

BROKER'S CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, 29th July.

FLOUR.—The business of the week has again been unimportant. We have sales to the extent of a few thousand barrels only, at 35s. down to 33s. 9d. for superfine, and 36s. 3d. to 36s. 6d. for extra; while for spring Wheat Flour 35s. to 35s. 6d. has been paid, and there is still demand at 34s. 3d. There have been no sales for delivery.

WHEAT.—There have been sales to a limited extent at 7s. 6d per 60 lbs. for good U. C. mixed. In U. S. mixed and L. C. red no transactions have occurred.

PROVISIONS.—We do not alter our quotations. The business done is only retail.

ASRUGS.—Pots have rather advanced since our last. We have a better demand, and 33s. 3d. obtainable for good shipping lots. Pearls are unchanged in value.

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal.—Has advanced. There are buyers at 23 per cent. premium, at which it is to-day not easy to buy. Commercial Bank.—Is inquired for at 13½ per cent. premium. Bank of B. N. America.—Is also inquired for, but is not met with. City Bank.—Bank du Peuple.—In neither of these Banks have we any change to note. Montreal Mining Consols.—Have been sold since our last at 45s, at which they are to-day offered without being taken. In the other Mining Stocks and in the several Railway Stocks, we are without transactions to quote.

TUESDAY, 1st August, 1854.

There is nothing to add to the above, except that flour has been sold from 33s 6d to 33s 9d since, and a considerable sale of wheat has taken place at 7s 6d.

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.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, AUGUST 1, 1854.

A Time of Sickness.

Our brethren of the press, generally, have had to make apologies or explanations for delays or omissions consequent on this time of sickness. We are also under the necessity of appealing to the sympathies of our friends. We have had more or less of sufferers in our office; and the writer having had a pretty full share of toil in visiting and comforting the afflicted and dying, has felt himself considerably reduced in strength. Feeble though we are, physically, just at the present, we are strong in our enmity to brandy, and other abominations of that class. We have not touched a drop of these vile compounds, notwithstanding our exposures and ailments. Brandopathy is a system of medicine we cannot commend, and the doctors who do, have much to answer for before God and man. Read the following on

THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC.

The attentive reader of the *Advocate* need not be reminded that on various occasions we have blown our trumpet of warning respecting the cholera, and have indicated plainly what our views are on the use of liquors. On the 15th of May last we devoted considerable space to the subject, and many might have been now living had they heeded the timely instructions. Since then, as before, Mr. E. C. Delavan has addressed a letter to one of the Albany papers on the subject of cholera, and its relation to strong drink. The buried victims cannot be benefited by what is said, but thousands yet live who ought to

listen to the words of truth so plainly uttered by a true friend of humankind. Mr. Delavan's letter is dated July 13, and here follows:—

It appears that the cholera is again threatening our cities. It is my conviction that the intoxicating cup—whether that cup contains “pure” or “impure” poison—is, in nine cases out of ten, the predisposing cause to this fatal disease. As regards the “pure,” if it was safe, I do not believe there is one gallon on sale in Albany. A large dealer honestly told me that he had not one.

After the cholera had subsided in Albany in 1832, John T. Norton, Esq., (who, during that year of death remained at his post administering to the sick and dying,) was so convinced that intoxicating drink was the cause of a vast proportion of the fatal cases, that he employed a gentleman of high character and discretion, and at his individual cost, to ascertain the exact history of each case of death of persons over 16 years of age. This history was submitted to the attending physicians, and sanctioned by them; after which the whole record was submitted to the Board of Health. They added the following certificate:—

“This document of facts we take pleasure in recommending for publication, and general circulation.”

The document, thus endorsed, was handed to the New York State Temperance Society, and published, as other well authenticated documents were. The summing up was as follows:

Whole number of deaths, over 16 years,	336
Intemperate,	140
Free and moderate drinkers,	186
Strictly temperate,	5
Members of Temperance Societies,	2
Unknown,	3
	336 336

Population in 1832,	26,000
Members of Temperance Societies, about	5,000

I was acquainted with two of the persons who died, and who were recorded “strictly temperate.” One of them had recovered from a slight attack of the disease, but afterwards ate immoderately of cucumbers, was again attacked, and died in a few hours. The other had been similarly attacked, recovered, (he was a clerk in the old Delavan house,) ate from a basket of pine apples left there by a traveler, and died soon after. The case of one other of the five was singular. The report was bitterly assailed in the *Evening Journal*, by the individual who had lost his wife by the malady. He concluded she was classed with the intemperate, while the fact was otherwise. Dr. Staats, the attending physician, answered the attack, by stating that this poor woman probably lost her life by the unfeeling neglect of her intemperate husband, who, although warned by his wife, in the morning, that she required medical aid, entirely neglected her during the whole day, and when returning home at night from the grog shop, he found it was too late.

I have not a doubt of the safety of an entire and immediate change from the moderate use of intoxicating drink, “pure” or “impure.” I believe at this time, when the atmosphere appears charged with the cholera, such a change is of vast importance. It is my belief that with total abstinence from the use of intoxicating poisons as a beverage, and with proper attention to cleanliness and food, the disease would soon die out, and I found my belief on facts. In 1832, when the cholera broke out in Albany, I was engaged with E. Corning and John T. Norton, in erecting that large block of buildings on Green, Beaver, and Norton streets. About 100 men were employed; they were all about abandoning their labor, when they were persuaded to remain. They all agreed to keep at their work and abstain from strong drink. A beverage of water, molasses, vinegar and ginger, was furnished them free, and of all those 100 men engaged on the work not one died, nor was the work interrupted a day. One man not under the control of the builders, (those excellent mechanics, Fish and Hawley,) but