

period about forty individuals have enrolled themselves as advocates of Total Abstinence principles, and taken upon themselves the solemn and important obligation of Sons of Temperance, and what is still more satisfactory, have maintained inviolate, and preserved unshaken, the principles and reputation of the Sons of Temperance. Its progress is onward, and will, we doubt not, continue to be so, until it shall have consummated its glorious and philanthropic purpose, in rescuing the victims of Intemperance from their state of bondage and degradation, and shall witness the noble spectacle of the banner of Total Abstinence waving victorious, and the principles of our Order reigning triumphant throughout this community. A little more than a month has transpired since the organization of the Kingston Division, and its rapid advancement and increase in numbers, have more than realized the most sanguine anticipations of its promoters. Knowing as we do, that the advancement and success of the order throughout the Province, is a matter in which you feel a deep and pervading interest, we have therefore presumed to offer you this brief history of the progress of the Order in this county. It is with infinite pleasure, we received the intimation of your intention to lecture publicly on the principles of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, as we feel confident that from the influence your position as the head of the order must naturally give you; your exposition of the principles on which the institution of the Sons of Temperance is founded, cannot fail of being productive of most wholesome and salutary results, and will, we confidently predict, ensure us a large accession to our order, and remove any scrupulous doubts that may be entertained by the public as to the true principles and object of our order. In conclusion we sincerely hope that your tour through this section of the Province may be as agreeable and satisfactory to yourself as it must be beneficial to the best interests of the order, that you may be permitted to return in health and safety to your home, that the star of your existence may long continue to shine brightly, and when your earthly course shall here be terminated, when the glass of life shall have run out its sands, when the Great Patriarch above shall have summoned you to render an account of your stewardship, you will have addressed to you that most comfortable and eternal blessing, "Well done thou good and faithful servant, thou hast well improved the talent committed to thy care, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." With the most fervent wishes for your future prosperity and happiness, we remain your brethren, steadfast and united, in the Bonds of Love, Purity and Fidelity. Richibucto, Sept. 21, 1850.

To the above address Mr Tilley replied in a very feeling and entertaining manner, but as his reply was not a written one, I cannot attempt even a synopsis of it. He thanked the Divisions for their expressions of regard towards him, and assured them that although it might be considered by some as a considerable sacrifice on his part, to leave home, and undertake a journey through the Province at this season of the year, yet the satisfaction and pleasure he had derived and expected to derive from personal inspection of the different Divisions under his jurisdiction, and from witnessing the rapid extension of the principles of temperance and success of the order throughout the Province, would amply remunerate him for all the fatigue he might undergo, and labor he might expend. His whole reply, suffice it to say, was replete with wholesome advice and admonition, and cheering information as to the present position and future prospects of the order. This concluded the proceeding between Mr Tilly and the Division of the Sons of Temperance. He next proceeded to address the audience on the evils of Intemperance, and the good effects produced through the instrumentality of total abstinence organizations. He characterized intemperance as a great moral, social, and political evil, and most ably and conclusively did he establish the truth of his assertion. He demonstrated that intemperance was a great moral evil, by shewing that nine-tenths of the crimes committed was the consequence directly or remotely, of intemperance. He arrived at this conclusion from a compilation of commercial returns, both in this Province and in Britain, and from the statements of some of the most eminent Judges in England, to the effect that nine-tenths of the crimes in England was to be attributed to the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks. Mr Tilly then depicted in most pathetic and eloquent language, some of the awful and heart rending scenes he himself had witnessed, and which were the fatal effects of intemperance. The picture of the misery of the drunkard's house, the unhappiness and suffering of his wife, and destitution of his family, as portrayed in the eloquent and forcible language of the lecturer, could not fail to convince every rational and reflecting mind, that intemperance was also a great social evil. In support of his position that intemperance was a great political evil, Mr Tilly adduced an array of facts and figures (the most unmistakable evidence that can be produced) which clearly proved that it cost this Province annually £115,000 and upwards for intoxicating drinks. He then shewed the baneful influence intemperance exercised on the morals and energies of the people, and pointed out the improved state of things that would exist if the large amount of money thus imprudently expended in the use of intoxicating drinks, was applied to its proper and legitimate purpose, in promoting the happiness, advancing the interests, and ameliorating the condition of the people. The learned lecturer then proceeded to an exposition of the principles upon which

the order of the Sons of Temperance was founded, reviewed the progress the order had made in this Province, proved the vast amount of good it had already effected, and was calculated to effect, whenever the principles of the organization were understood and appreciated. To attempt even an outline of the lecture were impossible without trespassing to too great a length on your columns. It was listened to with the greatest interest and attention, and would, I am satisfied, leave an impression on the minds of his hearers which will not soon be obliterated. Mr Tilley's qualifications as a lecturer eminently qualify him for the distinguished position he at present occupies; and the Sons of Temperance may justly feel proud to recognize him as the head of their order in New Brunswick. Many parts of the lecture were remarkably eloquent and impressive; his anecdotes were related in a felicitous and pleasing style; and the plaudits of the audience at the close of the lecture, evidenced their opinion of the speaker, and the power and effect of his address.

A MEMBER OF KENT DIVISION. Richibucto, February 23, 1850.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

The arrival of our Grand Worthy Patriarch, Mr Tilley, on the evening of Friday the 22nd February, in Chatham, was most cordially anticipated by his expectant Brethren, who were in possession of all that anxiety that naturally arises from persons who are desirous of beholding one who takes so prominent a character in the Temperance progression. Owing to the amount of snow that had fallen, the travelling became very heavy, and unfortunately prevented him from arriving at the lecture place so early as was anticipated, and in consequence of which a number who had collected to hear him returned home. However, those who remained were amply repaid for their attendance.

The speaker has happily a complete command of language, which, with his energy of character, and general force of expression, gave him a decided superiority. He has at command a complete fund of heart-rending and thrilling incidents, in illustration of the awful effects of indulging in intemperance; incidents which, principally, fell under his own personal observation, in his various travels through the United States and Provinces, and which served to prove to the Brethren that the cause which they had enlisted in was one of the greatest that could possibly interest the lovers of humanity, and one of the most successful assistants to their moral and physical elevation. One of the incidents he related in his Lecture in Chatham I will repeat, as far as an inferior verbal memory will permit me. It was related to him by an individual near Cincinnati. A young man, surrounded with every thing that could make him happy, and possessing all the enjoyments of life, was unfortunately addicted to the vice of intemperance, which had made such a sensible impression upon him, that he resolved to abandon this habit. Previous to this time he had been paying attention to a fine young lady, amiable and educated, and just emerging into womanhood. Being sensible of the prize he had in view, he came to the conclusion of relinquishing that abominable vice, that had so enchained him; and after he had succeeded, he repaired one night to her house. He had not been in the house a long time, when the mother of the young lady entered, and to exhibit her kind hospitality towards him, offered him a glass of wine. He refused, assigning as his reason for so doing that he had taken the pledge. She persisted, but still he refused. However, the young lady remarked, "just take a glass for my sake." The young man's feelings cannot be described; and in a moment of weakness his resolution was gone; he passively took the glass and swallowed its contents, then another and another, and left the house with a sad and disconsolate bosom. When he next visited the house, he did not require to take a glass for the sake of the young lady, but he partook of it for his own sake, and from that time commenced his downward and fearful career. In a short time he was numbered with the dead, and the unhappy woman who had prevailed upon his susceptible nature, became an inmate of a lunatic asylum.

During the lecture there was heard in the gallery some kind of mumbling, as if from the dreamy wanderings of some tipping sot, in the incipient stages of delirium tremens. The lecturer, hearing this peculiar noise, concluded it might proceed from some representative of the opposition, who desired a chance to be heard, and he, in consequence, adverted to it, and made the remark that he never felt more at home in his subject than when placed in opposition to an antagonist, and desired the speaker in the gallery to wait a short time, and he would be prepared to answer and refute any arguments he wished to advance. However, this merry fellow they had selected now became quite placid (probably owing to the necessary inflation of another glass), and did not again molest the lecturer.

After the lecture had been closed, we proceeded to the Division Room, where our G. W. P. was introduced individually to each member of the three Divisions, with a warm and brotherly greeting; and after collectively giving us encouragement to persevere in the good cause in which we were engaged, and adhere firmly to our pledge, we closed the Division, each Brother, if we can judge from experience, happy and well pleased.

Saturday evening being the time appointed to lecture at Newcastle, the Sons of Caldeonian and Northumberland Divisions determined to attend. We met in the Newcastle Division Room, and from thence proceeded to the Me-

chanics' Institute. The W. P. of Newcastle Division then rose and announced that Brother Caie would make a few remarks, and introduce the lecturer. The gentleman announced then arose, and made a few most eloquent remarks in his usual happy style, and introduced the lecturer, who arose and commenced in a totally different style to all former lectures on Temperance. His manner is strikingly original, and is peculiarly adapted to please a mixed audience.

He related a number of most interesting and melancholy facts with reference to the degrading effects of intemperance, and pictured the terrible deaths of numbers, the circumstances of which more or less came under his own observation. However, as I am taking up so much room, and as I expect other MS. of more importance will be received, I will finish by relating a trifling incident. He mentioned that on his way from St. John to this place, he observed an isolated building, if we can call it such; it assumed more the appearance of a hut or an outhouse, more the abode of pigs, poultry, and such like; it was made of logs jointed at the ends, with a chimney at the end formed of clay, with sticks introduced to keep it together. It had two windows, that formerly contained 12 panes of glass, but now had been reduced to about 5; the remaining glass forsaken openings were filled one with the crown and body of an old hat, another with the dilapidated remnants of an old coat—another with the shreds of a pair of trousers, one leg of which flapped idly in the passing wind, and a bunch of straw in another—portraying the complete *soud-ensemble* of misery, and fairly shewing that the inmates preferred darkness rather than light; but the most amusing thing of all was a board above the door, on which was painted the semblance of a bee hive, with the following verse beneath it—

"Within this hive we're all alive,
And liquor makes us sunny;
As you pass by, step in and try,
A little of our honey."

The lecturer said that this species of a tavern sign was very frequently resorted to, as it saved them the license money. He made some most appropriate remarks as to the inconsistency of such a sign, as placing the very emblem of industry over an abode where the extremity of poverty and idleness resided, and mentioned that the honey could not be enjoyed without feeling afterwards the bitter sting it left behind. The whole closed with great applause. He proceeded to Bathurst on Monday morning, and lectures there to night. He lectures in Dog lastown next Thursday night.

March 26, 1850.

Provincial Legislature OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John Morning News, Feb. 22.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

[We stated in our last that we would give an outline of the speeches made on Monday, on the Bill presented by the Attorney General to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Local Government of Towns and Parishes in this Province.]

The Hon. Attorney General said, that in looking through the several acts of the Province to see how far the laws might be simplified, he found them in a very complicated and incomprehensive state; so much so, that it became a very difficult matter for Magistrates and others interested to understand their meaning. Taking all the different acts now in the statute book, he found they amounted to two hundred in all, and the most of which were mixed up in such a confused manner as to render them almost unintelligible. His first object in bringing in the present bill was, to make the Laws so simple that all might understand them. His second was to relieve the House of much of the Local Legislation which has hitherto caused a great waste of time and money by prolonging the period of the Sessions. This would be an important effect of the present bill. He would give over the management of their local affairs into the hands of the county sessions, who were better qualified to legislate for themselves than we were in this house.—Instead of having a Health Bill passed in this House he would give the power of all sanitary regulations into the hands of the county sessions. This he (hon. Atty. General) thought might be very safely done. Harbor regulations might also be given to the Sessions, all of which would have a tendency to shorten the sittings of the Assembly; and thereby diminish the public expense.

It was the object of the bill to place the power of appointing all local officers into the hands of the parish. He was in favor of Municipal Corporations; and if we cannot fully carry out that measure during the present Session, the introduction of the present bill would pave the way and prepare in a great degree the minds of the people for its adoption at a future time. Such institutions were found to work admirably in Canada, and he thought they would apply equally well to this Province. They were calculated to spread intelligence through the country and in a few years their beneficial influence would work a political regeneration in the Province.

Mr End thought the bill on the whole was a very important one; and much credit was due to the hon. Attorney General for the trouble he took in preparing it. But he thought the hon. Attorney General did not visit as many of the country districts as he might have done. He (Mr End) thought there were many local

matters which it would not be well to give over to the local Authorities. The public were deeply interested in many of those affairs which many persons considered merely of a local nature. For instance, in case of obstructions being placed on the public highways it would effect the public; yet by giving the control into the hands of the local Authorities, the public through their representatives, would have no power to exercise jurisdiction in matter in the matter. Also with regard to the Miramichi fisheries. This was not a local affair. The whole Province was interested in it; and therefore the Legislature should retain the power of making laws for the regulations of those fisheries. He was not prepared to go so far at the present time as to introduce municipal corporations; because he did not think the country was in a state to adopt such a measure. Heavy taxation would be the result; and he thought the country could not support such a burthen at the present time. The main resource of Revenue in many of the Counties had been the income arising from tavern licences; but now, in many instances, the temperance movement has dried up that resource of income, and no other means were left but direct taxation. For these reasons he would object to the introduction of municipal corporations at present; but when he thought the Country was better prepared for such a measure he would willingly go for it.

He was willing as an initiatory step, to give up the appointment of all local officers into the hands of the parish. The people were the best judges of the persons qualified for the duties which they had to perform; and it would relieve the magistrates of much of that censure and obliquity which in many instances, has been unjustly cast upon them.

The further consideration of the bill was made the order of the day for to morrow, Tuesday.

[It will be seen by the above remarks that Mr End has not overtaken the age yet—if any thing he seems to be getting further behind it. He talk about burthensome taxation, and yet he has been one of the extravagant voters that have so involved the country in debt, and taxation. It would seem by the Attorney General's speech that the Government do not intend, after all, to introduce the Municipal Corporation Bill this winter it is going to be stayed off for a sort of half way measure, as if the Government felt afraid to come at the real thing itself. Well, we are not astonished at anything]—Ed. News.

February 19.

Mr End presented a petition from the inhabitants of the town of Bathurst asking aid to build a Mechanics' Institute in that town.

Mr End brought in a bill respecting the bridge connecting the town of Bathurst with the Village of St. Peters.

February 20.

Mr J. Earle, by leave, brought in a bill to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Orange Lodges in New Brunswick, in connection with the Grand Lodge of Canada; also a petition from J. Wallace and sixty two other inhabitants of Kings county, praying for a similar object.

Two petitions were presented, one from St. John and the other from Carleton, praying the House to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Orange Lodges in this Province, in connection with the Grand Lodge of Canada.

A petition to suppress associations calculated to disturb the public peace was presented.

A message was received from the honorable the Legislative Council intimating that that House had concurred in an address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Navigation Laws; and that the Hon. J. Roberson, and the Hon. H. Johnson had been appointed a committee to assist the committee of the Lower House in preparing said address.

Mr Taylor brought in a petition from M. Dunn and others, praying that Aliens be exempted from taxes under the Province Law; also a bill for a like object, which was read a first time.

LETSON'S CANDLES.

200 boxes Mould Tallow Candles, short 6's.
100 do do do do short 8's.
30 do Stearine Wax Wicks, 6's.
And a quantity of each of the above kinds in boxes of 24 lbs. each, carefully put up for family use. Also,
75 boxes imported SOAP, 64 lbs. each.
As the quality of Letson's Candles is giving general satisfaction to the many who have tried them, and the price also being under others in the market, by the Box, recommends them in preference to any yet offered for sale.
W. ALBRO LETSON,
Commercial Building, Chatham,
February 25, 1850.

SCOTT'S SOAP AND CANDLES.

ON CONSIGNMENT,
From the Manufactory of Mr A. SCOTT, St. JOHN, N. B.
20 boxes MOULD CANDLES,
10 " DIPS,
30 " Common SOAP,
15 " No. 1 Pale Yellow,
10 " No. 2, Do.
The above articles only require a TRIAL to ensure a ready sale.
WM. J. FRASER,
February 15, 1850.