

Whereas, it appearing unto this meeting, that there are some fourteen or fifteen licensed Inns for the sale of intoxicating drinks, in this Township, and that the evil of intemperance appears to be on the increase, judging from the rapid multiplication of these houses, and that this evil cannot be arrested without the most vigorous effort of the friends of temperance, and of the Municipal authorities, with the latter of whom is vested the power to grant licenses; and whereas, it appearing to us evident that the present number of Inns is by far too great for the actual benefit of the community, proving detrimental to the morals, health, and general prosperity of the population: be it therefore

Resolved, 1st.—That we feel it imperative upon us, as a portion of the inhabitants of this Township, to use every judicious measure to suppress the beverage use of alcoholic drinks throughout the community generally, and in Richmond especially, and to reduce, if possible, the present number of Inns therein.

Resolved, 2nd.—That, with a view to secure the above contemplated objects, we believe it our best policy to assist in placing, by our suffrage, such men in the office of Tavern Inspectors and Municipal Councillors as are pledged temperance men, and as will, in every legitimate way, forward the temperance cause.

The above Resolutions having passed without a dissenting vote, some further discussion of a rather dissuatory nature was had, when it was moved by Archibald Cotton, Esq., and seconded by Staubs S. Madden, that we proceed to nominate candidates for Councillors, and Tavern Inspectors, for the ensuing year; That they be such men as will, in the opinion of this Committee, carry out its views, and the views of temperance men generally.

The following persons were then put in nomination, viz.:—For Councillors, Cornelius Parks, Wm. Grange, James Wilson, John Herring, Staubs S. Madden. For Tavern Inspectors, Robt. Nelson, John Hawley, Wm. Vulleau.

To the Editor of the Temperance Advocate.

Sir,—In the last number of your excellent Journal, you very properly condemned the members of St. Andrew's Society in this city for commemorating their national day by a dinner, and thereby perpetuating the custom of drunkard-making, that reduces to poverty so many Scotchmen. As a humble son of Scotia, having within me an almost unconquerable appetite for strong drink, I disapprove of this mode of celebrating St. Andrew's day. I am most anxious to unite with my countrymen on these occasions, but fearing that my love for liquor would destroy my good resolution, I cannot do so. The drinking usages of my native country, erroneously called hospitality, have nearly made me a hopeless drunkard. In my efforts to reclaim myself, I naturally calculate on the assistance and counsel of Scotchmen, but receive nothing but a tender of their miserable charity—which is little else than lamentable mockery. Far better to banish the cause that produces the misery, than try to alleviate it by an old coat or a few shillings. I ask, what has created the want that their Charitable Fund is established to remove? What has reduced intelligent Scotchmen to poverty, and makes them ask for that which they are ashamed to receive? In nine cases out of ten it is toddy and whisky. It cannot be that there are many who will deny this statement. One's appetite may take exception to it, but his deliberate judgment never can. Is it not painful to think that Scotia's sons will continue to harbor a serpent, that stings to death so many of them? that shatters the intellect, banishes all comfort from the domestic circle, and elevates the animal above the intellectual? Scotland has been stigmatized as the most drunken country in Europe. Would it not be better, then, for her children to be banded together to shake off this disgrace, than to be confirming the report by their frequent "fuddlings?"

This Society could not be damaged by adopting the total principles. It would certainly be as numerously supported, and would not diminish in respectability. People are beginning to be

thought more respectable when sober, and the poor drunkard gives testimony to this by the hurried, sneaking way in which he enters the tavern. He is conscious of his lowering, dangerous position. Perish all societies, then, that give their sanction to intemperance! The process of drunkard-making must be abandoned. Members of the St. Andrew's Society, now enjoying comfortable homes, ought to see to this, and consider for a moment how liquor has robbed so many of your brethren of happiness and respectability.

GLASGOW.

December 14, 1850.

Education.

Duty of the Teacher in Regard to the Manner of the Studies of his Pupils.

(By the late DAVID P. PAGE, Esq., A. M., Principal of the New York State Normal School, at Albany.)

1. *The Order of Study.* There is a natural order in the education of the child. The teacher should know this. If he presents the subjects out of this order, he is responsible for the injury. In general the elements should be taught first. Those simple branches which the child first comprehends, should first be presented. *Reading*, of course, must be one of the first; though I think the day is not distant when an enlightened community will not condemn the teacher, if while teaching reading, he should call the child's attention by oral instruction, to such objects about him as he can comprehend, even though in doing this he should somewhat prolong the time of learning to read. It is indeed of little consequence that the child should learn to read words simply; and that teacher may be viewed as pursuing the order of nature, who so endeavors to develop the powers of observation and comparison, that words when learned shall be the vehicles of ideas.

Next to Reading and its inseparable companions—*Spelling and Defining*—I am inclined to recommend the study of *Mental Arithmetic*. The idea of number is one of the earliest in the mind of the child. He can be early taught to count, and quite early to perform those operations which we call adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing. This study at first needs no book. The teacher should be thoroughly versed in "Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic," or its equivalent, and he can find enough to interest the child. When the scholar has learned to read, and has attained the age of six or seven, he may be allowed a book in preparing his lesson, but never during the recitation. Those who have not tried this kind of mental discipline, will be astonished at the facility which the child acquires, for performing operations that often puzzle the adult. Nor is it an unimportant acquisition. None can tell its value but those who have experienced the advantage it gives them in future school exercises and in business, over those who have never had such training.

Geography may come next to Mental Arithmetic. The child should have an idea of the relations of size, form, and space, as well as number, before commencing Geography. These, however, he acquires naturally at a very early age; and very thoroughly, if the teacher has taken a little pains to aid him on these points in the earliest stages of his progress. A map is a picture, and hence a child welcomes it. If it can be a map of some familiar object, as of his school room, of the school district, of his father's orchard or farm, it becomes an object of great interest. A map of his town is also very desirable, as also of his own country. Further detail will be deferred here, as it is only intended in this place to hint at the order of taking up the subjects.

History should go hand in hand with Geography. Perhaps no greater mistake is made than that of deferring history till one of the last things in the child's course.

Writing may be early commenced with the pencil upon the slate, because it is a very useful exercise to the child in prosecuting many of his other studies. But writing with a pen may well be deferred till the child is ten years of age, when the muscles shall have acquired sufficient strength to grasp and guide it.

Written Arithmetic may succeed the mental; indeed it may be practised along with it.

Composition—perhaps by another name, as *Description*—should