistakable evidence of genius. Before he went to Oxford, as his brother states, a "certain infirmity of will, the specific evil of his life, had already shown itself." He was excessively nervous and subject to paroxysms of rage; "he yielded, as it were, unconsciously to slight temptations," and was not himself "without forebodings" of future evil things. Oxford at that time was not a likely place to discipline a mind and regulate the workings of a morbid intellect such as Hartley Coleridge possessed. We fear his early social training predisposed him to indulgence, and his Oxford associations were not calculated to restrain or modify his sad infirmities. He says in one of his letters to his brother—"With few habits but those of negligence and self-indulgence * * * * I was set among men, mostly irregular and in some instances vicious." A dreadful school for such a man. But it appears he was not idle, nor was he unsuccessful,—he obtained a fellowship at Oriel with high distinction, his superiority not admitting of a doubt." His biographer says,—A proud and happy day was it for me, and for us all, when these tidings reached us. Obviously unfit for the ordinary walks of professional life, he had earned for himself an honorable independence, and had found, as it seemed, a position in which he could exert his peculiar talents to advantage. But a sad reverse was at hand. * * * At the close of his probationary year he was judged to have forfeited his Oriel fellowship, on the ground, mainly, of intemperance. Great efforts were made to reverse this decision. * * * A life singularly blameless in all other respects, dispositions the most amiable, principles and intentions the most upright and honorable, might be pleaded as a counterpoise in the opposite scale. It was to no purpose. The sentence might be considered severe; it could not be said to be unjust; and alas! my poor brother did not take the only course which could have discredited the verdict of his judges. The infirmity which was thus heavily visited was not subsequently overcome."

Intemperance was his ruin. How many noble monuments of mental greatness would have immortalized the name of Hartley Coleridge, but for this, none can tell. From the period when Oxford cast out the son, whose vices she had fostered, not restrained, and whose genius she had perverted not developed, he became a wanderer, unsettled—a writer for Magazines, chiefly for Blackwood—a schoolmaster—the worst and most vexatious calling he could have followed, considering his morbid imaginations and keen sensitiveness,—formed a literary engagement with a publisher at Leeds—brought out a large octavo volume of 632 pages; and then, through the failure of the publisher, returned to Grassmere. "His latter years glided away almost without incident; they were spent in the 'Nab Cottage,' on the banks of Kydal Water." "His health had been usually strong, but a sudden fit of bronchitis was sufficient to slit the thin span of life." To our mind the account of his death is most affecting. Notwithstanding his errors and vices he is said to have been a daily reader of the Bible. When sickness came he suffered with patience, and passed his time in religious exercises. He received the Holy Communion, and in thirteen days from the time when he was taken ill, his spirit passed away. What might he not have been? Some of his sonnets will compare with any thing of the kind in the English language, for "comprehensiveness, sweetness, and ideal beauty. Gladly would we give specimens, but fear to choose. Yet, take the following sonnet:—

"Oh! my dear mother, art thou still awake?
Or art thou sleeping on thy Maker's arm,—
Waiting in slumber for the shrill alarm,
Ordained to give the world's soul shake?"

Art thou with "interlimar night," opaque
Clad like a worm while waiting for its wings;
Or doth the shadow of departed things
Dwell on thy soul as on a breezeless lake?
Oh! would that I could see thee in thy heaven
For one brief hour, and know I was forgiven
For all the pain, and doubt, and rankling shame
Which I have caused to make thee weep or sigh.
Rootless the wish! for where thou art on high,
Sin casts no shadow—sorrow hath no name."

We must lament his early social discipline, or rather neglect of discipline; but for this, his sad infirmity of will, might not have been developed, and could not have been exposed to sensual temptations. He was singularly gifted, and singularly circumstanced. Had he never tasted the beverage that stimulates, he might, by heavenly hope, have persevered in paths of goodness, and lived to bless the world even yet. His life and works impart a moral lesson: instead of magnifying or extenuating his failings, let them be avoided, and let him who is conscious of "infirmity of will" remember, that indulgence only renders it weaker. Resist the first beginnings of evil—"My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not," and let parents be careful to abstain from every appearance of evil, and place no temptations to sin in the way of their children.

J. B. Gough.

Since our last Mr. Gough has come, and is already off on his errand of mercy, to other parts of the province. His stay has been but short, but most effective; the recollection of last year's visit is still fresh in our minds; and, we have no doubt, that the remembrance of this year's visit, having made a deeper impression, will remain even a longer and a stronger hold upon the minds of all who were privileged to hear him. The following from the *Montreal Witness*, of the 6th inst., is so well expressed and so much in unison with our own feelings, we make no apology for introducing them here:—

Mr. Gough's lectures have been the chief subject of interest in the city last week. His burning eloquence has been poured forth night after night, to crowded audiences, which hung with almost breathless attention on his lips; and the lofty thoughts and elevated morality which eminently characterize his addresses, can not fail to be of great benefit in many other ways, besides promoting the temperance cause. The dignity and glory of sanctified and virtuous manhood, is the theme on which he peculiarly delights to dwell; and the unutterable meanness, folly and guilt of degrading that manhood by the use of stimulants, is the subject of his most withering and scathing rebukes. His argument on the guilt of being drunk once, was one of the most conclusive we ever heard, and should be spread before all young men; and his argument on the influence of women, should be carefully considered by that sex. The noble conduct of the Methodist Church in Cincinnati, which he mentioned, has been the topic of general conversation since. That church, the largest in the place, was not only granted freely for a series of lectures by him, but lighted, swept, etc., without charge; whilst the same building was refused to Barnum for Jenny Lind to sing in, though he offered \$5,000 for the use of it for five nights. Here was the exercise of principle, and it was rewarded by such meetings as Mr. Gough had never witnessed before. One of these meetings consisted of 250 young men, about 700 of whom signed the temperance pledge; another was exclusively ladies, who were also induced to engage heartily in the cause; and, altogether, the influence of these meetings was so great as effectually to turn the tide of public sentiment in that city, with respect to the use and sale of intoxicating drinks—and to assist materially the adoption of the temperance principle in the new constitution of Ohio. Mr. Gough mentioned an ingenious and unostentatious method adopted by the young ladies of Cincinnati and other Western cities, to define their position in the temperance cause. They asked Mr. Gough or some other temperance advocate, to write a pledge in

their albums, each signing it herself—an announcement which all interested were likely soon to discover. Mr. Gough's lectures in Montreal have been productive, we believe, of a vast amount of good, and it is with great satisfaction that we perceive they are to be continued for three nights longer. Let all who have been bitten by the serpent intemperance, use all the means in their power to obtain a cure, and the most likely means we can point out, is to attend Mr. Gough's lectures, and listen to him as for life and death.

On the afternoon previous to Mr. Gough's departure, a deputation from the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society waited upon him, and presented the following address:—

To John B. Gough, Esq.—Dear Sir,—We thank you in the name of the Montreal Temperance Society, for your zealous and successful labors in the Temperance cause in this city. Though the truth is powerful, it prevails, under ordinary circumstances, but slowly against appetite, habit, and fashion; but when brought out with the clearness of a sunbeam, and enforced with the irresistible energy of eloquence, it must, and does prevail rapidly.—You, Sir, have now for the second time given the truth respecting the sale and use of intoxicating drinks this impetus in our midst, an impetus which cannot fail to carry joy and peace into many a family, and materially to diminish that intemperance, which most interferes with all the best interests of the community.

Nor are the beneficial effects of your labors confined to the Temperance cause. The high standard of manhood and womanhood which you delighted to portray before your auditors—the conscientiousness, self-denial and benevolence on which you delighted to dwell—and the boundless results which you show are to be attained through faith, zeal, and perseverance, cannot fail to prove beneficial to every good effort amongst us, whilst your withering rebukes of all that is mean, selfish, deceitful, or cowardly, most correspondingly repress other vices of the community besides intemperance.

Accept then, Sir, our reiterated and hearty thanks, and a most cordial invitation to revisit Canada, and especially Montreal, as speedily as your other duties will permit.

We cannot, however, close this farewell address, without recording our earnest wish that the parent country should benefit by your labors, as Canada is now doing. The present state of public opinion in Britain is eminently favorable to every good thing coming from the United States, and the Temperance cause promoted in your truthful, forcible, and winning manner, would, we think, obtain triumphs in England and Scotland such as has scarcely yet been hoped for, and obtain attention in many influential circles which it has never yet reached. Praying you, therefore, earnestly to consider the claims of the land of our fathers, which has the additional claim of being your native land, we again bid you farewell.

We are, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

JOHN DOUGALL, President.

J. C. BECKETT, Cor. Secy.

To the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society.

GENTLEMEN,—

In replying to the address you have just presented me, I can only express my grateful sense of the cordial co-operation with which you have sustained me, in my public labor in your city, and my warmest thanks for the interest and confidence you have manifested in me, and the cause I am called to advocate.

Your kind addresses will be gathered among my treasures at home, to be remembered with gratitude and pleasure in some

hour of darkness and disappointment, and will give me at such times, hope and courage for what is before me.

I take leave of the members of your Committee, with regret that my pleasant connection with them is so soon to close, and with my sincere wishes that by the blessing of God, whose guidance they have so often sought together,—a long and strong life may be granted to the efficient society they represent.

Should I ever be permitted to visit my native land, it will not be the least of the gratification I shall derive from it, that I am followed by the interest and good wishes of Montreal friends.

Again wishing you abundant success, in promoting the great cause in which we are mutually engaged,

I am, gentlemen,

Most respectfully, yours,

JOHN B. GOUGH.

We cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without acknowledging on our own account the pleasure and profit we have derived during the short visit that Mr. Gough has been enabled to make to Montreal on the present occasion. Before we had the pleasure of knowing Mr. G. personally, we had our expectations raised to a high pitch, both as regards his ability as a lecturer, and his own personal worth; but we are happy to have it to say, that the better we know him the more we esteem him, both as an eloquent powerful temperance lecturer, and a consistent christian. We hope he will be long spared to advocate this cause,—a cause which is so closely connected with the best interests of our race, both for time and eternity, and one in which he personally feels such a deep interest. We hope steps will be immediately taken to enable the friends of this cause in the mother country to benefit by his labors. There, his labors are much wanted, and, we have no doubt, would be fully appreciated.

Rum and the Gallows.

It is not the first time that these things have stood together as cause and effect. Another victim has fallen under the law's dread penalty. Aaron B. Stookey in March last murdered Zeddy Moore at the Five Points, New York. Stookey was arrested for the offence and convicted. On the 19th ult. he expired his crime on the gallows in the City Prison gaol, New York. After the fatal noose was adjusted, the Sheriff gave the culprit an opportunity of addressing the company present. He did so in nearly the following words:—

"My dear fellow creatures, I am here before you to die, and hope to go before my God in a few moments. I am sorry to have to tell you to beware of rum—beware of it—beware of rum—never touch nor handle it, nor let it near you. I am sorry to say I am under the gallows, and I hope God will have mercy on my soul—that is all the hope I have got in this world and I pray God will look down on me and receive my soul."

The body was suspended half an hour, and life being then pronounced extinct by the attending surgeons, it was cut down, placed in a neat coffin, and given to his friends.

Two other murderers have been convicted recently in New York city, Michael Mulvey for the murder of Charles Beckman in a Bar-room near the Five Points, and James Sullivan, who stabbed Edward Smith in Cliff Street, on the 10th of August last. One of these last is recommended to mercy, but both may be hanged. And yet the city authorities continue to license the sale of liquor. If we mistake not, six or eight murders have been committed in New York within a year. The list of other attendant evils of the rum traffic cannot be given—not even imagined. When will this abomination cease? How long, Lord, how long! ere this great legalized iniquity shall be doomed?

Thus had we written when the *New York Organ* came to hand, and we cannot omit a part of the forcible paragraph of our associate respecting Stookey's case, and the relative condition of the law. *The Organ* says:—

But there is one thought which must have obtruded itself upon some minds near that gallows. It is this: The law held the intoxicating cup to Stookey's lips and bade him drink. The law of New York told Stookey that rum was a good thing, a useful thing—it assured him that it was right and proper for the State to license men to furnish this fiery beverage, mixed though it might be with blood and tears and murder, and what wonder if Stookey took the cup thus legally proffered—thus tendered by the majesty of the State. He drank—and as a consequence, murdered his fellow. And now the State comes forward with its sheriff and hangman and says: you must pay with your life for the consequences of drinking the cup we gave you. What had, unpardonable, absurd wickedness on the part of the State. When will our legislators awake to the claims of reason, common sense, and humanity.

Our cities in Canada are augmenting their population. If rum is dealt out by "law officers of the crown," as we may now call rum-sellers, we shall have enough of hanging in a few years.—Murders will increase, and crime of every kind. We have said above there were six or eight murders in New York within a year. We always like to speak within bounds when the exact fact is not before us. Do you ask, reader how the case stands? We will tell you. *The N. Y. Journal of Commerce* says, "Since the 1st of January last, in this city alone, there have been sixteen trials for murder!"

Short Petitions.

A change is coming over us in reference to the literature of petitioning legislative bodies. It is beginning to be understood that an irregular traffic cannot be regulated. Formerly petitions contained more or less of argument, suggestions of detail, and recommendations of change here and modifications there. All right in their way, but not comprehending the right idea. The traffic for purposes of beverage is an iniquity which must receive no legal sanction or protection. We are coming to this—we must come to this—in Canada. The Saratoga dogs are before our readers. The National Temperance Society of the United States has just held its fourth quarterly meeting. We subjoin an account thereof from the *N. Y. Tribune*, and recommend the petition as a model petition for all the friends of the Temperance movement in all parts of the world. *The Tribune* says:—

The fourth Quarterly Meeting of the National Temperance Society was held on Monday evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, and seldom or never has that house been filled with a larger or more gratified audience. The President, John Falconer, Esq., in the chair. Rev. C. J. Warren, Secretary of the Society, read a brief report of the operations of the Society, and of the Industrial Home, after which Judge E. Fitch Smith made a very able address, in which the legal argument was admirably and forcibly presented. Rev. S. A. Corey then followed in an address, which was full of sound reasoning, striking fact, and forcible illustration. A series of resolutions was adopted, closing with the following:

Resolved, That the following petition be offered to the people of this city, and of this State, and that they be requested to circulate it as widely and speedily as possible for signature.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

The subscribers, citizens of the city of New York respectfully petition your Honorable Body to enact a law that shall, with suitable and sufficient penalties, entirely prohibit the *Sale of Intoxicating Liquors*, to be used as a *Beverage*; and that shall authorize and require the proper officers of the law to seize and destroy all such liquors as shall, by any competent tribunal, be adjudged to have been kept for the purpose of being sold in violation of law.

Small Streams from Temperance Springs.

Our small streams this issue cannot be accompanied with much from our own spring. We should be glad if we had space for a few remarks on the following valuable article from the *N. Y. Organ*, but can only commend them to the serious perusal of our readers. The article is headed—"Be resolute, be strong," and thus proceeds:—

We cannot too highly estimate the value and importance of strong and heroic principles enshrined in the breast, and ready to act promptly and vigorously in presence of temptation and difficulty. It will not do merely to possess an amiable inclination to the right and the good which can be drawn into activity by favoring circumstances. We must have a spirit of resolute determination to be and to do right in spite of opposing influences and unfavorable circumstances. To a right spirit the only effect of hindrances and opposition is to invigorate and render it more determined—there is a stern joy in conflicting with and overcoming them, and the very act of treading them beneath its feet is a bracing, strengthening movement.

The ruinous influence of temptation and difficulty upon weak, well-meaning young persons, in our cities and large towns, is mournful to contemplate. The very amiability and pliancy of character which belongs to them, and which among virtuous associates would dispose them to virtue, only facilitates their downfall among the vicious. It is their nature to yield to the dominant impress on, to conform to the prevailing type of character, and almost without a struggle they fall in with the stream. Multitudes of youth brought up in pious homes, with an inclination to sober and exemplary courses of conduct, but with no resolute, indomitable purpose to rise above the vices and follies of the times—these are just the material upon which corrupt society operates with power, and drags to its own base level.

We earnestly warn the young, male and female, who may be about casting their lot in our cities, to examine carefully into the moral capital they are able to bring with them. We tell them it is not enough that they be amiable, well disposed, free from vicious habits and tastes. They must bring with them a strong, fixed purpose to fight to the death, if need be, against every foe to moral excellence and purity, and a lofty determination to make even the obstacles to virtue indirectly subservient to the vigor, growth and perfection of their character. You can take no lower ground with safety or credit to yourselves. The bad influences which will surround you, will mark you for their victims if they see in you anything short of moral heroism and invincible determination to choose and pursue the right, though opposed by a world in arms. We can give no better conclusion than Coleridge's fine illustration:

O young man, always strive! thou to be great
By thine own act—yet art thou never great
But by the inspiration of great passion.
The whirl-blast comes, the desert sands rise up
And shape themselves: from earth to heaven they stand,
As though they were the pillars of a temple,
Built by Omnipotence in its own honor!
But the blast pauses, and the shaping spirit
Is fled, the mighty columns were but sand,
And lazy snakes trail o'er the level ruins!
—*N. Y. Observer.*

A correspondent of the *N. E. Diadem*, who dates from Mapleville, and signs "Horace" to his letter, begins with the Scriptural aphorism that "Great men are not always wise" and then dilates on the evil example of men in high places. The communication is sound, and well worthy a place here. It commences with a quotation from Shakespeare and will be found profitable if perused in a right spirit.

"To be now a sensible man, by and by a fool, and presently a beast! O strange! Every inordinate cup is unblest, and the ingredient is a devil!"—*Shakespeare.*

Conveying the other day with a dealer in poison, he remarked in his endeavor to justify the practice of dram-drinking, "The greatest men of this or any other country drink." It was too true. I could point him to great men, giant minds, moral heroes who spurned the unblest cup, yet he could name one and another, exalted to high places by the free will of a free people,

whose example strengthens the hands of the drunkard and his adherents. The wine-bibbing habits of the basest minds of America, are quoted to palliate the course of inebriates. I call the great Webster the noblest mind, but I do not forget that while he wallows in the mire of sensuality, he may have the grossest soul. Oh! it is not a sad sight to see men in lower circles, led away by the example of those who should teach them better, and blinded to the sin by the station of the sinning example, go staggering to the footsteps of their drunken predecessors? If those whose lot it is to stand in high places exemplified the virtue of Temperance as some worthy ones do, how long would it be ere public opinion would have thrown a secure shield around our sons and daughters? If only the vice and low went in the band, "on whose escutcheon shame is burned in letters of a vindictive fire," with less than the Mosaic law, we might soon controul the evil.

Do men whose minds may leave their impress on their age, need the stimulating influence of wine to aid their thoughts?—Nay; far more than the eagle eye of clearer reason, they need the control of sober sentiments, for who is safe when the trembling hand of the intemperate is laid upon the helm of the ship of State, or when those voices that speak for reform, babble with the foolishness of strong drink? The enlightened sense of this nation will demand purer men for rulers and representatives, and in this matter, friends of a change please remember each one can do a little, and let no one neglect to cast his mite into the treasury, whose accumulated riches shall ransom our land from the approach of having men in office, whom the rammers quote as on their side.

"Horace" says above, "the enlightened sense of the nation will demand purer men for rulers and representatives."—A great desideratum in Canada, and as we are on the eye of a general election, we think the following brief paragraph from the *Recherches* and *Washingtonians* of Albany will not be considered inappropriate. It is time for us to turn our attention to the polls and take our stand upon the *Saratoga platform*. "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow"—Abolish the traffic.

* Election day is at hand. If you intend to go party at all events, attend your primary meetings and see that your party no more the right kind of men. If temperance men would see to the they might, in a majority of cases, in both parties get such men nominated as they could support without risking their conscience stretch like India rubber. We often see instances where honest men ought to blush (a little at least) to follow their party as they do, when it offers men for their support whose known intemperate habits and whose examples are a disgrace to human nature. We wish a better law upon the subject of license, and how can we expect it if we never meet it after election. Surely if we do not send men to the Legislature who are favorable to such a change as we like, we can not expect that it will be done. Unless we are much mistaken, the public mind is undergoing a great alteration. We every day hear men say, "I have done voting entirely and exclusively with party, unless my party shall give me the right kind of men to vote for. I will vote for drunkards and rum-sellers no longer." If parties do not put the right kind of men in nomination, vote independently; get up a ticket of your own."

Anniversaries, Demonstrations, &c

Barre C. W. Respecting the demonstration of the Sons, which took place at Barre, we give the following paragraph from the *Watchman* of September 29th.

"The Sons of Temperance of Barre Division gave a splendid demonstration on the 17th inst. The Ladies of that rising Town presented a beautiful Banner to the Division. It appears that the Bradford Division chartered the Steamer *Beaver*; and a considerable number of Sons, belonging to Bradford, Innesfil, Sharon, and Holland Landing Divisions, attended the Barre demonstration. We regret to learn that dancing was allowed on board the Steamer the same, however, has been done in other instances, and we do not know whether the Committee had the necessary control of the boat to prevent this evil. At all events, as the subject of Dancing in connection with the movements of the Sons will obtain some attention at an early day, we defer for the present any farther comment."

Danville, C. E. The tent of the Canada East Tribe of Rechabites, situated at this pleasant village, held a joyous Pic Nic on Thursday, the 18th September. The day was fine, the preparations worthy of the Rechabites, and the well arranged tables loaded with excellent edibles and good water. The Rev. Mr. Parker presided, and gave a very suitable opening address. The Rev. Mr. Scott of Melbourn, delivered one of his argumentative and impulsive lectures. Dr. Alcorn of Lennoxville followed; and gave a very sensible speech. The meeting closed about 4 P.M. All seemed satisfied, and it is hoped the temperance cause there will prosper. We understand there is great need of a reform along the valley of the St. Francis, including Shipton, Melbourn, Durham, Kingsley, Windsor and Brimpton.—Drunkennes fearfully prevails, while rich men are striving to make themselves richer, by robbing the railway laborer of hard earned wages. Oh avarice! what hast thou done, Rechabites, arise, and attack those strongholds of Satan.

Georgetown C. W. The *Geulph Herald* contains an account of the meeting held in this place, on the 25th September. It appears to have been a joint meeting of the Old Temperance Society and the Sons, thus uniting their forces to raise a Hall for lecturing, and other moral purposes. Hamilton Kirk, Esq., took the chair; several Revd. gentlemen addressed the meeting; refreshments were served in beautiful style; the choir enlivened the meeting with good singing, and on the following evening, the Rev. Mr. Braine delivered a Temperance Sermon.

London C. W. The Knights, of whom we spoke in our last, their first public demonstration, on Wednesday, 26th ult. The Editor of the *Middlesex Prototype* was not there, but was able to furnish the following particulars:

The proceedings opened with prayer, the Rev. Mr. Pollard officiating, after which, D. J. Hughes, Esq., delivered a most interesting speech, giving a history of the rise and progress of the different temperance associations now in existence. Mr. Hughes wished it to be understood that the Knights had no desire to supplant the Sons, on the contrary, they wished to go on in the cause of the temperance reformation in the strictest harmony with all the different bodies into which the temperance army was divided. Mr. Binn next addressed the meeting, and acquitted himself in a most masterly manner, his speech did him infinite credit. A bill and splendid cushion was here presented by the ladies, Miss Fortune being the organ of the assembled beauty, in presenting the valuable gift. Mr. Pollard replied, on behalf of the Knights, in a truly Christian and impressive manner. The presentation ceremony having terminated, refreshments in profusion were handed round by the most polite and attentive waiters. Tea, coffee, cakes, fruit &c., constituted the edibles.

Dr. Wanless, Mr. Culvert, and Mr. Richard Evans, severally addressed the audience, and were listened to with the greatest attention. Mrs. Raymond displayed her usual musical taste at the piano, and the band did their part in the most admirable manner. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, we believe there were about two hundred and fifty persons present. The Knights have no reason to be ashamed of their entertainment, the whole proceedings were well conducted, and gave the utmost satisfaction to the assemblage."

Illicit Grog Shops.—District of Quebec and Gaspe.

Grog-shops, whether legalized or illicit, are the curse of any country. That is so new sentiment for us. But we are sometimes stirred up to grief and mortification when we hear of the new and just beginning to be developed parts of Canada being drained of their resources, and their temperate and sober inhabitants annoyed and oppressed by the demon of drink. If we mistake not, that is a fine and promising section of the country which forms a part of the district of Quebec, lying between Quebec and Melbourn, on the line of the projected railroad between those two

Places. Settlers are going in there in great numbers. It is a part of the country which must improve with the growing advances of the whole country. And yet there are illicit grog shops, many of them, and the wretched vender of death and ruin stands ready to destroy the population, and retard the progress of improvement. And so we suppose it will be, until the law prohibits the traffic, and renders it a penal offence to vend the poison for purposes of beverage.

From the *Gaspé Gazette* of August 28th, we learn that the Deputy Revenue Inspector informed against Hugh McNamara for a violation of the "Act for the more effectual Suppression of Intemperance." Mr Hugh acknowledged his offence, but pleaded in mitigation that he was a discharged soldier, and having a shop license, he thought he was justified in retailing liquor. The Justices, Jenne and McRae, thought otherwise, and the aforesaid Mr Hugh McNamara was fined £10 and costs. As the action was brought for an example, the complainant returned the defendant five pounds. We trust our friend "Jonadab," of Cowansville, will be satisfied with this application of the law; but as he shrewdly suggests, while *the law is as it is*, we may expect diverse decisions, and sometimes no decision at all. The above occurrence took place in a quiet spot, rejoicing in the name of "Hopetown," and we "hope" the town will happily be freed from grog-shops of every kind.

About the middle of September last we received a communication from a friend residing in Inverness, whose post-mark is Lower Ireland, in which he speaks of illicit grog-shops in his locality, or somewhere along Craig's Road. He laments that the temperance cause is not flourishing, and says: "There has not been a temperance meeting in either of these townships for a long time"—how long he does not say. He speaks of a person (whose name we shall not now give, but *who was*, "some short time ago, a Methodist local preacher,") opening an illicit shop and vending alcohol. The past tense used by our correspondent leads us to infer that the guilty sinner is not at present occupying that important and useful station in the Methodist Church. If he is, or is a Methodist at all, we recommend our correspondent to hand over this friend of Bacchus to Rev. Mr Diney, who, we believe, is the Methodist minister of that section of country, and who, we hope, will deal with this runner of souls as Mr Wesley would have dealt with him. But can nothing be done there for the revival of the temperance cause? Can no meetings be held? Will no minister of any denomination aid in resistance to the encroachments of alcohol? If it be so that neither ministers, nor magistrates, nor lawyers will engage in this work, and the devil is to have his own way on Craig's Road to Quebec, then that section of country is in a pitiable plight. We shall hear of feuds, and deaths, and dismal stories of penury and want. These must follow where drink is sold, which inflames the brain and overthrows reason. But yet we beg to encourage the few friends of temperance in Gaspé and Quebec Districts, who are anxious for a revival of the cause. From the city of Quebec the horrible fire-water proceeds to these inland places, and where that goes, we venture to suggest the possibility of a temperance lecturer finding his way, and by the use of sound reasoning, assist the friends to rally and overthrow their own and country's foe. Will none in Quebec take up this subject, and form a plan of visitation and effort for the infected districts?

Order of the Sons of Rechab.

A Tent of this junior order of Rechabites has been established in this city, denominated the *Persistence Tent* of the "Sons of

Rechab." As is to be supposed, the fundamental principle of *this order* is total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. Youths from the ages of 12 to 18, of good moral character, are eligible as candidates for admission into this Tent. Their place of meeting is in the Rechabite Hall, Great St. James Street, on Friday evenings. Those desirous of joining this order, may obtain all necessary information by consulting the officers of the Tent at the above named time and place.

Notices Respecting Contemporaries, &c.

The *Powhatan* and *Journal*, published in Maine is a valuable coadjutor in the Temperance cause. It worthily represents and maintains the present state of the law in Maine.

The *Athenaeum* of Halifax, N. S. is exceedingly well conducted as a temperance paper and organ of the Sons. The paper and printing are of the best kind, and fully correspond with the sound reading matter prepared and selected by the worthy editor.

The *Watchman* of Toronto, we referred to in a former number as doing good service to our cause. We mention it now for the purpose of calling the attention of the editor to what we must consider as an inadvertent error or carelessness. The six verses called "The Landlord's Complaint" were copied from our "small streams." They formed only about half of a ballad we found in the *Cornwall Constitutional*. The few verses stand in the *Watchman* as a complete ballad without any credit, and whoever copies them from the *Watchman* will credit that paper. We gave the name of the author, "E. R. Philips," and in all justice either he, or the paper to which he communicated his poetry, ought to have credit for it.

The *American Temperance Magazine*, for October, published by R. Van Dine of New York, and Edited by Gen. Carr is before us. We have read the whole number with great satisfaction. The biography of Deacon Moses Grant accompanying the portrait, is brief, but full of beautiful illustrations of a truly noble character. The Address by the Rev. T. P. Hunt is terse and replete with generous sentiment toward the inebriate, but shows a full acquaintance with the dreadful tyranny of rum, as he has seen and watched its binding power. The "Lacine System" by Rev. J. T. Crane, M. A. is the article of the number, being a clear and comprehensive view of the folly of regulating the traffic, and a powerful appeal for the interference of the civil power to protect the people against the ravages of alcohol and the encroachments of selfishness. "The history of a neighborhood" by the Hon. Neal Dow is what we might expect from his pen—a truthful delineation of painful facts, which had come under his own observation—"Woman and Temperance" is a well written article, and the shorter pieces worthy of their place. This periodical will we trust be liberally patronized:

London Labor and the London Poor, is a serial now in course of republication by the Harpers, of New York and sent us by Dawson of Montreal. The work is a vivid picture of lower life in London by Henry Mayhew, Esq., long ago known as the "Commissioner" for the *Morning Chronicle*, who then, as now brings to light many extraordinary features of human nature and physical toil for bread.

Something not to be Laughed at.

We copy the following from the *New York Tribune*. It may appear rather ridiculous, somewhat absurd; but as it presents another of the many singular ways in which fallible humanity do

plays itself, we record it, not to be laughed at, but to be avoided, and to be a reason for patience with those who differ from us:—

In South Carolina, recently, among the Baptists known as Hard Shells, from their anti mission and anti-temperance views, three ministers were expelled from the Church by vote for joining the Sons of Temperance. The vote of exclusion stood seventy in favor, to twenty-nine against. Then the difficulty arose what to do with those who voted in the minority? It was finally decided by expelling them also.

After that we suppose the "Hard Shells" would reckon themselves a lot of pretty sound kernels.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

Though it may be considered out of our usual way to notice the above article, yet we have heard it so highly spoken of, and that report has been so completely and fully realized in our own experience, that we have no hesitation in adding our testimony to its superior excellence.—See Advertisement.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Ashton, 9th September, 1851.

The temperance cause is making some progress in this village. For two years, or so, it has been struggling against the foe of mankind. By the exertions of a few zealous members, and God's blessing, our society now numbers upwards of 120 members, and we see cause to hope that these will increase, if we can but continue to agitate, which it is our purpose to do in every proper and suitable way.

J. S.

Granby, Sept. 16, 1851.

Sir,—It may be interesting to yourself and readers to learn that the cause of Temperance is rapidly gaining ground in this quarter, that it enjoys a popularity hitherto unknown, and that the people of Granby and the surrounding neighborhood have taken hold with a will, and are pulling together, those cords of Temperance and Charity, so well calculated to bind the hearts and consciences of men in christian fellowship with good works.

Yesterday, at an early hour, due notice having been given, the friends of Temperance from this and adjacent parts assembled. The show of well lined baskets peeping from the bottom of the carriages, or dangling from the arms of pedestrians, indicating that a pic-nic was about to be held in the vicinity. The day was fine, the sun shone with unusual splendor, and the elasticity of our glee as we wended our way to the shady grove (selected and prepared) showed we fully appreciated, and were bent on improving the shining hour. Never were party in such joyous spirits as we emptied our baskets, and spread out our cold collation on the green sward, and commenced a somewhat serious and indiscriminate attack on the tempting viands. The merry jest and joyous laughter told the friendly, the social feeling that prevailed, giving rise to the pleasing thought, that we were all members of one great family, met for the purpose of universal enjoyment, mental as well as corporal; for, after we had regaled ourselves with the good cheer set before us, Temperance addressers were delivered by some of the gentlemen present, while vocal music, accompanied by the sweet strains of a melodeon, ably presided at by one of the ladies present, added greatly to the harmony and amusement of the day. I had almost forgot to mention that the ladies of the Granby Sewing Society held on the ground a bazaar, the sale of their handiwork being for charitable purposes. The trees decorated with the various and beautiful specimens of needlework, had a very fine effect. Pleasing, while original, articles

were purchased with avidity from the hands of the fair vendors. The party separated at a late hour in the afternoon, apparently well satisfied with the day's proceedings, and feeling themselves instrumental (by their presence) in giving a stimulus to the cause of Temperance, which, as I said before, is gaining rapid strides over this section of the country.—I am, &c,

J. LITTLEDALE.

THE TEMPERANCE AT THE BOSTON JUBILEE.—At the State Temperance Convention at Worcester, Deacon Grant, of Boston, made some explanations in regard to the use of liquors in the late Jubilee, which he said the city government was not responsible for, but a few gentlemen, who thought their Canadian friends could not get along without ardent spirits. He also offered resolutions complimentary to President Fillmore, Gov. Boutwell and other official dignitaries present at the Jubilee, who abstained from the use of intoxicating drinks on that occasion, thereby casting their influence in favor of the temperance cause.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

LIQUOR AT BOSTON CELEBRATION.—We spent a day in Boston last week, and in conversation with some of the prominent Temperance men of that city, they expressed their deep mortification and sorrow at the conduct of the city authorities, regarding it as trampling under foot the laws which they are sworn to enforce; as giving official encouragement to the abominable traffic, especially in the hotels and places of entertainment—which are the great hot-beds of intemperance; as an illegal and unrighteous imposition upon tax payers in Boston, who must help pay the \$12,000 or \$15,000 expended for Brandy and wine for purposes of drink and intoxication, to which they are in principle and practice opposed; so calculated to give respectability to the traffic and use of intoxicating drinks, the opposite of which Temperance men have been laboring long to accomplish; and as directly calculated to bring back the drinking customs of former times, and with them the fearful calamity foreseen by good men thirty years ago, a nation of drunkenness. If our big (?) men must have their wine, if they can make no sacrifice for the public good, we hope they will not take advantage of their official power to contaminate the public morals, disgrace their constituents, and outrage their rights.—*Gardner (Me.) Fountain.*

BIRTHS.

Montreal—7th inst, Mrs D Lewis, of a daughter.
Cold Springs—1st inst, Mrs W Richardson, of a daughter.
Cornwall—1st inst, Mrs H Perkins, of a daughter. Mrs J Johnson, of a son.
Guelph—4th inst, Mrs James Dotie, of a son.
Hawthorn—4th inst, Mrs G S Thomas, of a son. 6th inst, Mrs Dr L. Ing, of a son.
Matilda—23th ult, Mrs A J Dixon, of a son.
Port Hope—30th ult, Mrs J Ross, of a son. 1st inst, Mrs Capt D Manson, of a son.
St Theres de Banneville—2nd inst, Mrs James Morris, of a son.
Toronto—2nd inst, Mrs A Manning, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—1st inst, by the Rev D Robertson, Captain Thomas Lionel Galwey, to Alicia D. R., third daughter of Major P M Dangall. 7th inst, by the Rev Dr Wilkes, Mr John Lesche, of Bytown, to Miss Eliza Allan. By the Rev Dr Bellamy, Mr George R Edlestone, to Miss Elizabeth Harding. 8th inst, by the same, Mr Edward Lawless, to Miss Isabella Rhynns, both of Brockville.
Quebec—4th inst, by Rev C DeWolfe, Mr S Mitchell, to Miss Anne Dunsanson. 7th inst, by the same, Mr John Langlois, of Chicago, to Miss Mary Ann Kennew. Mr W Keenod, to Miss Mary Danvers.
Wellington—1st inst, by Rev Mr Cox, G W Baker, jun, Esq, of Hamilton, to Catherine Ann, eldest daughter of B S Cory, Esq MD.

DEATHS.

Montreal—6th inst, Allan Robinson, youngest son of Robt Campbell, 15y, 1 year and one month. *Elm Wood, near Montreal*—11th inst, at the residence of his son-in-law, Hugh Taylor, Esq, James Buchanan, Esq, late Her Majesty's Consul at New York, in the eighty-first year of his age.
Ancaster—7th inst, Mr R Fisher, of Hamilton, aged 33 years.
Brockville—Drowned whilst out fishing, on the 23th ult, Mr James McCallum, aged 46 years, brother to Mr McCallum, of Montreal.
Cornwall—24th ult, Sarah, wife of Mr Joseph Tanner. 27th ult, Mr T Kennedy, aged 63 years.
Godberch—22nd ult, A P Brough, Esq, Civil Engineer, aged 40 years.
Hamilton—7th inst, W H Macartney, Esq, Surgeon, aged 40 years.
Kingsham—2nd inst, the wife of Mr Robert Fisher, aged 33 years.
London—2nd inst, Edward, eldest son of Jno Wilson, Esq, MPP, aged 16 years.
Perth—25th ult, Caroline Stewart, daughter of Mr John Ker.
Toronto—20th ult, John Michie, Esq, aged 43 years. 1st inst, Mr Henry Gamble.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

Now used in the Royal Laundry.

THE Ladies are respectfully requested to make a trial of the GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE REFINED STARCH, which for domestic use now stands unrivalled.

TESTIMONIALS.

The two following highly respectable Testimonials are adduced to show the estimation in which the GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE REFINED POWDER STARCH is held by those who are in the habit of using it regularly:—

Copy of Testimonial from the Laundress to Her Majesty.

Mr. Wotherspoon, 40, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.—The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.

M. WEIGH,

Laundress to Her Majesty.

Royal Laundry,

Richmond, near London, May, 1851.

Copy of Testimonial from the Lady of W. Chambers, Esq., Glenormiston, one of the Publishers of "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal."

Glenormiston, Dec 21, 1850.—Mrs. Chambers offers her best thanks to Mr. Wotherspoon for a package of Glenfield Patent Starch; and begs to say that her Laundry, after 12 months' experience, considers this species of Starch by far the best she has ever used.

Sold by the principal Wholesale Houses in Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c.; and Retail, by nearly every Storekeeper in Canada.

Sole Agent for Canada,

ALEXANDER WALKER,
226½, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

June 23.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

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

Time will be given on Cadets Regalia and Sashes if desired.
P. T. WARE & Co.

Hamilton, Sep. 26, 1851.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

Crook's Rapids, C.W.,

ON THE ROAD BETWEEN PERCY AND NORWOOD,
BY JOHN DRISCOLL.

27 Good accommodation for Travellers. N.F.—Good Yard and Stabling.

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.

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.

Oct. 18—Saturday,	Kincardine,	Evening Lecture
19—Sabbath,	do	Sermon.
do	do	do
do	do	do
20—Monday,	Taylor's Schoolhouse,	Evening Lecture.
21—Tuesday,	do	do
22—Wednesday,	do	do
23—Thursday,	Ingersoll,	do
24—Friday,	Embros,	do
25—Saturday,	Beachville,	do
26—Sabbath,	Dereham,	Sermon
do	Tilsonburgh,	do
27—Monday,	Otterville,	Evening Lecture.
28—Tuesday,	Simcoe,	do
29—Wednesday,	Jarvis,	do
30—Thursday,	Nanticoke,	do
31—Friday,	Williamsville,	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 week-day, 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 only. Subscribers to the *Advocate* will be received,—and all parties afforded an opportunity of signing the pledge.

Temperance House

BY J. SIMMONS,

Trent Village, Canada West.

CHAS. P. WATSON'S

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

Mausion House, College Street,

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

A 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.

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

IN ONE VOLUME, NEATLY BOUND,

A COLLECTION of MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC, suitable for Temperance Meetings, Soirees, &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.

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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.