

Documents submitted to, and adopted unanimously by the Grand Division Sons of Temperance, P. E. Island, in Quarterly Session.

Report of G. W. P.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF P. E. ISLAND.

Worthy Brothers,

It was my heartfelt pleasure to meet you in the bonds of our Brotherhood to take counsel together for our mutual welfare, and the advancement of the essential interests of our dear Country, in the jurisdiction of our Grand Division.

I acknowledge with unfeigned gratitude my obligations for aid and counsel to the friends who participated in our meeting, and especially the able duties of this office of Honour and embarrassment.

I have had no reports for the last quarter from any of you. Devoted, and the Grand Scribe has not yet repaid all the returns; consequently a complete synopsis of statistics could not be prepared for your inspection in the mean time.

Under these circumstances, to enable me to submit a condensed report of the progress and prospects of our glorious Cause, I applied to my Rev. Associate for information—I perused carefully the interesting correspondence which has been in the hands of the Lecturer. Commencement has received from Ministers, Magistrates and Laymen of influence and intelligence in several Divisions in the Territory. These documents are important, whether we estimate them in relation to the generous assurance given us of sympathy and co-operation; or, as regards the knowledge of the friends of our Cause, and the motive and object of his assaults, published a unanimous Resolution in vindication of his character.

These topics are usually prominent in Reports of Executive Officers—past operations—principles demanding support—and plans of improvement.

In giving a concise review of our proceedings I submit that, in view of the spathy and increasing of men from whom we have expected warm co-operation, as well as a defection in some who solemnly pledged fidelity to our noble cause, and the hope of our attracting influence of party spirit and political prejudices, not merely engrossing the attention of the community, but representing our Cause as an insidious and dangerous influence, and all important interests—assuredly the advances in our work during the past session is sad. I call for the attention of the friends who affords cheering encouragement to persevere in it. The instrumentalities employed and the principles advocated, have reflected the spirit of our other organs. *Thousands* signatures were added to the general Petition, in addition to memorials from thirty Protestant Clergymen and the Rev. Men's Christian Association—to the Legislature praying for the enactment of a law prohibiting the Liquor Traffic, and are also the subject of our appeals, and as several of you were present during the debate on that momentous grievance, I deem any remarks from myself to be unnecessary.

I submit a duplicate of the Petition from this Grand Division which was likewise rejected.

The 12th March, 1856, will doubtless be a memorable era in our annals—On that day the Evangelical Alliance was organized in the British Islands. This institution must command itself to the attention and regard of all the friends of religion and pure morality. The public meeting on the evening of the 13th was well attended; we enjoyed a thorough practical exhibition of the vital elements of pure Temperance. The Ministers of the Protestant and Catholic Denominations in the Country on our platform "in battle array"—advocating our acknowledged principles was a delightful spectacle—Their expressions of approval, and their cordiality in serving their confidence and love, made a deep impression on the audience.

It is a fact that Temperance is on the increase in this Island. We regret it. But the great elements of success are ours. Our Principles are right; our objects are just; the Cause is our own; and God is with us!

It must be a fundamental principle with us, that our cause will progress just as fast and so long as we are true to our principles. I suggest for your consideration the revival of the old Total Abstinence Societies, and especially practical and vigorous efforts to be made among the youth with the principles and spirit of the Temperance Reform. We need means and zealous men to sustain and carry out our aggressive measures, and to give our movement. Unfortunately the sentiment has been inebriated, that temperance will prevail and do itself without pecuniary aid.

Permit me to recommend the appointment of a Committee to devise "ways and means" for future action. Considerable success has been realized to meet all our exigencies and give our principles, great and powerful extension. It is now my apprehension, based on a thorough confidence in our Cause, that our enterprise is one deeply affecting all classes and all interests, and paramount to all party or political considerations.

Brethren—Let the philanthropists and patriots, the friends of law and order, the ministers of religion, and all who are interested in all our movements we seek not ourselves, but the public good. Let those whose habits we would reform, and those whose business we would destroy, and who are not to be deterred by the kindest motives and most generous dispositions. Legislators we must have. Magistrates we must have, who will give us and our children protection from the traffic. It is right, therefore—in it is a duty, which we owe to ourselves, to our children, and to our common Country, to go to the Hustings, and there secure them—to do that in defence of all the duties of political aspirants, which are in the hands of the Legislature. I am, your obedient servant, for *far inferior* private and social interests.

With my best confidence in your zeal and wisdom, I respectfully submit for your consideration the several suggestions in the premises. In the bonds of our beloved Order,

I am, your obedient servant,
J. W. MORISON,
Grand Worthy Patriarch.

Report of Committee of the FOREIGNING.

The Committee on the report of the G. W. P.

Respectfully Report,

That it is to be regretted that the Deputies throughout the Island, so very generally neglected the duties of their office, and that of the Divisions severally under their care, and that the returns are not received by the Grand Division. Your Committee recommend that the attention of the Deputies be again earnestly called to these duties of their office, and that they be furnished with copies of their duties, hereof, as being essential to the well-being of our Order.

It is a state of gratulation, that notwithstanding the many influences opposing the progress of our cause, there is no good reason for being discouraged. The progress of our Cause, and there has been a considerable advancement of our principles in various sections of the Island, as would appear from the testimony of Ministers, and friends of our Cause, who have corresponded with the Lecture Committee and that from the same source there is evidence that our Agents and Lecturers have been industriously and efficiently employed.

The union of the Clergy for the suppression of Intemperance, by the organization of the Evangelical Alliance, in March last, is a feature in the history of our work, which must be highly gratifying to every friend of moral reform. It is a state of gratulation, that notwithstanding the many influences opposing the progress of our cause, there is no good reason for being discouraged. The progress of our Cause, and there has been a considerable advancement of our principles in various sections of the Island, as would appear from the testimony of Ministers, and friends of our Cause, who have corresponded with the Lecture Committee and that from the same source there is evidence that our Agents and Lecturers have been industriously and efficiently employed.

We are quite of opinion, that Total Abstinence Societies should be organized in every locality where there is any employment of the public, and awakening public opinion, and enlisting the sympathies of all classes, and of persons of every rank and condition of life, in the cause of youth with our principles. And that for raising means for carrying on our warfare, a small number of our friends should be organized in connection with every Society, in accordance with the annexed Resolution.

The conduct of a Majority of our Legislators in the City of New York, in the House of Assembly, in the rejection of the prayer of Nine Thousand of the respectable, sober, and intelligent inhabitants of this Island, will, we trust, not be forgotten by the Electors on a coming day.

In looking upon the operation of our principles in the neighbouring provinces, and the success of our Cause in those provinces in relation to the Liquor Traffic, we feel persuaded that one object—"one which deeply interests the friends of our Cause, and is paramount to all party or political considerations," will be attained, until the great body of the Brethren, who are engaged in the cause, shall discharge their duty in this question at the Hustings. While the public lands are freely appropriated upon objects which are but in the nature of a nuisance, and which are not the reasonable prayer of this Grand Division presented to the House of Assembly for pecuniary aid, and which are not the reasonable prayer in which we are engaged, was treated ungenerously and uncommunally.

Your Committee are of opinion, that the Temperance Cause, by bringing animus upon Legislative countenance and sympathy, arises that a large share of the public burdens be taken from inebriating habit, and because that by means of

Temperance efforts those burdens have already been greatly lessened in this Island, to what they otherwise would have been.

The following Resolution indicates our views on Ways and Means to raise a *Statutenfund*. Resolved—That in order the more effectually to secure means for diffusing our principles by Lecture and the circulation of Temperance Literature, a subscription list for the whole Island, for the purpose of collecting a sum, and that Brother Arbakke in connection with his services as the accredited agent of this Grand Division be authorized to take up the names of contributors, and to collect the amount subscribed, as well as to receive the sums appropriated towards this object by Divisions and Temperance Societies.

Submitted in Love Purity and Fidelity.
W. C. THOMAS,
W. C. THOMAS,
J. W. MORISON,
D. F. BRADY,
R. F. BRADY,
G. B. BRADY,
J. W. MORISON,
Grand Division Room, May 18, 1856.

CAUSE OF THE COLD.—In a communication to the Scientific American, Mr. T. Barrows, of Dedham, Mass., alludes to the intense cold of this winter, states that he never saw the sky so clear by day and night before. He attributes the cause of the cold to the hundreds of thousands of tons of powder which have been burned at Sebastopol and other places, having put in circulation large quantities of nitrous gas, "of sulphate and ammonia," he says, "he put into a given quantity of water at fifty degrees Fah., it will reduce its temperature fifty degrees." He therefore concludes that the gases of the exploded gun-powder named have exerted a great cooling influence upon the atmosphere, both in Europe and America. On account of the pure cold air of this winter, he is of opinion that cholera, yellow fever, and the potato rot will not be so prevalent during the present, as in former years.

HOW CANADA OBTAINED ITS NAME.—The origin of the word "Canada" is curious enough. The Spaniards visited that country previous to the French, and made particular search for gold and silver, and finding none they called among themselves "Acia" (there is nothing here). The Indians—who watched closely—learned the sentence and its meaning. The French arrived, and the Indians (who wanted none of their company, and supposed they were also Spaniards come on the same errand) were anxious to inform them in the Spanish sentence, "Acia nani." The French, who knew as little of Spanish as the Indians, supposed this insignificant recurring word was the name of the country, and gave it the name of "Canada," which has borne ever since.

Snooks says the prettiest sewing machine he ever saw was about seventeen years old, with short sleeves, low neck dress and gutter boots.

Calino, an absent-minded, but well known Parisian, was dining with one of his friends. It rained great guns; and hoping the storm would abate, they remained at table till late in the afternoon. The storm raged increased, and at length the rain poured down as if all the windows of heaven were opened. The host declared that his guest must not think of returning home, and they would prepare a bed for him. Calino consented, and soon left the dining-room. In about half an hour he returned, wet to the skin, "Where under heaven have you been?" exclaimed his friend, gazing upon the piteous object before him. "I" coolly replied Calino; "O, I have been to tell my wife that on account of the storm I should not be at home this evening."

"Doctor, do you think that lacing is bad for the complexion?" "Not at all; it is what it lives on." The doctor was wise as well as witty.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FROM THE ISTHMS.

NEW YORK, APR. 29.—Arrival of the Empire City—Terrible Affray between California passengers and Natives—30 Killed and 20 Wounded. The steamer Empire City arrived this morning, from Havana, evening of the 24th. The steamer Philadelphia, from Aspinwall, with California passengers, and mails of March 17, was at Havana. The California dates was no later.

A terrible affray occurred at Panama April 15, between American transit passengers and the natives, in which the former had 30 killed and twenty wounded. The Empire City brings three of the wounded. A large amount of the passengers' baggage, railroad property, and property of individuals residing near the railroad station, was destroyed, and all the baggage in the freight house rifled.

LATER FROM PERU—REMOVED INTENTION OF THE BRITISH TO SEIZE THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.—NEW YORK, APR. 28.

The Herald's advices from Callao of March 12th, states that business was improving rapidly. It was reported that the British Admiral had received orders to seize the Chincha Islands, and hold them as security for the payment of the debt due to Great Britain by Peru. Many doubted the truth of the rumor. Castilla landed nearly alone, and was, in fact, a Dictator. Distinguished Peruvians advocated a union of the South American Republics with the United States. Castilla had issued a decree, which will go into effect on the 6th of May, for the suppression of the Coolie and slave trade. There was some yellow fever at Callao.

RUSSIA.

Russia is once more united in the bonds of commerce with Europe. Her ports and her frontiers are thrown open to the interchange of commodities. A people numbering some 70,000,000 souls, and scattering over a vast territory, however reduced they may be by the privations of the war and the heavy contributions levied upon them, must have some present wants to be supplied, and by their future industry will be able to create other wants, and to obtain the means of supplying them.

The Agricultural capabilities of Russia are very considerable, as may be supposed from its vast extent of surface. In the previous years to the war, gave the production of 100,000,000 quarters, and of potatoes at 13,000,000 quarters. The live stock were reported at 17,500,000 horses, 21,250,000 horned cattle, and 28,000,000 sheep. But these estimates are necessarily very vague. The settlement on the Amour river, and the new outlet thus obtained by Russia on the Pacific, is likely to be of a very important character in opening up to her the trade with China, Japan, California, and India.

The letter from Prince Bebutoff, at Tiflis, shows that General Williams has recovered his health, and had been forwarded to Riazan, near Moscow.

A despatch from Stockholm announces that Prince Oscar, the second son of the King of Sweden, leaves Stockholm for London, in the middle of May, for his betrothal with the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

An aversarian man is like a sandy desert that sends in all the rain, but yields no fruitful herbs to the inhabitants.

That's the end of my tail," as the tadpole said when he turned into a bull-frog.