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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

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

VOL. XVIII.]

MONTREAL, JUNE 15, 1852.

No. 13

"Who Owns the Donkey?"

John Jones had a miserable life of it. He worked hard, but was always in want, and he considered it lucky if the day's expenditure did not exceed the day's income. It was a constant struggle to make the ends meet, and the outgoing end seemed to be ever lengthening, while the incoming end was constantly contracting. His necessities compelled him to buy on credit, and sell for ready money: so he always bought in the dear market, and sold in the cheap. His profits were small, and every day became less; but his wants were great, and daily became greater. He was no scholar, and kept no accounts: he was no social or political economist, and knew nothing of the theory of making money, or of the art of saving it. He had a little practical knowledge of the principle of exchange, and knew that the price of the coals bought yesterday must be paid by the money realised by the retail sales of to-day: and that if he took an extra glass of whisky, in addition to his usual allowance, his wife and family would be restricted to a smaller quantity of food, or obliged to contract an additional amount of debt. It was of no use to talk of lessening the expenditure, because it was necessary to eat and drink; and as his credit, from the irregularity of his payments, was always getting less, and as he had once or twice pleaded the benefit of the Tippling Act when prosecuted for unpaid drams, no publican would give him spirits on trust, so that the daily public-house ready-money transactions left little or nothing for household expenses. It was in these circumstances that John first came under our notice. He might have been seen every day, harnessed to a small cart, with his two ragged, illconditioned sons pushing behind, calling, as loudly as they could bawl, "Coals, cheap coals!" An old hat without the rim, an old coat minus a sleeve, a pair of tattered small clothes without buttons, and, as Paddy would say, footless stockings without the legs, completed his dress. His children were covered with about equal proportions of dirt and rags; and his wife might have sat for the picture of patience on a monument smiling at grief. Life to him hitherto had been all down-hill, and he appeared to have reached the lowest point to which he could possibly fall, when an incident gave his thoughts and feelings a different direction, and changed the whole course of his life.

In the street where he lived was occasionally opened a small wooden theatre, where, for the small charge of a penny, the youth of the vicinity were amused with the scenic representation, and instructed in all the various practices, of successful crime. To the dismay of many, and the joy of a few, the theatre was removed, and a small Christian church erected in its place. John had never frequented the theatre, because he considered a glass of whisky better, worth the money than a foolish song; but his boys, when they could pick up a penny, thought it well spent in seeing the "Life and Adventures of Jack Sheppard." Now, however, that admission to the church cost nothing, and as his money was all spent, and his own house nowise attractive, John thought, as he looked in at the door, that it was well heated and comfortably seated, and that he could not do better than get into a corner, and see what was going on. The person who was in the desk was speaking of the condition of the poor; and in a few minutes John held down his head, for he thought he was speaking to him. He listened, however, and heard his own state so well described, his feelings so truly pictured, his wants so accurately stated, and his miseries so affectionately mentioned, that he wondered, trem-

bled, and wept. No one had ever before taken any interest in him; but here a perfect stranger knew every circumstance of his life, and seemed to sympathise in all his sufferings.

The next night John was at the church-door before it was opened; but at length his stranger-friend made his appearance. The subject of discourse was Christ's love to his people, and this theme was more attractive than the last. John for the first time heard that the Son of God descended from heaven, became "a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief," and offered Himself up a sacrifice for the sins of mankind. Night after night, when the church was opened, John was to be seen stealing into a remote corner, quietly and attentively listening to the service, and lingering till the last of the assembly were leaving the church. He felt almost ashamed of this new attraction: church-going had appeared to him to be a sort of privilege of the rich or well-dressed, and he had no idea that a church could belong peculiarly to the poor. However, new light was shed into his mind. He began to see the folly of his previous life, and resolved to try if virtue's ways were indeed ways of pleasantness and peace. The daily indulgence in whisky was withheld, and the pence thereby saved were applied to the payment of old debts. These gradually diminished, and he was soon enabled to become a ready-money buyer, and could afford to sell on credit. Trade and profits increased, and he found it necessary to increase his locomotive power, and to place a donkey in the cart, instead of his sons and himself. Things now began to look bright. His old hat was supplanted by a new one; his old clothes were patched, and at last renewed; and stockings were discovered to be an agreeable covering to the feet. All this at one time would have been thought extravagance: it now appeared needful; and the remarkable thing was, that he made money notwithstanding. He had a friend who, like himself, dragged his own cart, and who wondered much at John's progress; and John, from having been a patient listener, became a useful instructor. The result of their communications was, that the friend bought the donkey, and John purchased a horse. A man who drives his own sleek, well-fed horse is a very different person from him who drags his own rickety cart, and John felt it to be so. The fustian coat was on Sunday exchanged for broad-cloth; his children were sent to school; his wife had her winsey gown, and flannel petticoat; their food was wholesome and abundant, and the hearthstone clean and comfortable. His friend is following his footsteps, and is just thinking of exchanging the donkey for a nobler quadruped; and the question now often put in the neighborhood is, "Who owns the Donkey?" — *Hogg's Instructor.*

Think on these Things.

Every respectable and well disposed man, who has thoughtlessly embarked in the traffic of drunkenness, should slip out of the trade as quietly and as quickly as possible, lest peradventure a small portion of the drunkard's blood should be required at his hands. But though we believe the distiller and the vender of liquors to be more directly implicated in the manufacture of drunkards, and in their guilt and ruin, still we are very far from resting the entire responsibility on their heads. The error lies in public opinion—in the customs and usages of society, and more especially in the low standard which even pious men have reared for public morality. In short, every man who uses intoxicating

drinks as a common beverage, or as an article for common use at his table, whether he uses a large quantity or a small quantity, is, to some extent responsible for the guilt and misery and ruin of the drunkard. He is guilty, in the first place, inasmuch as his example is an open avowal of his belief that the use of spirituous liquors as a common beverage, if not absolutely necessary, is at least harmless. He is guilty in the second place, in as far as his use of the article is an inducement to the distiller and the retailer to embark in and prosecute the traffic; for it is evident that no decent man would incur the disgrace of opening and keeping a tavern exclusively for the accommodation and debasement of drunkards; and he is guilty, in the third place, because he has again and again filled the cup and pressed it upon the poor unfortunate wretch, whose thirst for artificial nervous excitement waxed stronger and more irresistible under the influence of every successive draught, till at length the stage was attained that sealed his doom as a ruined, irreclaimable drunkard. Ponder, O reader, on these allegations—commune with thy own soul, know certainly if thou art an accomplice in the perpetuation of that flood of misery which drunkenness is pouring on humanity, and remember, that "for all these things God will bring thee in to judgment!"—*Huron Signal*.

The Maine Law in Indiana.

We publish the following circular to show that the right spirit is animating the people of the Hoosier State. The temporising, truckling, cowardly policy of the late Legislature of that State has so aroused the people that they are marshalling their forces for the conflict:

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.—We have arrived at a crisis in our cause—a crisis which, if we are faithful, is full of promise and hope. We have waged a 'thirty years' war' against the most desolating and dreadful scourge of our race. We have gained many victories. We have redeemed thousands of captives. We have won trophies that angels might envy. But we have erred in a vital point, and hence have failed to complete success. We have left all his forts in the hands of the enemy. We have not spiked his cannon, destroyed his ammunition and broken his masonry. Hence, as soon as we were off our guard we were again invaded. Our sons and brothers were seized and enslaved!

The time has come for a different contest—for a WAR OF EXTERRINATION!

The State on which the sun first shines in the morning has flung abroad this banner, and under it has marched to victory. Instead of chaining the mad dog, or selling licenses for keeping him, or fining his owners for letting him bite, or making them liable for the consequences of his bite, the temperance men of Maine cried "shoot the dog—catch him and kill him wherever he is found—let no man harbor him, for any sum or under any circumstances. He is dangerous. He will slay both body and soul. No money can compensate for its ravages."

We must up and follow this example! Until intoxicating liquors are outlawed and contraband, our work is not half done. We are liable to constant disappointment and reaction; for we leave the roots of the cancer in the body. Too much time has been spent in cutting and scarifying the surface—let us make *one untried and vigorous effort* for a complete and final victory. Let us resolve to ask for nothing less than a law that will BANISH and OSTRACISE this poison—that will set a mark upon it—that will turn a man's hand against it, so that whoever finds it shall destroy it. The day for modesty in this great movement has gone by. The land is full of light. The dreadful evils of intemperance are known to every child. The legislature is bound to protect us from these evils! We must petition then. It is our right—nay, it is our duty. We must send up on the 20th of April all the names we can, asking for the Maine Law. We must not be trifled with while thousands are suffering and dying, in order that a few may be enriched in the name of humanity and of justice, and of the *primal principles* of society, we must demand protection, the only adequate protection for our friends and our children—a law against the poison itself—against it under any name or disguise, and in any place where it is not evidently needed for medicinal or manufacturing purposes.

If this legislature refuse our prayer, we must mark those who vote against it—we must attend primary meetings in order to pre-

vent their nomination, or that of men of similar principles—we refuse them our votes and labor for their defeat. For, in this moon-day of reform, no man can be a true patriot who sustains the poisoner of the homes, the bodies and souls of his fellow citizens. Let him call himself a democrat, or a whig, if he will. Let party caucuses and conventions nominate him, if they will—we brethren, must reject him, or become traitors to humanity and to the best interest of our country. But we hope that we shall not be driven to such a contest. Send up your petitions by hundreds and thousands—get the name of every voter in your township—then on a separate sheet, the names of their wives and sons and daughters—*give us the name of every friend of Temperance*, and the present legislature will give us the Law.

We send you on the other side of the page a brief petition and also the pledge of the *Social Order of Temperance*, which has received about 5,000 signatures in this country, and is extending rapidly over the State. Circulate them promptly—act *efficiently*, for the time is short. Take a few days from your business, and devote them entirely to this work! Call your people together in the court house, the school house, and the churches. Read to them the Maine Law, and this pledge and petition! The cause is worthy of all the time and effort you can devote to it.

Better *strike at once*, and SLAY THE MONSTER, than to have to defend your children, and tremble for their safety for years to come. Your brethren in the glorious cause of Temperance.

EDWARD R. AMES,	}	State Central
WM. HANNAMAN,		}
W. C. THOMPSON,	mittee.	
CALVIN FLETCHER,		
T. R. CRESSEY,		
CLEMENT E. BABB,		

Indianapolis, March 16th, 1852.

Temperance Meeting.

A meeting of the Owen Sound Total Abstinence Society, and the Owen Sound Division of the Sons of Temperance was held in Messrs. Butchart's Union Hall, on Monday evening the 10th instant, to discuss the Maine Liquor Law.

W. C. Boyd, Esquire, President of the Owen Sound Total Abstinence Society was called to the chair, when, after the opening of the meeting by singing and prayer, by the Rev. John Neelands, and a few introductory remarks by the chairman, the following resolutions were moved and adopted, viz:—

Moved by Owen Vandusen, Esquire, seconded by Rev. Mr. Cribbs.

Resolved—That the awful and desolating evils from the use of intoxicating drinks are so widely spread, so long established, so deeply rooted, and so strongly supported by prejudices, habits, customs and pecuniary interests, that nothing short of a total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage can ever meet the exigencies of the case.

Moved by Rev. John McKinnon, seconded by Mr. G. Newcombe,

Resolved—That the entire prohibition of the making and selling of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is within the province of just legislation, as well as the power to say who shall, and who shall not, make and sell the same, which power our legislature already assume and exercise.

Moved by Wm. A. Stephens, Esquire, seconded by John Frost, Esq.,

Resolved—That it is a foul disgrace to any nation to license the sale of intoxicating drinks; and that the revenue arising therefrom, when put into the treasury, is nothing more or less than the price of blood.

Moved by Ezra Brown, Esq., seconded by Rev. John Neelands,

Resolved—that as nearly all North America is moving in reference to the Maine Liquor law, it is time that Canada should also move, and by the united efforts of the temperance masses press the subject upon our legislature at its next session.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee, to draft a petition to the Legislature in accordance with the above resolutions, and to take means to get the same generally signed, and forwarded to parliament:—

Rev. John McKinnon; W. A. Stephens, O. Vandusen, Wm. Armstrong, W. D. Taylor, and George Newcombe, Esquires.

The Load we have to Carry.

We are persuaded that the most serious difficulty to the passage of the Maine Law is not interposed by the intemperate themselves.—Many an habitual drunkard is heartily in favor of a prohibitory law. They feel that it is their only hope of reform. While self-denial is so difficult there is safety alone for them, the slaves of the bowl, in putting that bowl by force, out of their way. The city missionary of Portland, says in his Quarterly Report to Neal Dow:—

"I deem it worthy of remark that all the lower class of drunkards of my acquaintance are in favor of the law and anxious to have it thoroughly executed. They say, 'only take away the temptation and we shall do well enough.' One of these unfortunate men, who lives within a stone's cast of nine liquor shops, said to me yesterday, exultingly, 'they are all closed now—not a drop is to be had at one of them—but such long faces as their owners wear, especially on Sundays, I never saw before.' If the poor inebriates are praying for the execution of the law—and many of them most assuredly are—we cannot view the 'putting of the bottle to such men and making them drunk,' but with redoubled abhorrence.

There is many an inebriate who in his sober moments, prays for the passage of a law to break up the tipping shops. Some moderate drinkers sympathise with them in the same opinions.

But there is another large and most influential class in the community who either give our cause a cold inefficient support, or else manifest a decided opposition to legal action. They are not hard drinkers—perhaps they do not spend one dollar for intoxicating liquors in a year. Some of them use wine "in moderation"—some do not taste it at all. But they are the self-styled "Conservatives" who oppose nearly all thorough reforms as violent and radical. They have a great dread of "ultraism." Some of this class are unhappily too indifferent to the well-being of their fellow men, and wrap their cloaks of selfishness about them, and stop their ears to the wails of the wretched, and close their eyes to the spectacle of vice, and self-destruction that is right before them. And those among this class who really do sympathize with the heavenly work of saving the poor drunkard, are not ready to toil and suffer for anything so thorough and laborious as getting through and sustaining a prohibitory law. They believe in reforming the world "with Cologne water." The work is to be done by moral suasion alone. The liquor-seller is to be pitied—but not the drunkard. The Law is to be on the side of the liquor-seller alone—but society and public morals are not to be protected. A Maine Law is held by them to be "oppressive" and "arbitrary" and "unjust" and unconstitutional. Now we do not wish to whisper a hard word in relation to this large and influential class of temperate men in the community. On the contrary we wish to plead with them, and urge them to "come over and help us." They are not people to be driven or bullied, or abused into the right course. They must be reasoned with. Let them sit down, and examine this whole subject. Let them read facts. Let them come to our meetings. Let them only look honestly at the real state of the liquor traffic, and the frightful havoc it is making of both body and soul—and see how impotent mere moral suasion is to put a check to its terrible ravages.—We need this class of temperate sober men on our side. They belong with us. They must take hold with us in order to secure a deliverance from the curse of intemperance. Among this class are many lawyers, and merchants, and farmers, and mechanics—some elegants too belong to this class; they are respectable and influential, and could procure a prohibitory law if they would only say the word. Yet when our petitions are presented to them, how many of them turn away! Brethren! is it not true that the heaviest load which we laborers for God's poor outcast children have to carry is the opposition or the lukewarmness of this large class in every community? Is it not saddening and discouraging to be turned away by a sober, temperate, influential man, when we come to him, and beseech him to take hold, and help forward a work so glorious and beneficent as ours? If this flood of alcoholic death continues to roll on, then the responsibility will rest not merely on the trafficker but on all who do not labor to stay the evil. Reader! are you not willing to help us try the experiment of a Maine Law in New Jersey? If it fails, things cannot be worse than they are, and if it succeeds, will you not be richly rewarded? We need you.—*New Jersey Reformer.*

Who Oppose the Maine Liquor Law?

1. Not wives whose husbands come to their homes infuriated by the cup, to beat and bruise them and their helpless children.
2. Not sisters whose brothers are brought to their homes at midnight, and rolled in upon the hall floor, besotted and insensible.
3. Not parents, whose sons, just entering upon manhood, begin to find pleasure in the cup, and meet temptations at every corner in our cities and large towns.
4. Not sober and virtuous citizens, who look with sympathy and dismay upon domestic peace destroyed, talents and reputation thrown away, estates wasted, jails, prisons, alms houses and hospitals filled, by the monster intemperance, with no possible good returned to society.
5. Not drunkards themselves, who desire to reform, who know their weakness, and dread temptation as the cutting off of their last hope of deliverance from the chains which bind them.

These do not oppose the Maine Liquor Law. Who are the opposers?

Liquor dealers, of every stamp, from the wholesale vender to the retailers of every form; from the keepers of fashionable hotels and elegant saloons, down to the haunts where poor day laborers are swindled out of earnings which are needed by their suffering families.

These all oppose the liquor law, and with a zeal which would not be excelled if they were the very pillars of society, and the only true friends of "the largest liberty," as they boast themselves to be.

But these men, we are sorry to say it, have some better company in their opposition to the Maine Liquor Law. They have.

1. Those who drink moderately, and do not like to have their habit *taboed*, by legislation, which assumes as its basis, that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is dangerous to society. This class overlook two important considerations,—first, that they cannot change the fact that such use is dangerous, and second, that every citizen owes it to society to surrender an indulgence which threatens the public good.

2. Let all such stop croaking, and come up to the work of sustaining the law, and there will not be opposition enough in the State to utter one peep.

3. Those who make politics a trade,—who ask, not what the people demand, but what will be the consequences to our party. Such men are found in all parties, and are the bane of politics. When such considerations determine our legislation, God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!—*Watchman and Reflector.*

The Right to Traffic.

It is announced in that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence, that—"Man is endowed with certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This sentiment has been responded to by millions of free men, and has aroused the slumbering energies of the oppressed nations of Europe. Its words have become the household words of every liberty-loving people throughout Christendom, and have penetrated even to the recesses of superstitious Mussuldom.

The right to life implies the right which man has to protect his life; and to do this any and all means are justifiable by the law of necessity.

By the word Liberty, as used in the Declaration, it is clearly understood, not to mean that unbridled liberty which would naturally lead to anarchy, and to the deplorable condition of unlimited licentiousness, and of course no liberty at all; but it simply implies the right which man has to do as he pleases, so long as he does what is right, or does not injure his neighbor. But if he, as is often the case in this "land of liberty," presumes upon his rights as a citizen, and does that which results in injury to another, then he has overstepped the bounds of liberty.

If man is endowed with the right of seeking happiness in his own way, no man has the right to prevent him. But the right of the pursuit of happiness is forfeited when its exercise antagonizes with the rights of another. There cannot be conflicting rights.

It has been the custom of the advocates of the license system to appeal to the Declaration of '76 to prove their inalienable right to traffic in liquor, and whenever the attempt is made to legislate upon

this question, they appeal, very patriotically doubtless, to the words of our forefathers, and we hear this whining apology:—"this is a free country and we have the right to do as we please." Liberty is their motto, and in extending the glorious principle, they rob a man of his rightful liberty by putting the bottle to his lips and very consistently making him a slave.

They boast of their right to pursue happiness and take from a man the right of pursuing happiness by polluting him with the "leprous distillment," and make him a miserable being, a stranger to happiness, a stranger to innocence, a stranger to self-respect, a reproach to his family and a disgrace to humanity.

They snatch from their unhappy victim that life with which the God of Nature has endowed him, not suddenly like the descending thunder bolt, but like the refined process of the Inquisition, with its gradual torture, accumulating slowly and inevitably until the unearthly horrors of delirium tremens closes his awful career. If a cry goes up to Heaven from the hearts of the agonized, to curse this traffic, they recoil with holy horror at the audacity that could subvert the glorious principles of the Declaration.

It never has been our aim to intimate by the remotest insinuation that the universal conduct of liquor dealers is hypocrisy. Neither do we believe in the wholesale denunciation dealt out to them ostentatively by those whose fault is, not that they hate the cause of Temperance, but that they fail,

Love not wisely, but too well.

It is the traffic which we war against, not the men. It is the great principle of Total Abstinence from all that can intoxicate, for which we are battling. We contend for the rights of humanity, and shall always denounce those who trample upon the rights of man.—*Crystal Fountain*.

Progress of Thought and Action in the United States.

MAINE.—Temperance still holds the old ground in this State, but with more determination. As we predicted in our last, the Hon. Neal Dow is not defeated by the loss of the Mayoralty of Portland. He will, as G. W. P., make a tour of the State, for the purpose of visiting the several divisions in his jurisdiction, immediately. We hope the National Division at Richmond will have the benefit of his counsel on the third of June next. He is a man of untiring energy and great perseverance, whose services to the cause can never cease, and whose memory will be perpetuated in the minds of generations yet unborn. He lectures at the following places in Massachusetts; Springfield, May 20; Dedham, May 21; Charlestown, May 22; Salem May 24; Abington, May 25; Boston, May 26-27; Fitchburg, May 28; Bristol County Convention, June 2.

One hundred and eighteen towns in Maine have elected officers in favor of the liquor law.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Since our last issue, a law has passed this State somewhat similar to that of Maine. It has however, one objectionable clause; it allows the manufacture of ardent spirits, for exportation. The Governor is not favorable to its provisions.

RHODE ISLAND stands out as the second edition of the Maine volume. The law was enacted by a large majority. In the Senate there was not even a discussion or a division on the question: in the House the vote was forty-seven to twenty-three, both political parties being nearly equally divided for and against it. The Legislature did all its business in four days, and adjourned. Is not Rhode Island a model State for law-makers?

NEW YORK.—Great exertions are being made by the Temperance organization in the Empire City. Large meetings are held nightly, and their effect must soon be felt.

The Western Grand Division held its quarterly session in Freedom. One hundred and fifty members were present, and a satisfactory report was made by the Grand Scribe.

Lloyd Mills, Esq., G.W.P., we regret to say, was absent on account of continued and severe illness, and his report was read by the Grand Scribe. It exhibits the Order in this jurisdiction as in a most prosperous condition—reiterates his views in regard to the duties and responsibilities of Sons of Temperance in the exercise of the elective franchise, and maintains his position with marked ability.

From the annual returns of the G. S. to the National Division the following statistics are taken, which cannot fail to be of interest to our readers:—Admitted during the year 1851, 7,029; suspended, 1,269; expelled, 2,893; deaths, 113; violated pledge,

1,853; reinstated, 545; violated pledge second time, 161; contributing members, 17,727; cash received, \$55,910 18; paid for benefits, \$16,462 17; cash on hand, \$35,367 29; total expenses, \$16,167 67; public meetings, 698; tracts distributed, 26,400; per cent. to the G. D., \$1,689 11; number of representatives to G. D., 1,912; per centage to G. D., \$48 45

By these returns it will be seen that this Grand Division stands second to but one in point of numbers in the National Division, viz., the Grand Division of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania G. D. has some 20,000 contributing members, but has about twice as much territory as has the G. D. of Western New York.

VIRGINIA.—Public temperance meetings are to be held simultaneously by all the Divisions in the State, on the 12th of June.

The ministry of all denominations will also be invited to repeat the fire from their pulpits on the following Sabbath.

It was determined by the Grand Division to take the Cadets of Temperance under its jurisdiction. An extra session of the Grand Division will be held in Richmond on the first of June, to welcome the National Division, which meets on the third inst., and to unite in the grand jubilee and procession on the fourth. From the report it appears that during the nine months ending the first of January, 5,099 members were initiated.

NORTH CAROLINA.—A Grand Temperance Festival was held on the 27th of May.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The G. D. of this State met at Newberp, on the 22d of April last, when the most cheering accounts of the progress of the cause were received.

Philip S. White will conclude his labors on the first of June, to meet the National Division at Richmond, Va., on the third of June. The following Preamble and Resolutions have been passed unanimously by the G. D.

"The Committee to whom were referred the G. W. P.'s report, and the Resolution of the Grand Division of Pennsylvania, report:

That they, in common with the G. W. P. and all the members of our Order, rejoice in the improved prospects of Temperance which this year has presented. The visit of Brother White, and his untiring labors among us, have been the causes which have operated to produce this. Fifteen hundred converts, of whom five hundred have been added to the Sons of Temperance, are the evidences of his great worth, devotion and success. None, who have looked with an unprejudiced eye upon his course in South Carolina, can do otherwise than say he merits, and, we hope, will receive the undying gratitude of every friend of Temperance.

1. Resolved, That this Grand Division tender to P.M.W.P. White their thanks for his noble and successful advocacy of Temperance in South Carolina.

2. Resolved, That they recommend him to each and every citizen of South Carolina as in every respect worthy of their confidence, respect, and love!"

GEORGIA.—The semi-annual session of the G. D. of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Georgia, was held in Savannah, on the 28th and 29th ult. There were upwards of forty Representatives in attendance, and, for the first time, all the officers were at their posts. The usual business of a semi-annual session was transacted with a good degree of harmony.

ALABAMA.—There are three hundred Divisions of Sons of Temperance in this State, and a strong organization of the Temple of Honor. The "Fountain," published at Tuscaloosa, is the organ of the Grand Division.

TENNESSEE.—From this State we have accounts of a wonderful increase in the Order of the Sons of Temperance. Lecturers have been appointed to travel through the State, and the prospect continues to brighten.

INDIANA.—There is little prospect of any legal enactment against intemperance being passed by the present law-makers of this State this session, notwithstanding the majority of the voters call loudly for it. The next election will, however, place the cause of Temperance on a different basis. The Grand Division held their semi-annual session at Peru. About eighty delegates from all parts of the State were in attendance, and the session was one of unusual harmony. Our friend, Brother E. M. Parsley, is on a lecturing tour of the State, which has already been very productive. Nearly thirty cities and towns have had the benefit of his persuasive eloquence, and through his influence hundreds have placed their names on the muster-roll of sober respectability. Nor have the efforts of John B. Abbett been unavailing. Within the past few months he

has addressed over forty thousand people in Central and Southern Indiana, in nearly one hundred assemblies. Under such influence Legislative enactments in regard to the liquor traffic will soon follow the next election of the State.

The Grand Union of the Daughters of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, convened in Temperance Hall, in the city of Madison, on the 27th day of April, 1852. The following is the condition of the Order, as obtained from the quarterly returns: Initiated, 245; admitted by card, 5; withdrawn, 26; suspended, 5; expelled, 10; reinstated, 1; deaths, 4; members, 699; received on initiations, \$263 75; received on dues, \$340 72; received on donations, \$7 00; per centage due the Grand Union, \$24 32. The above is but an imperfect representation of the state of the Order, as but twenty-four Unions reported the first quarter, and twenty-seven the last.

OHIO.—The Grand Division held its session at Mount Vernon, Ohio. The attendance was numerous, and the report on the condition of the Order and its future prospects, satisfactory and hopeful.

J. B. Gough's successful tour in this State is to be followed by one in Canada.

MISSOURI.—The Grand Division of this State met at Louisiana since our last publication, and from all appearance the friends of Temperance are animated with a strong hope; and the rapid increase of their numbers justifies the belief that the West will leave some of the old seaboard States behind in the enactment of anti-liquor laws.

MICHIGAN.—*Temperance Celebration.*—A general mass convention of the friends of Temperance in this State is to be held in Detroit, on the 7th of July next. It is estimated, from the efficient measures which have already been taken by the different Temperance bodies of the city and state, that thirty thousand persons will be present. J. B. Gough, Neal Dow, S. F. Carey, and other eminent speakers will be present. Arrangements will be made by the citizens generally for ample accommodation of persons from abroad.

MINNESOTA.—We have been favored by a visit from W. B. White, Esq., Private Secretary to Governor Ramsay of Minnesota Territory, who gives the most cheering report relative to the Territory generally, its climate, capabilities, and geographical features. It will be of interest to our readers to know, that by the treaties entered into last summer between the Indians on one part, and Governor Ramsay and an agent appointed by the President on the other, which treaties are now awaiting the approval of the Senate, fifty thousand square miles of territory will be ceded to the Union. In these treaties there is one article containing that part of the Indian Intercourse Law which forbids the introduction of liquor in the territory ceded, till the repeal of the law.

These articles were introduced in anticipation of the enactment of the Maine Liquor Law, which was then budding into hope, and has since been placed on the statute-book as the law of the land. It came into operation on the first of May last.—*American Temperance Magazine.*

Sprinklings for Thought, Ideal, and Actual.

HAIL-STORMS IN INDIA.—Colonel Sikes has described to the British Association several storms of hail which have occurred in India, the details collected from various sources by Dr. Buist.—The weight of some masses of ice was over 14 lbs. Many of them under a rough external coat, contained clear ice within, and with that peculiar radiated structure which he had elsewhere described. Immense aggravated masses of these great hail-stones were in some places brought down from the mountain ravines by the succeeding torrents, and in one of these conglomerations a snake was found frozen up and apparently dead; but it soon thawed and revived.

THE CHAMPION OF FREEDOM.

The following lines by Whittier, (addressed to Kossuth) have the ring of true metal in them:—

Not to the swift nor to the strong,
The battles of the right belong;
For he who strikes for Freedom wears
The armor of the captive's prayers,
And Nature proffers to his cause
The strength of her eternal laws;
While he whose arm ceaseth to bind
And herd with common brutes his kind,

Strives evermore at fearful odds,
With Nature and the jealous gods,
And dares the dread recoil which late
Or soon, their right will vindicate.

CONCORD.—How delicious that conversation which is accompanied with mutual confidence, freedom, courtesy, and complacency: how calm the mind, how composed the voice, how sweet the sleep, how contentful the whole life of him that neither deviseth mischief against others, nor suspects any to be contrived against himself.—*Barrow.*

WOULDN'T HINDER PROVIDENCE.—The *N. Y. Organ* says, a blacksmith in Erie Co., Ohio, was requested by a wealthy distiller, to put up a lightning rod on his distillery. The honest son of Vulcan instantly refused, remarking to the whisky maker, "If it is the Lord's will to send a streak of lightning to burn up your distillery, I'm not the man who would do anything to avert it. The worthy blacksmith is a member of the Ohio Legislature.

GENIUS.—I know no such thing as genius said Hogarth to Mr. Gilbert Cooper: Genius is nothing but labor and diligence. Sir Isaac Newton said of himself, "that if he had ever been able to do any thing, he had effected it by patient thinking only."

LORD BACON remarked that a man would do well to carry a penoil in his pocket, and write down the thoughts of the moment, those that come unsought are commonly the more valuable, and should be secured, because they seldom return.

MYSTERIES OF NEW YORK.—The *New York Commercial* says that within fourteen days, sixteen corpses of unknown adults have been drawn from the water in that city. Some of them bore marks of violence. Several were not recognized. The verdict of the coroner's jury was generally "found drowned."

THE "CADET."—The May number of this neat little magazine has reached us. It is full of valuable and interesting reading, suitable for old and young. We would advise our young friends, in and around London, who have not yet subscribed for the work, to do so at once, and they will not be disappointed. The price is next to nothing—1s. 3d. per annum, or ten copies for \$2. J. C. Becket, publisher, Montreal.—*Middlesex Prototype.*

Soon after the Connecticut election, Mr. Barnum was publicly jeered in the city at his defeat. With his wonted promptness, he laid a wager of \$100 that he could prove that the rum party had got the worst of it. The wager was accepted, and the money was produced. Now, said Mr. B., the rum party have got to drink all the liquor, and if that is not the worst of it, I know not what is. The wager was declined.

CALMNESS is the most abundant organ of all that is keen and deep in the movements of the mind; it is the essence of judgment, the author of penetration, the substitute of invention.

The English Mining Journal announces the fact that the energies of Englishmen have proved the existence of gold, apparently in great abundance, within our own shores. At South Molton, in Devonshire, on the property of Lord Poltemore, it is found as rich as in either California or Australia. The statements put forth are substantiated by geological researches.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.—To make beautiful gooseberry bushes, take sprouts of last year's growth, and cut out all the eyes or buds, in the wood, leaving only two or three at the top; then push them about half the length of the cutting into mellow ground, where they will root and run up a single stock forming a beautiful symmetrical head. This prevents the gooseberry from mildewing, which often happens when the fruit lies on or near the ground, and is shaded by a superabundance of leaves and sprouts. The fruit is larger, and ripens better, and will last on the bushes, by growing in perfection, until late in the fall.

Temperance Meetings.

We commend to special attention the annexed remarks on topics not unfrequently the subject of conversation in friendly and sometimes in unfriendly circles. If the matters herein discussed were fairly and fully weighed by many Christians, and some Christian Ministers, we are persuaded they could no longer stand aloof from the public advocacy of the temperance reformation, unless also they would strictly confine themselves to Christian assemblies, and defend the pulpit exclusively as the medium of social elevation. This we presume will scarcely be done in this day of

ceaseless activity in many works of true beneficence. The paper we here copy is addressed as a communication to the Editor of the *Scottish Temperance Review*, and signed J. M. :—

1. *The mode of conducting temperance meetings has no little influence on the success of the cause.*—In the estimate of the great mass of the community, abstinence lectures, tracts, and social meetings sustain pretty much the same relation to temperance which the Bible does to christianity. Any error in the one recoils upon the other. Our public meetings are not to be conducted so as, in the first place, to promote the largest amount of personal gratification, but the extension of abstinence. Things conducing to innocent hilarity may be in perfect harmony with this; but they are secondary, this primary. They may be had; this must be secured. A thorough conviction of this would lead to avoid the very appearance of evil.

2. *Committees of temperance societies need to consider the bearing of particular modes of conducting meetings upon leading members—ministers for instance.*—Such individuals known to be connected with the abstinence society of a district are identified with its acts. It is easy to say that they ought not to be so; that society must be conducted by the majority of a committee. This is true; but the parties referred to are identified by the community with the doings of a society. Ministers are justly blamed for not joining our movement. Their influence in connection with societies is powerful for the promotion of abstinence. Let nothing, then, be done in the manner of conducting the meetings which they will feel themselves necessitated either on the one hand to repudiate (thus entirely withdrawing their influence from abstinence, for low discriminate between a society and a cause;) or, on the other, allowing themselves to be identified with acts which place them in a wrong position towards the christian community.

3. *Caution is needed as regards the parties invited to speak at public meetings.*—The sole question is not whether the person be a total abstainer, but whether his advocacy in a given locality will promote the cause. A person may be both a total abstainer and a ready speaker, and yet from many other causes obnoxious to the community. He may be this without any just cause, but merely from some prejudice. He might be the very person for an anti-prejudice society to select for the conduct of its services, and yet a most improper person for an abstinence society to select for a lecturer. It is of importance for abstinence societies to feel that they have not taken the place of the knight-errant of old, whose mission was to run a tilt against all the evils in the world. Abstinence societies have one object—the promotion of abstinence. Generally speaking, what will promote that, is what they are bound to pursue; what would impede it, what they are to avoid. For the removal of other evils, it may be perfectly proper to call into existence new organizations, whilst it may be wrong to endanger this by identifying it with them.

4. *Caution is needed as regards the parties brought together to take a part in the public meetings of abstinence societies.*—Temperance reformers are of no particular sect in religion, or party in politics; hence, as regards these matters, abstractly considered, they are at liberty to invite whom they will to take part in their meetings; but even among parties perfectly suitable as regards the public, wisdom is necessary to make a selection that will be satisfactory to the individuals themselves. The speakers at a temperance soiree are brought pretty much into the nearness of contact which the members of a party meeting in a private house are brought towards each other. But the person who invites a party to his house selects them with a scrupulous anxiety to adaptation, and at all events with the determination to prevent the meeting of hostile parties. Attention to this would often greatly promote the comfort of speakers, and not seldom prevent individuals from declining invitations who would otherwise be able and willing to give valuable assistance.

5. *The general estimate of propriety as regards the mode of conducting public meetings, depends upon the object which they are designed to promote.*—The mode of conduct suited for an anti-corn-law meeting might not suit a total abstinence meeting; and even the conduct suitable for an abstinence meeting might not be suitable for a presbytery or a synod. A temperance society has a high moral object in view—is engaged in battling with an evil committing such frightful ravages upon society, that farce or folly connected with its meetings would seem to be about as ap-

propriate as a harlequin presiding over a meeting called together for the special purpose of congratulating those who had escaped from the wreck of the 'Amazon,' or to take measures for the rescue of those supposed still to exist. Only a high sense of the dignity of the cause will secure earnest workers. We ourselves give the cue to the world as regards the estimate which they are to form of the abstinence movement. Truth, as well as a desire for the success of the cause, calls upon us to place it in a dignified position. The mode of conducting our public meetings constitutes one of the means by which this is done.

6. Temperance societies, by their very success, have drawn to them a great number of individuals of a great variety of character and sentiment, agreeing only in the importance of abstinence. This is as it ought to be. The members of them cannot meet as churches but as abstainers. Religious men are not warranted to expect that every thing in such bodies will be conducted upon abstract christian principles. We believe that ninety-nine societies and meetings out of the hundred are such as no christian need be ashamed of; yet single instances may occur in particular situations, in which christian men may feel that they cannot identify themselves with the doings of a temperance society; still even this need not impede the promotion of the abstinence cause. Any half-dozen of individuals may form a second abstinence society. This may often be done with great advantage in connection with particular congregations, and instead of hindering may help forward the cause. Nor need there be unkindly feeling—both are seeking to promote one cause.

No rules can supply the want of good feeling and good sense. The extent to which the temperance cause has been advocated and promoted without blame in Scotland is probably unparalleled in the history of temperance or any similar movement. The same causes will, we trust, continue to secure the same results; though, as our success continues and numbers increase, anxiety to avoid giving offence, instead of being remitted, needs to be redoubled.

Poetry.

Ephraim's pride.

BY MISS BOGART.

"Woe to the crown of pride, to the drunkards of Ephraim whose glorious beauty is a fading flower, which are on the head of the fat valleys of them that are overcome with wine."—*Isaiah* xxviii. 1.

Woe to the glorious beauty! Woe to the crown of pride!
In Ephraim's halls of splendor, and fertile valleys wide;
For like a fading flower shall the beauty run to waste,
Where the wine cup flows too freely, and the lips too often taste.
There's madness in the revel, there's sin upon the soul,
Which yields its better reason to deceitful wine's control:
There's poison in the goblet, with the rosy grape-juice fill'd,
Though from the glorious gleanings of Ephraim's grapes distill'd.

Woe to the pride of Ephraim! it shall be trodden down,
And with his cherish'd idols, shall fall his kingly crown.
His glory is departed, as a bird upon the wing,
His beauty, like a flower, that fadeth with the spring.
And woe to all like Ephraim, who bid the wine cup flow!
A precipice beside it, hangs o'er a gulf of woe!
Dash down the fatal goblet, though it sparkle to the eye,
Resist the strong temptation, or, yielding, drink and die!

Trust not the erring judgment, that tells of strength within,
Beware the deep beguiling of every untried sin!
Yield not the moral freedom to a slavish, low desire,
Nor drown the noble passions in a whirlpool mix'd with fire.
Beware the idle venture, so often made in vain—
Thus far, but ah, no farther, shall win, the victory gain.
'T is the heart's deceitful counsel, temptation to control,
Its waves will still rush onward, and overflow the soul.
—*American Temperance Magazine.*

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, JUNE 15, 1852.

Mr. Driscoll.—Chapter 100.

We do not mean to insinuate that Mr. Driscoll has stretched out his remarks on tavern licenses to 100 chapters, but that he still continues to write, or may yet write again, as under date of June 1, he says, "the subject is not exhausted." If our learned expositor of the chapter 100 statutes of Canada was likely to achieve any good for society or future generations by his persevering industry in legal disquisitions, he might be commended for his zeal. But he is fighting for a bad cause and a bad master, and the fee must be uncommon large that would warrant a lawyer in sacrificing his common sense at the altar of mere technicalities. This cap. 100 is surely bad enough without making it compel the constituted authorities to grant license for the sale of liquor. We must say also, that it seems to us a small business for a learned lawyer to fortify his judgment with verbal distinctions and etymological differences, such as may seem to exist between *suppression* and *repression*. But even on this point we think Mr. D. in error. There is not that difference in the meaning of the words which Mr. D. alleges, and if Mr. D.'s pretended argument be sound and good for anything, it is good for this much, that instead of the authorities having the power to refuse any, they are necessitated to grant all applicants for license.

If the subject were not one serious in itself and essentially connected with the welfare of mankind, we should be disposed to laugh over the lacrimose nonsense of the following paragraph, especially the latter two-thirds of it. The great expositor of chap. 100 says:—

"Drinking strong liquors is assuredly a vice, and has caused more evils to mankind than all their other vices, and all the other calamities from which they have suffered; and, assuredly, thanks to those good men who so perseveringly inculcate total Abstinence, (a blessing second to Christianity only) that vice will be removed, and that virtue established at no very remote period. But we are not yet sufficiently distant from those times, when vicious conviviality was deemed manly, and abstinence effeminate, to succeed at once in that great object. There yet remain considerable embers of the former habit, to which it is better to give a regulated vent, than to augment by endeavoring to extinguish them.—When there is a bad humour in the blood, it is better that it should be allowed to expend itself in cutaneous eruption, than by a suppressive lotion, to make it regurgitate upon the system."

With regard to these "embers" having a "regulated vent," we should like some mathematician to inform us how long it will take to put out a fire—given, *the embers, the fuel and the regulated vent*. Go the right way to put it out, and the "embers" will have but small chance. The figure of "bad humor in the blood" we have referred to our medical Adviser. He says he is no believer in "cutaneous eruptions," and further adds (for which we expect to pay a fee for the prescription) that "a few doses of the Maine Law" firmly administered, will prevent the "bad humor," put an end to "suppressive lotions," and wholly annihilate "regurgitations."

Mr. Driscoll will have it "that Municipal Councils *must* approve," to some extent, "*fit applicants*." On the law of fitness, Chap. 100 is defective; not very clear. Our learned Q. C. ought to have been consulted before the passage of the 7th clause.—Hear his eloquent definitions of "titles to preference."

"As, in the absence of specific enactment, *reason* must be applied, and nothing left to caprice, or favoritism, there should be,

when the fit applicants are too numerous, taken into consideration the following titles to preference viz:—Seniority in the occupation—superiority of accommodation—mild firmness of disposition—conscientiousness—religious sentiment—outlay on premises—incapacity of otherwise gaining a livelihood."

We leave these grounds of preference to the consideration of our readers. Each would suggest enough for a separate treatise, but the conclusion at which we have arrived is this, *give no man the power to do mischief to his fellowmen—and if it is attempted, then let the law say you cannot do mischief and go unpunished*. "Gentlemen we are for the Maine Law and no mistake."

Since writing the above, we perceive by the City papers that our opinion, as opposed to that of Mr. Driscoll, has been confirmed by the Judges of the Superior Court, sitting at Quebec. Of course we expected this, the opinion of Mr. D. to the contrary notwithstanding. The *Quebec Mercury* gives the following, and now Mr. D., Q.C. can make his comments on the judgment of his superiors:—

The Court gave judgment refusing to grant a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Corporation to deliberate upon the application of P. Lawlor, for a certificate for a Tavern license. Their Honors expressed it as their opinion that the City Council had, in refusing the application in this instance, exercised the discretionary power vested in them by the latter part of the 6th section of 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 100—and that they, as Judges of a Court having no control over such inferior bodies, could not interfere with the due exercise of such discretionary power. Their Honors stated that the City Council, after deliberation, had come to the determination of refusing Tavern license certificates within a certain locality of the city, viz:—St Roch's Ward. If they had rejected all applications for such licenses in this city, indiscriminately, their conduct might then have become subject to the interference of a superintending power.

From the observations made by Mr. Justice Duval, as to the rights of the Court to reject an application for a *mandamus*, in certain cases, without granting a "rule" to shew cause, as is practised in England, it would seem that the recent Provincial Statute regulating the mode of procedure on the issuing of prerogative writs (12 Vic., cap. 41,) has not in his opinion materially altered the English and old established forms of proceeding, though the contrary is generally supposed to be the case.

We have no space at liberty for further remark. The *Courier* and *Pilot* both require a little trimming. To the latter we say—do not imagine that the present law is such that if properly understood "*we shall hear no more about the Maine law*." We have italicised this last sentence quoted from the *Pilot*, because we are desirous of removing the false impression that the *Pilot* is friendly to the Maine Law, and if we are spared, most assuredly with God's help, the *Pilot* and Cocksawin, and all the Deck hands, will hear a good deal more about this Maine Law.

Massachusetts Anti-Liquor Law.

GREAT MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL.—NEAL DOW UNHUNG.

As some of the adversaries of prohibitory legislation may deem themselves authorized to declare that the Massachusetts law is not the Maine law, we deem it advisable to point out the difference between the two. It is admitted and regretted that in some respects the Massachusetts law is defective, especially in that it allows the manufacture for exportation in quantities of not less than thirty gallons; this the Maine law does not allow.

Provision is made for the sale and use of the fruit of the vine in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, by the law of the Old Bay State. This we think is unnecessary and impolitic, because the liquor prohibited is not the "fruit of the vine," and because it may be a loop hole by which the liquor lovers may gratify their carnal propensity.

But in some respects the Massachusetts law is before the Maine

law in point of excellence and stringency. It gives the power to search steamboats, vessels and vehicles; and then again, says the *Cataract*, "common sellers, on the first conviction, are fined \$100 and costs of prosecution, and in default of payment, 60 days imprisonment, and to give bonds in not less than \$2000, not to violate the law for one year; and for the second offence, fined \$200, and the costs of prosecution, &c."

On the 27th of May a Mass Meeting was held in Faneuil Hall. The following account is given of it in the *Cataract*. We give it in insertion for the purpose of giving farther proof of what mean things the sellers and drinkers of rum will do:—

Wm. B. Spooner, Esq., was called to the chair. He made some remarks, and introduced Rev. Dr. Beecher, who opened the meeting with prayer. During these opening services, and while the names of the officers for the meeting were being announced, quite a large number of rowdies and drunken fellows, who had crowded into the centre of the hall, began to make a disturbance, and for nearly an hour there was a riotous disturbance, such as is seldom seen or heard in Boston. The Police were sent for, and about nine o'clock they entered the hall, and began to arrest the ringleaders, so that soon peace was restored, and *law and order was triumphant*.

There is no doubt but the rummies of Boston, were determined if possible to break up this meeting, and thus prove to the community that the *Law* could not be put in force,—that the popular will was against it; but all honor to the Boston watchmen, they proved to the world that the law could be sustained, and we think that an important lesson has been taught the rummies, which they will long remember.

The business then proceeded, and the meeting was addressed by several eminent men, including the venerable Lyman Beecher and Neal Dow. Congratulatory resolutions were passed, and it was resolved to hold a State Convention in the city of Worcester, on the 4th of July next. In spite, then, of the effort which the devil and the rummies made, the meeting was a good one. As the *Cataract* well remarks—

"This is the *second* victory of Temperance over the Rum Power, and as this disturbance was wholly made by a gang of half-drunken rowdies from the dram shops and tipping houses of the city, it was really one of the most persuasive and eloquent pleas for the new law, which was offered during the evening."

It appears that Neal Dow addressed this great meeting in Faneuil Hall, on the 27th of May. Under date of the 29th of that month, a *New Jersey* correspondent of the *Cataract* says that the report of Neal Dow's being hung had reached Trenton. We give the letter as an amusing jeu d'esprit, hoping, however, that before a great while, we may have the pleasure of knowing that the ex-Mayor of Portland has revived, and is on his way to Canada, to give us the benefit of his practical knowledge on the modern methods of arresting intemperance. The writer says:—

"Sad intelligence has just reached us from the 'city of notions.' Poor Dow is gone at last! The intelligence is startling—though not wholly unexpected. As the reports reach us, it seems that the rumsellers of Boston, enraged and indignant, seized upon him, and dragged him forth, and hung him by the neck 'without benefit of clergy.'"

We have long looked for this. He had been detected in a multitude of murders. He had committed assault 'with intent to kill' upon one *Alcohol*. He had been known repeatedly to knock the brains out of whisky-imps large and small. While in Portland he had let the blood out of a certain John-Demy, *alias* Demi-john.—He has been committing wholesale murder on the liquor traffic; and now the enraged traffickers have brought him to his doom. He might have anticipated this; but no fear, even of the groggery-gallows, has deterred him from his destructive career. We have but few particulars of his closing moments; but we hear that his last words were—"The *Maine Law* and nothing less!" I have just written to Gen. Cary of the melancholy affair. We shall not see his like again."

The Hon. M. Cameron.

On the occasion of celebrating the Queen's birth day in London C. W., the Sons of Temperance occupied a position worthy of themselves, and by no means derogatory to the dignity and honor of our really popular sovereign. The Hon. M. Cameron, member for the county of Huron, was present, and among other things said:—

"That he would sustain the introduction of the *Maine Law* in his place in parliament; and as a member of the Government, use all the influence in his power to have that law adopted by the Canadian Legislature."

On this the *Montreal Gazette* is pleased to make the following remarks:—

"This will rejoice Mr. Barnum's heart, but we doubt whether the great body of the Canadian people are prepared to support such a measure. Malcolm ought to have gone one step further, and announced it as a Ministerial measure."

We cannot doubt that Mr. Barnum would be glad to know not only that Mr. Cameron will support the *Maine Law*, but that such a law was enacted and in successful operation in Canada; but we cannot see why Mr. Barnum should thus be cited, unless for the purpose of depreciating Mr. Cameron. But, if this be the intention, we think the *Gazette* will fail, for, as temperance lecturers, both gentlemen are deserving of the highest esteem of all philanthropists.

The *Gazette* doubts whether the great body of the Canadian people are prepared to sustain a prohibitory liquor law; and thinks Mr. C. should have gone a step further, and should have announced that the *Maine Law* would be introduced as a Ministerial measure. On the first point, we dare say that the liquor merchants of Montreal are opposed to the *Maine Law*, but they constitute a very small minority of the people; and we imagine that we have as good an opportunity of knowing what the public sentiment is on this subject, as the editor of the *Gazette*. On the second point, if the present Canadian Ministry were to go before the country on the simple question of a prohibitory liquor law, we have no hesitation in predicting their triumphant success. Bury the Reserves, and Tariffs, and Rail-Roads, and let the only test of election be the *Maine Law*, and the *Gazette* would not be long before he lost his liquor advertisements and brandy tinged paragraphs. That is our belief, as we think well founded. With the *Gazette's* political abuse of the Hon. M. Cameron, we have not much to do—nothing editorially; but, in reference to that gentleman's advocacy of temperance, we have a word or two to say. We have known him many years, and have heard him speak on temperance in every part of the province. His clear and comprehensive mind embraces every phase of the temperance reform, and he illustrates every branch of the subject fully and forcibly. We rejoice in his re-election for Huron. He is worthy a seat in the legislature, and, if we mistake not, during all the years he has been before the public, as a politician, he has never lost an election. In the legislature he has always been useful, and never flinched from duty on the temperance question. And it gives us much pleasure to find that he has expressed himself so decidedly on the *Maine Law* for Canada.

Temperance Jottings.—No. 9.

Female influence! Who can dispute it? Who would wish it otherwise? In every civilized community women exert a very powerful influence. In *one sense* they reign, and are the lords of creation. We see it in the domestic circle, and the quiet retreat of home. It is apparent also under other circumstances. But that influence is *not* always on the right side; it is not wield-

ed so as to affect the largest amount of good. This must be apparent to all. Our anxiety to secure that influence in the Temperance cause, fully convinced as we are of its value and weight, will amply justify our reference to it now. As Kossuth remarked in his farewell speech to the ladies of New York, referring to noble women in Hungary, and the claims of his country on their active sympathies; so we say with reference to the Temperance enterprise, "No body can do more for it than you. The heart of man is as soft as wax in your tender hands. Mould it, ladies; mould it in the form of generous compassion for my country's wrongs, inspire it with the noble feelings of your own hearts, inspire it with the consciousness of your country's power, dignity and might.—You are the formers of men's character."

Women influence by their opinions, looks, manner, and conduct. Great and good men are alike affected by that influence. There are no relations, circumstances, or undertakings, where we do not see its power. In *Society* generally, females are the chief charm. By them *home* is rendered sweet and attractive. Their advice and opinion are sought. Their approbation, presence, and aid are courted. In our benevolent and religious societies their moral power is apparent. For such influence they are responsible to a higher power. Its due exercise, and its appropriate effects should be duly pondered. Civilization, under Christian influence has raised woman, and placed her in her proper position. But if her education is bad and defective, and her influence not properly controlled, she will possess power for mischief. Generally she possesses large moral qualities, which, if directed by sound education and religious principles, must produce the most blessed effects. *Mothers, wives, sisters*, and subordinate relatives, may thus effect great moral achievements. How desirable they should do so, for their own sake, and for the sake of others!

If then, that influence has done so much in times past, and if it can effect yet more, how important that women should intelligently, prayerfully, and earnestly put forth power, which, under God, must result in good. And has not the Temperance Reformation claims to her sympathy and co-operation? As she usually possesses so much tenderness and benevolence and love, do we not find in the temperance enterprise considerations of weight with influence to its objects, tendency, and effects, that entitle it to her regard? May she not carefully, honorably, and effectively aid this benevolent reform? What arguments can she want to excite her sympathies, and move her to action, which this cause does not furnish? Then, are not her interests, comforts, and usefulness closely allied to its progress? Has she not suffered by the demon intemperance? Has not liquor proved a bitter portion in her cup? Are not numbers now suffering in consequence of the drinking usages of society? Have not many families been rendered wretched from this one cause alone? Would not the success of abstinence principles augment her joys? Would not the triumph of our present Temperance organizations make many happy? Would not thousands, and tens of thousands of females rejoice in some Legislative enactment similar to the Maine Liquor Law? Then, certainly, her welfare is bound up in the progress of the Temperance cause. But further, has it not achieved great good, and is it not still producing a mighty and beneficial effect in the world! The answer must be in the affirmative—it cannot be otherwise. Then, again, will it not work more effectually, and advance more rapidly, if female influence be secured on its behalf than it can do otherwise? Yes, yes, must be the reply from every truthful observer of the workings of society. For those and similar reasons, we maintain the duty of every woman, single and married, to countenance by

an example of abstinence, and the influence of her name at least the Temperance movement. If every unmarried lady would frown upon the drinking customs of society, and avow attachment to the abstinence principle, as a means of good to individuals, families, and communities; if mothers and their daughters should be united in this matter, and without lecturing, or going out of the way from the duties of home, would avail themselves of reasonable opportunities, prudently, kindly, and firmly to advocate the principle, and to encourage those who are aiming to carry it out; they would gladden many hearts, and reap the inward satisfaction of contributing to the general welfare.

But I have been pained sometimes, when pressing the adoption of our principles on husbands, fathers, or brothers, to hear a wife, a daughter, or a sister speak discouragingly of such a step, or refuse to give in their adherence to the principle, when by so doing they could at least leave others without excuse, and might induce them sooner or later to join in our ranks. Woman's kindness sometimes gets the advantage of her better judgment; and hence when pressing upon those who have wronged and injured them, and are likely to do so again, and again, immediate abstinence, her fond heart may suggest, "by degrees," "moderately," &c; and as they are not conscious of any liabilities to err themselves, they sometimes do not sufficiently consider the weight of their influence, when we ask them for the sake of example, to deny themselves an unnecessary gratification, and identify themselves with us in our benevolent labor, and hence the sufferings and shame they experience from those who ought to be their protectors and companions.

Ladies, we claim your sympathies and active service on behalf of the Temperance Reformation. We respectfully solicit your names, your prayers, your support. Let the *Canada Temperance Advocate* be sustained by you in its enlightened and earnest pleadings for suffering humanity. Encourage its perusal wherever you have influence. By no means exclude it. Regard and treat it as a powerful, indispensable advocate. Spare no pains by which to render it increasingly popular and influential. We speak disinterestedly in this matter. We have no purposes to answer beyond the recommendation of an old friend to the cause, which every one must allow the *Advocate* to be; and because we are anxious that Canada should be impregnated with right principles and stubborn facts on the question of Temperance. Let your influence then be on the right, and generations yet unborn will pronounce you blessed. Nay, the present generation will praise you.

Whitby, 15th May, 1852.

J. T. B.

Rum's History.—Man's Fall.

A valued correspondent who signs himself "A Watcher," under date, County of Huron, April 28, supplies us with the following: After describing very graphically how one tavern keeper had "played his cards," he continues:—

"Not far from this place of pollution stands another Tavern, much more decent in the exterior than the last mentioned. But "mine host," though possessed of many fine qualities, when himself, was rather a gruff, blunt man, and the good landlady was not one of those who could put on smiles at pleasure, to beguile the feet of the unwary in the way of ruin. The house was not popular with idlers and loafers of the neighborhood, though more so to travellers; and it generally wore a quiet aspect to the passer-by. But the demon was at work even here. "Mine host," in the beginning of last winter, while in conversation with a neighbor, the subject turned to his own drinking. He re-

marked that he "drank never less than a quart, and sometimes two quarts of spirits a day." The neighbor observed, are you not alarmed sometimes lest this should result in death? He answered, "O yes, I know it must." "I feel that I am failing fast." "Can you not leave it off?" "No, not now," said he, "It is too late, I should die if I did, immediately." That night, before midnight, he was seized with the fatal delirium, and before the day dawned he was no more. Not far to the north stands another Tavern, kept by a brother of the last mentioned. A few years ago the landlady fell into the fire, while in a state of intoxication, and soon after died; and yet the people drink on and the taverns still flourish.

Last Sabbath we accompanied the remains of our blacksmith to the grave. He had committed suicide by hanging himself in an outhouse belonging to a neighbor. He had been a hard-drinking man for some years, though an excellent smith, and obliging neighbor; and possessed an excellent property in a farm. He had a fine family of children,—their mother died some time ago. Last fall he became something alarmed for his state. He took the pledge and remained sober for a time; signs of prosperity appeared—everything seemed to go well; but in an evil hour he went on a short journey, in company with men who could drink a little, and yet remain sober. He drank too, but all was over with him; he never made another effort. When remonstrated with, he would reply, "It is no use now," "It is too late." "I must drink or die." Alas! he did drink and die.

Intemperance sheds a withering blighting influence over this whole region of country, the finest in Canada West, with its unrivalled soil, its mild and healthful climate; and here, too, settlers are flocking in, and filling up every township, every concession, and settling down on every lot. No part of Canada presents finer openings for enterprising young men to establish themselves, and rise with the certain growth of the country. It is true, we have had young men come amongst us, but they frequented the tavern, and loved the company that lounge about there; we would warn all others of this course, for the result is, this: Intemperance seizes them as its own,—they wither in its mighty grasp, and become odious and pitiable, and some have to fly to escape merited retribution for misdeeds. And what wonder, when we have these dens of drinking at every little distance along our roads, in sight of each other; each rivalling the other in their ardour to do much of this business. Loafers may be seen stalking around these places at all times in our finest days—even in "seed time and harvest;" and it is hard to find in a large circle of country a solitary young man wholly uncontaminated with the direful influence of the tavern and distillery. The sacred Sabbath is desecrated. Parties may be constantly met carrying jugs and bottles, or going to or returning from their indulgence, even in the hours of worship. The orgies never cease throughout the sacred day,—midnight's solitude is broken by the yells of those who are returning to their lairs like the wild beasts. I have still another fact which I must state as illustrative of the potency of the power of Alcohol in these regions. Drinking and drunkard making is our greatest business, and drunkard makers our most honored men. Take in proof of this: our Tavern Keepers are nearly all of them Township Councillors. Every Township on the road leading from London to Goderich but one, have Tavern-keepers for Councillors, and that one has no tavern-keeper to send. And some of these men can neither "read nor write."

You and your readers will be ready to say that we are in a dreadful plight up here in this Huron County. We are, truly,

though it is the finest country in the world, in other respects; but we are just getting our eyes open to these things. They have been in existence for years, and we were willing to look upon them as matters of course,—but this is the case no longer. We are battling them, and we are expecting a great change, and certainly a change for the better is coming over us in some parts. But to make it fully effectual and permanent, we must have the "Maine Law," or some thing like it. A friend who has drunk deep and suffered much from it, said to me the other evening: "More than a majority of the people even in those parts would sign petitions for it if they were presented to them." We must petition! petition! Agitate! agitate until we get it—It is the only remedy. Let us press on our Legislature until they yield.

So says
A WATCHER.

County of Huron, April 28, 1852.

Mr. Barnum on the Maine Law.

(OUR OWN REPORT.)

We omit the many very valuable remarks of Mr. Barnum on Temperance in general, and desire attention to his plain and pointed observations respecting the Maine Law. If certain timid persons will give credence to Mr. Barnum's statements, many of their very weak notions will be corrected, and their prejudices removed. First, as to moral suasion, Mr. B. said:—There are many temperance men, who, when the Maine Law was brought forward, said "we prefer moral suasion," but "moral suasion" could never accomplish the work, for the rum-seller knew he would make more money by selling liquor than by any other business; this was an argument that knocked moral suasion all to pieces. Then, again, if one village was in favor of the stringent measures, another might be the reverse; so all the rum drinker had to do was to send to the neighboring village and set you at defiance. They had often tried fines, but it did not answer. One cunning rum-seller declared he could make more money selling rum to the people round the Court House, while the trial against him was going on, than would pay all penalties, law fees, &c. When this was known, they got up the 15 gallons law; but every one knew how that had been evaded; tippers clubbed together, and purchased the fifteen gallons, and got up the wonderful exhibition of the "striped pig," at six cents admission, throwing in the liquor gratis, and thus got round the temperance folks. It was found that whatever liquor was allowed to be sold it would reach the mouths of those who wanted it. But the Maine Law stopped the traffic, and the best lawyers have admitted that it could not be evaded. They were fighting hard to carry the same measure in Massachusetts, and no doubt it would succeed, and it will, and does all that it undertakes to perform. One of the consequences of this agitation was great indignation meetings. Very blandly the speakers said, "we are all friends of Temperance, but really you are ruining your own cause, you are abandoning moral suasion,"—and then they commenced shedding tears. They reminded him (Mr. B.) of the booby boy who was roaring and blubbering, when a person asked him—"what is the matter with you? what do you want?" "I want mother to come and pacify me, he replied;" and so the rum-sellers want to be pacified by "moral suasion." That is, they wish still to have an opportunity of making money out of the bad appetites and sad miseries of their fellow beings. For such as these, moral suasion is not sufficient. The traffic must be prohibited. Every State and Canada must have a Maine Law.

What is the Maine Law? Many incorrect opinions have

been formed about it. Some thought that it authorized men to walk into your dwelling-houses, do every thing they thought proper, and even commit the most outrageous acts. This was not the case; it does only what its title indicates,—it prevents tipping shops. If any person choose to keep liquor in his house for his own use, and not to sell, he could do so, and no one could prevent him, though he might be called a "poor creature" for doing so. This reminded him of a story he once heard of a young man in one of the New England villages, who dressed himself up in the most frightful manner with horns, tail, &c., to represent the devil. He sallied out one dark night, and meeting with an old woman, he attempted to scare her with his diabolical appearance and voice. "Who are you," said the old dame. "I'm the Devil," he replied; "then if you are," said she, "I'm sorry for you, for you are a poor creature." The same might be observed of the rumseller, and the rum-drinker: they were poor creatures.

Liquor could not be sold under the Maine Law except for medical and mechanical purposes. If any one sold it for drinking, it was requisite to have the oaths of two voters before the party could be fined. The fines were—for the first offence \$10, for the second \$20, and for the third, ninety days imprisonment. Some pretended at first to treat the fines with indifference, and paid the fines; but the people let them go on until the offences accumulated to some extent, and then hauled them up. They willingly paid a fine or two, but when they saw some eighteen cases against them, amounting to a penalty of four years and a half imprisonment, they knocked under, and acknowledged they were beat. The law was strictly, but not persecutingly, enforced, and if a man would honestly and quietly give up the business the full penalties would not be enforced. The jury were composed of teetotalers. It was found necessary to provide justice in this manner, as the law looked upon the traffic as criminal; and no one would knowingly have a counterfeiter on a jury to try a case of counterfeiting.

In advocating at this time a prohibitory law, we have something more than mere theory to stand upon. We have experience. For a year such a law has been in operation. It has been tried, and the good effects of the Maine Law were incontrovertibly proved by facts. Neal Dow, the Mayor of Portland, in his official report stated, that before the passage of the law, there were 14 wholesale stores selling liquors; but three days after there was not one. There were formerly 80 grog shops; now, he says, there are only two or three, and they are kept so close that they could not find them out. The House of Correction, before the act, contained 40 inmates; it was now empty. There were also on an average from 15 to 20 drunkards arrested nightly, under the influence of rum, before the law was passed—now, ten days would often elapse without a single person being apprehended; and the last report he read stated that the watch-house was now used to keep all liquor seized, until legally claimed or lawfully destroyed. They thus seized the liquor, instead of the drunkard—this was certainly a great improvement. In old times they locked up the walking demijohn with the liquor, now they lock up the liquor and let the man go free. Of course there was a great cry raised about the destruction of property—this emptying of liquors into the ditches, but was it not better to empty out the liquor into the gutters, than allow both man and liquor to be emptied therein?

These great friends of property were exceedingly anxious to have what was strained through the sieve, but cared little if the dregs were destroyed by the operation. He would ask any sen-

sible person—with the evils of intoxicating liquors continually staring him in the face—were the people not justified in exterminating it? If a butcher sold, by mistake, a part of a diseased ox, although he might be a perfectly honest man, and had sold it in good faith, yet you could fine him. Were not dogs property? yet, you will not permit them to run about at certain times unmuzzled. Why? because they may become mad, and the lives of your families would be jeopardized,—had not the people then just as good a right to destroy the Rum which made men mad? So it was with gunpowder—it was especially taken care of, and put out of the city. Your quarantine laws also infringed on personal liberty, but you executed such laws. Should one of the large tigers of my menagerie break loose into your streets, would men hesitate one moment to shoot it down, in order to preserve the lives of hundreds? yes, and I (said Mr. Barnum) would be immediately arrested to answer the enquiry whether such an animal had been properly secured; but the rumseller, who is slaying his victims must be protected, and enjoy peculiar privileges. He concluded with the earnest hope that the cause of Temperance, and the Maine Law would soon triumph every where, for the great benefit of mankind and to the glory and raise of God. He hoped Canada would enjoy the boon and that right speedily. Mr. B. then thanked the audience for their patience and attention, and sat down amidst rapturous applause.

Trial of Alcohol at Melbourne, C.E.

We have been kindly furnished by a correspondent in Melbourne with the following account of the above trial, which has recently closed in that important and rapidly increasing village. We are glad to learn that the young men of the village and neighborhood have formed themselves into a society for instruction and mutual improvement, and that they have made the subject of temperance such a prominent topic in their debate, for it was under the auspices of that society that this trial was got up and carried out:—

The members of our association, after fully discussing several topics of interest, decided unanimously to grapple with the Alcoholic Baal, who for so long a period has obstructed the march of intellect and virtue, and who continues to blast every heavenward aspiration. To give expression to their abhorrence of intemperance, they organized a tribunal of conscience, for the formal trial of the usurper. The whole formalities of judicial procedure were strictly adhered to. That nothing might be wanting to give due solemnity to the trial, just and honorable judges were appointed, viz., D. C. Thomas, Thos. Webster, and Timothy Chamberlin, Esqrs., who kindly consented to act in that capacity. For the prosecution there appeared C. R. Christie, Esq., as Counsel, W. Lewis as junior counsel, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Scott. For the defence S. Christie, Esq., Counsel, assisted by R. Fraser and R. N. Webster, Esq., M.D.; G. N. Christie, Sheriff, and R. Lewis, Sen., Esq., as clerk of the crown. After the usual formalities of opening the court, the Sheriff was directed to place the prisoner Alcohol at the bar. His entrance into Court, with all his heads and aliases, excited at first some noise and confusion; but order being restored, the prisoner was called upon to answer to the several charges preferred against him by the Grand Jury. A formidable indictment of eight counts was then read against the prisoner as follows:—

INDICTMENT ALTERED AND AMENDED.

1st. That you, Alcohol, under the various names of Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Beer, and other noxious compounds, have con-

spired and continue to conspire against human life, chastity, self-respect, charity, and other duties of the human family.

2nd. That under these names you have blinded thousands by the hope of gain and stratagems of agents, and that it is your practice to draw your victims from the domestic circle into places of baseness and crime.

3rd. That you lead men to the breaking of the Holy Sabbath, and to the violation of God's ordinances.

4th. That you traitorously, under the pretext of good fellowship, break the harmony of families, and turn your victims into contentious guests, causing the father to neglect his children, and hardening the mother against the purer feelings of her nature.

5th. That you cause an immense waste of time, labor and property.

6th. That you have caused your devastations to be felt throughout communities, kingdoms and nations.

7th. That you not only have committed and are still committing the crime of murder, but excite your victims to commit the same, and in many instances impel them to rush into eternity by the horrid crime of suicide.

8th. That you still continue to keep in society many of your agents, and thereby exercise a baneful influence on the religion and morals of mankind, especially on those of the rising generation.

The Indictment having been read, the usual plea of not guilty was entered by prisoner's counsel. The public prosecutor, after an able address to the jury, called his witnesses, comprising clergymen, physicians, agriculturists, and mechanics, who all depoued to the facts charged against the prisoner in the indictment. Then followed the defence, whose counsel and assistants displayed no ordinary abilities in pleading for the prisoner. Their *eloquence and logic must have succeeded in delivering Alcohol*, had it not been that the testimony of some of their own witnesses reflected against his character.

In the whole trial we saw much that we admired, both in the ability of counsel, and in the faithfulness of witnesses. In the former, it was seen how vigorously the human intellect can act by setting itself in earnest to master any subject; in the latter, we recognized the noblest logic, the logic of the heart, raising its distinctive voice against whatever is injurious or debasing to mankind. The gentleman who conducted the prosecution gave us some admirable specimens of correct reasoning, and it was observable that scarcely any attempt was made at declamation. The illusion was all but complete, so feelingly did they speak of the prisoner when well established charges forced them to declare him a murderer. The counsels on the defence plied their weapons with no less skill. Every argument was taken advantage of that could extenuate the crimes of the prisoner, or affect the minds of the jury; but though they stretched their special pleading to the utmost, they could not stand against the firm array of facts adduced by the counsels of the prosecution. The closing scene was most affecting and truthfully carried out. After the several addresses of the respective counsels to the jury, and the summing up of the evidence by the president of the court, which, though necessarily brief, owing to the late hour to which the trial was extended, nevertheless explained in concise terms the law of the case, and the prepondering strength of evidence against the prisoner, the jury retired, and after conferring together for about half an hour, they returned into court, and, by their foreman gave a verdict of GUILTY. Profound silence ensued, when the president spoke as follows:—

Since there is a greater abhorrence of capital punishments as a means of repressing crime than formerly, I shall venture to differ from the usual and established penalty, and therefore the sentence of the court against you, the prisoner, is as follows:

"That you, Alcohol, be taken hence to the place whence you came, and whenever and so soon as the legal legislative bands

and fetters can be prepared, that you be so effectually bound and fettered and placed under suitable guardians, as that you will hereafter be incapable of inflicting upon social or convivial parties or individuals those evils which your generally received proper name and spacious and attractive exterior has hitherto assisted you in inflicting; and may the Lord have mercy upon and pardon the dupes and victims of your nefarious arts."

The court then broke up, and all seemed delighted with what they had seen and heard. It were well for us if those occupying stations of influence in society would give more encouragement than they do to exhibitions similar to that which issued from the idea of our Young Men's Association. We require some kind of pleasures to relieve the tedium of business and the toil of daily life, and what can be more worthy of our regard than that which connects pleasure with knowledge and virtue. Good thoughts and good feelings, when duly fostered, not only make us happier and better citizens, but are the most powerful antidotes against the temptations that attend the youthful mind.

Streams from Temperance Springs.

During the session of the Nova Scotia Legislature a Temperance Committee was appointed, to whom was referred the petitions against the continuance of the liquor traffic. A very able and lucid report was drawn up, and presented to the house. It opens with an avowal of the responsibility and difficulty of their task, and says "No visionary or speculative spirit moves us; we have the advocates of the total abstinence cause surrendered themselves to the mere impulses of feeling, in the work they have undertaken." The report avers that the legislature has not acted with precipitancy, but have carefully and cautiously legislated on the subject at various times. It appears also that the petition laid before the house, bore the signatures of from 17,000 to 20,000 persons. Notice is taken of an adverse petition from Halifax, but it is regarded as embodying no facts, but is simply expressive of an opinion.

In reading over this valuable document we have decided that we cannot do better than enrich our streams, this issue, with the greater part of the Committee's Report. If our readers will give what follows a careful perusal, they will find themselves perhaps wiser, and certainly better prepared to take a firm stand in favour of the Canada legislature for a Maine Law.

The questions that arise on these several petitions, are—
1. The occasion for so strong a measure as legal prohibition.
2. The legitimacy of such a measure.
3. Its practicability.

To these questions this House in effect demanded our reply when it referred to us these petitions; and in performance of the duty thus imposed, we present the following opinions and reasons:

First.—We assume as an uncontroverted fact, that many and great are the evils that result to this Province, from the intemperate use, as a beverage, of intoxicating liquors.

We stay not to calculate the amount of money and time annually expended in this indulgence: we rather would press upon your notice evils, which if more consequential in their nature, are infinitely more injurious in their effects.

Evils to the body politic by the perversion of men calculated by their industry and talents to advance the strength, wealth, and general prosperity of their country—into incumbrances, and instruments of want and mischief.

Evils in the social relations from the desolation of homes, for this cause the scenes of comfort—the destitution, poverty and degradation of those whose maintenance and education otherwise have been well cared for,—the anguish and shame of very many hearts, that else might have been filled with joy and satisfaction.

Evils to humanity by brutalizing a rational being, and degrading an immortal spirit.

Secondly.—We assume that the use of intoxicating liquors

beverage is a superfluous indulgence, neither required for the healthful existence or the happiness of man. We might go farther, and assert that the use of intoxicating drinks is in itself injurious to the human system; but we desire to advance on undisputed premises, and we presume no one will hazard the assertion that man's physical existence, or his happiness as an intellectual or moral being, are in any degree dependent on the use of stimulating liquors.

Thirdly.—We believe that benevolence, patriotism and religion unite to demand the sacrifice of a superfluous indulgence—if by that sacrifice a just prospect exist of checking and eradicating evils so extensive and momentous as those of intemperance.

Fourthly.—We presume that if the men raised to high stations—the men on whom Providence has conferred education, refinement, and wealth—still more, if the men separated to teach the truths and obligations of religion; and if they who profess those truths and acknowledge those obligations—were universally to abandon voluntarily the indulgence of intoxicating drinks—the business of the importer and retailer would be so curtailed, and the influences that would encircle the inebriates would be so extended and potential, that comparatively little aid would be required from legislative enactments, and what was required would be accorded without hesitation, and would be effective.

Fifthly.—Believing that societies and government should exist for the general good, and that a supreme authority in the state is created for the purpose of prohibiting what is generally injurious, although at the expense of individual interest; and believing that the sale of intoxicating drinks inflicts evils on the commonwealth of an extended and serious nature, without returning to society compensating benefits; we see nothing in the right to sell or to drink intoxicating liquors, that should form an exception to the general rule.

Lastly.—We know of no class of persons entitled to complain of the prohibition, if the propositions we have affirmed are correct. Not they who upon the principles of religion and the obligations of benevolence and patriotism, are required voluntarily to abandon like the traffic and the use; still less they who are the victims for whose deliverance this remedy is applied—and, least of all, they who make a cruel profit by a traffic that offers to men the materials for their self-destruction, which too many are ready eagerly to accept.

We, your Committee, therefore, unanimously and unhesitatingly report to your Honorable House our opinion, that the evils of intemperance are of a nature to justify for their repression the highest exercise of legislative power—that it falls within the legitimate and just functions and authority of the legislature of this Province, to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage—and that it consequently becomes its bounden duty to do so, if legislative enactments can be made efficacious for the object.

The most difficult question here arises: Can legislative enactments for the prohibition be carried into effective operation?

A wide range is opened by this inquiry. The moral influence of law and the coercive restraints of constituted authority on one side, and the opposing power of pecuniary interest, animal appetite, and the fashions of society on the other, are to be estimated in their comparative strength and antagonism. How far the former would be weakened and the latter aided, by the indisposition of men to surrender by compulsion for a general good, to no unimportant element in the argument: nor would any inquiry be brought to a sound and practical conclusion, which had not embraced a consideration of the insular formation which gives to this Province a great extent of coast, increasing the expense, and the obstacles in contending against contraband trade.

Against these considerations, the following reasons may be opposed:

First.—While the danger and the mischiefs of smuggling are urged and admitted, it must not be forgotten that the illicit traffic is now carried on; and that a total prohibitory law would be less liable to evasion than a system only partially prohibitory. The evidence would be simple, for the offending article in most cases would testify to its own conviction, and the condemnation be easy and certain. Obstacles that now obstruct conviction would disappear; reluctant witnesses would no longer require to be discovered

and forced forward—nor justice be defeated by their evasions, or by refined technicalities on trials.

Secondly.—The law would be universal, and would emanate from the highest source, and that a Representative Legislature.—Now, neighbouring counties are governed on contradictory principles, enforced by authorities of feebler influence, and over which the masses of the people have little control.

Thirdly.—The injurious effects on the popular mind of the license system would be removed—a legal sanction to sell, granted to a few for a pecuniary consideration, must place the trade in a false aspect, and entrench it against assaults aimed at its moral character and effects.

So strongly is this sentiment entertained by some of the committee, as to induce the belief that the experiment can never fairly be tested, of "moral suasion" against the drinking habits, while the license system continues; and that if moral power and not legal coercion, must be the instrument of conflict, there must be a free field on which the seller of intoxicating drinks shall stand alike unprivileged and unrestricted, as the seller of flour, of opium, or of arsenic.

Fourthly.—There seems no alternative but in coercive action. Looking at the progress of the cause for twenty years, while we rejoice that large portions of the yeomanry, traders, and mechanics of the province have cast from them the pollutions of intemperance, it is yet obvious that influences exist too powerful for the elements of reform that have yet been brought to bear. In support of this view, we may adduce the state of society in the metropolis—the extent of the liquor traffic in all its departments—the numerous and influential names on the petition referred to, and which in effect declares that the present liquor law is incapable of improvement.

Temperance Anniversaries.

We give the following brief accounts, from the N. Y. Organ. When the full printed reports reach us, we shall have pleasure in condensing their contents for the information of Canadian readers.

The American Temperance Union met at the Tabernacle on Thursday evening, May 13, Chancellor Walworth presiding. The report notices in detail the workings of the Maine Law, and the increase of petitioners in States where it is not yet adopted, and says that they have issued thousands of publications in preparing the public for the law. Speeches were made by Rev. J. S. Peck, Mr. Marsh, R. W. Clark, F. Brainerd, D. D., of Philadelphia; L. Beecher, D. D., of Boston, and Rev. Dr. Tyng.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The second annual meeting, and 7th quarterly, was held at Metropolitan Hall on Wednesday evening, May 12. John Falconer, Esq., President, in the chair. Although the weather was most unfavorable, there was a large and respectable audience present on the occasion. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. R. S. Crampton, and the Annual Report read by Rev. Mr. Warren. It mentioned the effort of the Society to get a prohibitory measure passed by the Legislature of the State in regard to the sale of intoxicating drinks, and referred to the vote taken at the last session, as a proof of the strength of the temperance movement; it referred to the late presentation of the Grand Jury in relation to unlicensed rum-shops and liquor-selling on the Sabbath, and recommended energetic action on the part of the friends of temperance in getting up petitions, and devising the means for the effectual abolition of the liquor traffic. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Clarke, Willis and Cuyler, and Col. Snow.

Grand Division of Canada West.

We perceive from a correspondent in the *Canada Christian Advocate*, that this large and influential body has just closed its semi-annual session, which seems to have been one of deep interest and immense importance to the cause in Canada. We cannot withhold our high appreciation of the decision to which they have come on some of the points that have been brought before them, and regard this as an index of the good that the country may fairly look for from this organization. We pass over at present all else connected with the meeting but the following:—

The main feature of the session was the Maine Law, and I

have no doubt from the unanimity, earnestness and energy which prevailed amongst the members upon this subject, that it has a fair chance of being carried. Printed petitions are to be sent in triplicate to the 385 Divisions under the jurisdiction of this Grand Division, to be by them, through committees, presented to every adult within the limits of their respective Divisions; to the signatures, the places of residence, by lot and concession, are to be attached.

Every Minister of the Gospel in Canada West will have a copy of the Maine Law transmitted to him, and be requested to deliver two lectures during the months of June and July.

Canada West has been divided into four Sections, with a Committee appointed to each,—these committees to form one general committee, and the sum of twelve hundred dollars appropriated to be applied in providing competent and talented lecturers to advocate the Maine Liquor Law.

From the ability and zeal of the members of this committee, I doubt not that the wishes and intentions of the Grand Division will be fully carried out. Gough has also made arrangements, independent of this, to visit several localities in Canada West during the month of June, previous to his attending the mass meeting temperance convention, which takes place at Detroit early in July.

With all these means and appliances to boot, I am certain that success and victory must crown our efforts, despite the evil workers, who, impelled by either interest, appetite or prejudice, are vainly endeavoring to stay the philanthropic hands which are endeavoring to check the fell destroyer.

The fearful and lamentable ignorance which prevails, even amongst what are denominated the respectable classes, respecting the laws of Physiology, and the pernicious influences of alcoholic drinks, is much to be deplored; and their example in using them will cause a fearful reckoning before another tribunal, for the gospel plainly tells us, that "it is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak."

Some of our very refined and delicately minded ministers object to the "Tee-total Pledge." I wonder if they ever read those passages of the celebrated Church of England Divine, Paley, in his Moral and Political Philosophy, where he directs the person who has any "inclination to intemperance, to arm himself with some peremptory rule"—"I own myself," he says, "a friend to the laying down of rules of this sort, and rigidly abiding by them. They may be exclaimed against as stiff, but they are often salutary. Indefinite resolutions of abstemiousness are apt to yield to extraordinary occasions, and extraordinary occasions to occur perpetually; whereas the stricter the rule is the more tenacious we grow of it; and many a man will abstain rather than break his rule, who would not wisely be brought to exercise the same mortification from higher motives, not to mention that when our rule is once known we are provided with an answer to every importunity."

I only regret, from my want of sufficient information, to have been unable to give you a more perfect sketch of the sayings and doings of the Grand Division, but it is the best you can expect from
A TRAVELLER.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

In connection with the proceedings of this body, we cannot withhold the following excellent report of the committee on the liquor traffic, composed of the following individuals, viz:—

Wm. H. Ellerbeck, Brockville Division, No. 1; E. Arkland-Oshawa Division, No. 35; Robert Wilson, Pioneer Division, No. 58; E. Ryerson, Grantham Division, No. 75; Wm. Wilkinson, Table Rock Division, No. 48; H. R. O'Reily, Nelson Division, No. 273; Robert Dick, Toronto Division, No. 159; Ebenezer Perry, Jr., Elginville Division, No. 121.

1. That your Committee are of the opinion, that it will be much to the interests of the Order, and assist greatly in extending the principles and designs of this institution, to employ competent Temperance Lecturers, for the purpose of agitating the question of a law prohibiting the use and sale of Intoxicating Liquors.
2. Your Committee recommend, that the sum of three hundred pounds be applied by this Grand Division, and placed at the disposal of your Committee.
3. That in order efficiently to carry out the design of employing such lecturers, and agitating the question referred to, it is necessary to divide the Province into four Districts, as follows:

The first District to comprise the Counties of Middlesex, Kent, Elgin, Lambton, Essex, Huron, Perth, Bruce, and Norfolk.

The second District, of Brant, Wentworth, Halton, Hamilton, Welland, Waterloo, Wellington, Grey, and Peel.

The third, of York, Ontario, Durham, Northumberland, Peterborough, Simcoe, Hastings, and Prince Edward.

The fourth, of Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, Leeds, Grenville, Prescott, Russel, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Lanark, and Renfrew.

4. That Brothers Wilson, Wilkinson, and Boyd be a sub-committee for the first district.

O'Reily, Ryerson, and Curry, for the second district. Arkland, Dick and Farwell for the third, and

Pardee, Ellerbeck, and Perry, for the fourth district.

5. That the sum of £75, portions of the appropriation be placed at the disposal of each of the said sub-committees.

That such sub-committees shall employ competent persons to lecture in their respective districts, determine the number of Lectures to be delivered in each County, so that at least one lecture shall be delivered in each and every County; and that such sub-committees shall make arrangements with the subordinate Divisions, for holding meetings, and generally to carry out the objects of the appropriation.

6. Your Committee recommend for the adoption of the Grand Division, the following Petition, to be presented to the several branches of the Provincial Legislature, viz:—

To the Honorable, &c., &c., in Parliament assembled.
The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the 'Town—

of—
Humbly Sheweth.

That your petitioners regard intemperance as a great moral, and social evil, destructive of health, virtue and happiness, and producing only disease, lunacy, and crime, entailing heavy burdens on Society, and erecting a fatal barrier in the path of individual and national progress.

That Your Petitioners regard Total Abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as the only effectual means of prevention or cure of this great evil; but while rejoicing that many thousands of their fellow countrymen in this Province are persuaded of the truth of those statements and act on such persuasion, your petitioners regret that many from interested motives, consequent on their peculiar avocations, or from the blinded influence of vitiated appetites, are, in this matter, still unmoved, and apparently unmovable by the remonstrances of moral suasion.

That Your Petitioners deem it the duty of a wise and patriotic government in such circumstances to protect the community from the immense pecuniary sacrifices, the mental and physical maladies, the outrages on life and property, and the moral contamination consequent on the use of Alcoholic Beverages.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honorable House to pass a Legislative Enactment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes.

And Your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Your Committee recommend that your Grand Scribe be directed to send three copies of the foregoing Petition, and a copy of this report to each Subordinate Division with directions that each Subordinate Division return the Petitions when signed to the Grand Scribe.

We are pleased to notice that the G. D. of C. E. have adopted precisely the same petition, word for word. Let us thus continue to act in unison and harmony, and no obstacles that the enemy may seek to put in our way can ever become insurmountable.

Notices respecting Contemporaries, &c.

The American Temperance Magazine, and Sons of Temperance Offering, completes its second volume and the first year of its existence with the June number, now on our table. The portraits of the Hon. George Hall, and of F. A. Fickardt, Esq., M.D., are very finely executed. The literary matter varied and useful. We should judge that this magazine is destined to have a very wide circulation, and must prove a valuable aid to the Temperance cause in general, and to the Sons in particular. P. T. Sherlock, Publisher, 86, Nassau Street, New York, issues the following notice:—

"We would respectfully inform our Subscribers in Canada, that owing to our having to pay the U. S. Postage in advance, (60 cents per year for each Subscriber), we cannot offer the magazine at Club prices in future, nor can we allow any commission to Agents. We would be anxious to increase our subscribers in Canada, and therefore we offer the magazine at Two DOLLARS—One Dollar and Forty Cents of which is all we will receive for the twelve numbers."

We trust the American Temperance Magazine will have many friends in Canada.

The *Templar's Magazine* for June is on hand. As we have before said, this periodical is well conducted, and the *Templars* especially should make it a point of honor to support it. We learn from the number before us that the National Temple of Honor of the United States will hold its Seventh Annual Session in Indianapolis, Indiana, commencing on Wednesday, June 16th, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

The *Scottish Temperance Review* for May is received. Several masterly articles appear in this number, of which our readers will have a selection in this and perhaps in other numbers of our paper.

The *Bulletin* is now merged into the Massachusetts Life Boat, which is a valuable auxiliary. We have also received another *Life Boat* from Ohio, which we trust will be the means of preserving many from destruction.

The *Guelph Herald* came to us last week very much enlarged, looking very neat and attractive. It is now one of the largest provincial papers, and very creditably conducted.

The *National Temperance Chronicle* for May contains a leading article of great value, by the Rev. B. Parsons, entitled, "The May Meetings and Total Abstinence," and another by the Rev. Robert Peden, of Amherstburg, C.W., being a powerful reply to the oft-repeated statement of the moderate drinkers, "I never take any thing to hurt myself."

[FOR THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.]

Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held near the centre of the Township of Caledon, C.W., on Monday, the 31st ult., for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the Legislature of the Province to pass a law prohibiting the indiscriminate manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Alexander McLaren, Esq., occupied the chair, and the Rev. Thomas Dickson was appointed Secretary. The Throne of Grace was appropriately addressed by the Rev. A. L. Thurston, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Letters were received from the Rev. Duncan McMillan, of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, and Peter McPhail, Esq., of Brampton, expressing regret for their unavoidable absence, and their hearty approval of the objects of the meeting.

After a few remarks from the Chairman, the following resolutions were proposed and adopted, nem con:—

Moved by the Revd. David Coutts, of the United Presbyterian Church, Chinguacousy, and seconded by Mr. Saml. Lindsay.

1. *Resolved*.—That intemperance is a great and very prevalent evil,—that it has its origin in the habitual moderate use of intoxicating liquors, and that an obligation is imposed on us to abstain entirely from such drinks, as the only way in which this evil can be restrained.

Moved by the Rev. Thos. Dickson, and seconded by Mr. Saml. Johnston.

2. *Resolved*.—That many reformed drunkards are decoyed back to intemperance and destruction by those engaged in the sale of ardent spirits, and that moral suasion alone is not sufficient to remove this mighty evil.

Moved by the Rev. A. L. Thurston, and seconded by Mr. George Dodds.

3. *Resolved*.—That it is the duty of our Canadian Legislature

to protect us from the evils which flow from intemperance; that the health of the community, the peace and good order of society, the wealth and improvement of the country, the happiness of individuals and families, and the preservation of morals, render it obligatory on them to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, under severe penalties, except for mechanical or artistic purposes.

Moved by the Revd. R. Parsons, of the Primitive Methodist Church, and seconded by Mr. Joseph Neelands.

4. *Resolved*.—That it has been thoroughly and successfully proved in the State of Maine, that such a law can be rigidly enforced,—that it would banish drunkenness, pauperism and crime to a great extent, and introduce among us total abstinence, with its train of blessings.

Moved by Mr. George Bell, J.P., and seconded by Mr. James Jackman.

5. *Resolved*.—That a petition embodying the resolutions now passed, be presented to both Houses of our Canadian Legislature and the Governor in Council, and that a Committee be appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

A petition, embodying the spirit of the resolutions, was then read by the Secretary, and unanimously adopted by the meeting, which was respectable and orderly. No opposition was offered to any of the proceedings. The speeches were well received, and all seemed to be convinced of the propriety of combining legal with moral suasion, and that until this is done, the blessings of temperance cannot be universally enjoyed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GARDEN ISLAND, Kingston, 24th May, 1852.

SIR,—The writer fears he has omitted an important part of his duty, in not sending you word before now of the good things being done here, through the instrumentality of our Temperance Society.

The proprietor of the Island, prompted by the desire of promoting the welfare of the people in his employment, and having, from long experience, known and felt the evils arising from the use of intoxicating drinks, after repeated efforts to put a stop to the nefarious practice by force; such as breaking bottles and discharging some of his most efficient hands, resolved upon another course, as he found coercive means would not do, (for notwithstanding his most diligent search, the bottle would be concealed on the premises, and many would come to the work already primed from town) he determined on the establishment of a Temperance Society. Accordingly, on the 22nd of Jany. last, a meeting was called in the School Room, a neat and commodious building presented gratuitously to the Section by the proprietor, and the good cause of Temperance was forcibly and impressively advocated, the multiplied evils of intemperance were vividly portrayed, and at the close of the meeting the proprietor asked who would come forward to aid him in the good work,—43 names were quickly obtained, and a Society organized, to be designated the "Garden Island Temperance Society," of which D. D. Calvin, Esq., (proprietor) was nominated and chosen President; Mr. Jos. Dix, Vice President; and George Malone, Sec.

Since that time we have held six meetings, all of which told well, and our numbers have now reached 188.

The growing business of the Island necessarily causes a great influx of mechanics and laborers; upon whom our young Society has already exerted a very salutary influence, many of them are almost daily asking for houses to reside in, alleging that it is so desirous to be out of the reach of temptation to which they are more or less exposed in other establishments. The regular inhabitants of the Island number 220, and, I am happy to say that

few localities can present such an orderly and peaceable neighborhood.

Our meetings are interesting in the extreme, enlivened by the singing of temperance songs, in which exorcise our ladies feel greatly interested, and to whose exertions in this department may be attributed a large measure of the success already attendant on our Society, at least so far as bringing the people together.

On the whole, our prospects are very encouraging, and on some future occasion I hope to be able to lay before you some important details of the working of our young Society, meanwhile craving your indulgence and hoping for your kind co-operation,

I am, Mr. Editor,

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE MALONE,
Sec. G. I. Temperance Society.

AMELIASBURGH, June 1st, 1852.

SIR,—The Bloomfield Division, of which I am still a member, although much reduced in numbers by expulsions, and non-payment of dues, &c., has taken quite a fresh start this spring, and bids fair to sustain an honorable position among the surrounding Divisions. For two or three quarters we found it almost impossible to organize, for want of a sufficient number to fill the offices; but several of the old members have now returned, and a number of new ones united; still I am sorry to say that several that we considered hard cases have left us. I had the pleasure of attending a very interesting meeting of the P. E. Co., called by the Sheriff, at the request of several teetotalers, in Picton, on the 28th ult., to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to grant us a bill similar to the Maine Liquor Law. It was quite well attended, and had several able advocates in Ministers and others. There were but two or three speeches made in opposition,—our present member for Prince Edward, D.B.S., being among the latter.

When will the people learn to send men of the right stamp to represent them in Parliament? When! I presume you will hear from this meeting from another source.

Hoping that the Maine Liquor Law, or something equally stringent, or more so, will soon pass into effect,

I remain, Sir,

Respectfully yours, in V. L. & T.,

C. J. W.

CANADA: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE. By W. H. Smith, author of the *Canadian Gazetteer*. Toronto: Thos. Maclear.

We have just received the concluding numbers of this valuable work. Now that it is complete, it fully sustains the opinions that we have previously expressed as to its merits, and on the whole the publisher has fully redeemed the pledges he gave to the public. After having given a synopsis of the early history, progress, and present state of each locality of the Upper Province, as far as the limits of the work would permit, parts 9 and 10 contain an excellent account of the natural productions of the country—animal, vegetable, and mineral; an examination of the nature of its climate; and compares it and its advantages or disadvantages with other colonies and the United States, for capability of raising the necessaries, the comforts, and the luxuries of life; shows its general state of improvement, and its ratio of progress, as compared with the neighboring states, &c., with other matters, which will be found both useful and interesting to the reader. The writer also devotes a few of the last pages of the work to "Hints to Emigrants," which may enable that large class, who annually seek our country for a home, "to make a judicious selection in point of situation

and escape some at least of those rocks on which nine-tenths of the surplus population of Great Britain split, when once they leave the shores of the 'old country.'" Part 10 contains an excellent and beautifully executed map of Canada West, and forms an appropriate appendix to the work. We trust the publisher has been well sustained in his work; and we now repeat what we said when we first noticed it, that it should be in the possession of every intelligent inhabitant of Canada, and of those of other countries who may wish to know anything of our country.

MONTREAL BROKERS' CIRCULAR.

(From the *Montreal Herald*.)

Montreal, 11th June 1852.

FLOUR—The receipts have been light and prices continue steady at about the rates quoted last week, with the exception of "Extra Superfine" on which a reduction of 3d per barrel has been submitted to.

WHEAT—No arrivals from Upper Canada during the week; in "Lower Canada Red" sales have taken place at 3s 9d to 4s 4j.

PEAS—Sales of 5000 minots at 3s 6d.

OATS—Considerable sales have been made in the country at equal to 1s 7d per minot deliverable here.

BARLEY, INDIAN CORN—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Sales in retail only.

PROVISIONS—There is very little Beef in market. It is held for an advance on last week's prices, small sales of Prime Mess being made at \$10j. Pork is steady at Mess, 95s to 96s 3d; Prime Mess, 72s; Prime, 70s to 72s 6d. Holders of "Prime" generally ask \$14j, while sales of small parcels have been made as low as \$14.

ASRES—In the early part of the week Pots were dull, and prices receded about 6d per cwt., but they are to day rather more in demand and have recovered the decline; Pearls are also in demand at a shade over the rates quoted last week.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull during the week, and but few engagements have taken place.

EXCHANGE—Dull, with a downward tendency.

STOCKS—Bank of Montreal—Sales at 14j a 14 premium. Commercial Bank, M. D.—In demand at 11j premium. City Bank—Sales at 10j discount. Bank of British North America—None offering. Peoples Bank—Offered at 21j discount. Montreal Mining Consols—Continues to be offered at 2s 6d, without sales. Champlain Railroad Bonds—Have been sold at 2j discount. In other Stocks, nothing doing.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—3rd inst, Mrs Richard Holland, of a son.

Barrie—23rd ult, Mrs Thoras Lloyd, of a son.

Port Hope—29th ult, Mrs Luacan Cleghorn, of a daughter.

St Mathias—Mrs W McLachlan, of a daughter.

Toronto—2nd inst, Mrs John G Bowes, of a daughter. 7th inst, Mrs Angus Morrison, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—10th inst, by Rev Dr Taylor, Mr John Fraser, to Miss Ellen Henry.

Quebec—8th inst, by Rev Dr Cook, Mary Woodroffe, only daughter of John Mussen, Esq, to William Cathro, fourth son of O L Richardson, Esq.

Also, at the same time, by Rev Dr Cook, Henrietta Devota, eldest daughter of Rev James T Byrne, Whitty, C.W, to Thomas Robert, second son of O L Richardson, Esq.

DEATHS.

Montreal—6th inst, James Scott, Esq. 9th inst, Daniel George McLellan, son of Mr H Rose, Printer, aged 4 months and 6 days. 11th inst, Mrs M. wife of E E Shelton, aged 43 years.

Caughnawaga—3rd inst, Isabella, wife of Mr Mott, (late of Lachine) aged 26 years.

St. Therese de Blainville—1st inst, William Wright, aged 82 years.

Whitty—26th ult, Rev Abraham R Roy. 3rd inst, Margaret, eldest daughter of John McGillivray, Esq, aged 27 years.

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