

TEMPERANCE.

Charge to a Grand Jury.

BY MR. MONDELET, CHAIRMAN OF THE QUARTER SESSIONS, MONTREAL.

Let us, therefore, gentlemen, extend our views further, and calmly, but eagerly and zealously, cast a glance at the present state of society, and searching, as in duty bound, into the very recesses of crimes and disorders of all kinds with which the community is distracted, pause and consider whether you Gentlemen of the Grand Jury have it not in your power, to assist in subduing crime, repressing disorder, and restoring to a healthful tone the moral condition of your fellow-men of all descriptions, whom a plague, but a plague of the worst character, threatens to reduce to the lowest state of degradation.

It is but too true, that the chief cause of crime is intemperance. For years past, as already stated from this Bench on several occasions, crime has been on the increase, and the most superficial observation suffices to convince any one, that intemperance has brought before this Court seven-eighths of the gaudiest beings who are thus lost to society. Repeated appeals have been made to Grand Jurors on this vital subject; they have been reminded of the reform which is loudly called for. They have been undigestedly made aware of the frightful consequences to society, springing from the insupportable places of resort, where every encouragement is held out to persons so inclined, or who are led into such habits to indulge their propensities for the use of intoxicating liquors. Strong language has repeatedly been used to depict the woman that culpable conduct of such of the authorities who, instead of leading a firm arm in putting down intemperance, have been wanting in their duty in that respect, and after a true though disagreeable picture of the present state of the community, a bold stand has been taken, and the unequivocal recommendation was held out this day twelve months, that no license should be granted to tavern-keepers to sell spirituous liquors, such being the only mode to deal with the difficulty. A noble response from Grand Jurors has strengthened the hands of the Court, and made stronger the position of the friends of order and good government, and that also of the spotless and advocates of the cause of Temperance: a move which for the last twelve years has been watched by all true friends of their country—a move which, at first, was cried down, ridiculed, and opposed—has now become such, that men who reflect can see where it must eventually lead us if persevered in. Yes, Gentlemen, the cause of Temperance, which of all causes is eminently a universal one, being that of humanity, of religion, and of good order, is destined to achieve a thorough reform in human affairs. In that respect, Courts of Criminal and Civil Justice, Grand Jurors, and all and every member of the community, have a vital interest, and should aid in the progress, inasmuch as action being consequent on the diffusing of sound doctrines, crime must soon be on the decrease, instead of being, as now, on the increase.

It is consoling to know, that the number of licensed taverns for selling spirituous liquors, has been curtailed, and that in some localities Temperance Hotels have been established, to the honor of their keepers as well as to the benefit of the people. Steamboats have been put on the same footing, and on board of them, travellers are no more to be scandalized at the sight of the bar-room, where scenes of dissipation daily occurred. A strict which has been kept on those dens of immorality and crime—the tap-rooms, and it is to be hoped that no pains will be spared to suppress them altogether, if possible.

But Gentlemen, such means, though powerful, are insufficient; the evil should be extirpated; for if you leave the roots, you must expect sooner or later to see the tree spring up again; half measures in all dealings, are pregnant with pernicious consequences, and in the removal of such a curse to society as Intemperance, it is evident that none but decisive blows are to be struck at the tree of evil. The time is come, Gentlemen, when Grand Jurors should raise their voices against Intemperance, as being the chief cause of crime, the greatest enemy to education, the progress whereof it impedes, and the cause of the enormous expense which it draws the Government into, for the purpose of prosecuting and punishing crimes; in one word, as the fruitful source of almost all disorders which affect and afflict the community. For, Gentlemen, suppress intemperance, and you are sure to see the State prosperous, individuals wealthy, wise, and thriving, education supported, morality prevailing, better and more polite manners in all classes, incendiarism, suicides, and all sorts of accidents consequent on intemperance, either cease or become of rare occurrence; such powerful reasons have influence: let it be borne in mind, that were the enormous sums of money expended in procuring spirituous liquors, applied to education—were the immense quantity of grain annually converted into a poisonous liquor exported—the country would assume a position quite different from the present. Nay, where intemperance predisposes the system to the epidemic, or disease in general, it is worth our serious consideration at the eve of the return of the cholera we are threatened with, to see whether it would not be judicious for the community to devise such energetic means as would remove a nuisance which, of all others, will prove to be a deadly one if allowed to subsist; for it is a well-known fact, wherever that awful disease has appeared, the intemperate were the first and certain victims.

Gentlemen, as long as there are Hotels and Taverns licensed to sell spirituous liquors, intemperance will prevail; as long as merchants and others are allowed to sell spirituous liquors, there will be Hotels, and Taverns of that description. Hotels and Taverns for the reception of travellers and others there must be; but, as we have said on former occasions, it does not follow, that because they should

be bed, people are to be tempted to indulge in the use of a deadly poison; if that such spirituous liquors are pernicious in all respects to those who use them, it follows that a measure which at first might seem to be a high-handed one, would soon be viewed in its true light by the community; and the legislature, having the moral courage to pass a law taking away from all authorities whatever, the right of granting licenses not only to Hotel-keepers and Tavern keepers, but to all persons whatever, would be hailed as benefactors to their country, and their names honourably recorded for ever.

Such recommendations, Gentlemen, are not ill-timed. It is the duty of public men, and Judges in particular, on such an occasion as the present, to advert to the prevalence of crime in general, or to any particular class of crime, to the cause which may induce it, and if it means which may be applied by way of prevention.—*Journal Amer. Temp. Union.*

What are Poor-Houses for?

A reclaimed drunkard made the following statement a few evenings ago. He had opened a room for the advocacy of Teetotalism, in a very low and degraded neighbourhood in the district of Holloway, near London. Many attended; about 300 had signed the pledge, 40 of whom were reclaimed from habitual drunkenness. He had been the means also of putting into circulation about 4000 tracts. He had established a Sabbath School into which about 250 children had been admitted; a day school, the average attendance at which was 120, and an evening school for adults, in which were several persons now able to read a chapter in the Testament. Further, he had founded a Savings Bank for the children's half pence and farthings; £15 had been paid in, which instead of being washed in sweetmeats and fruit, bought on the Sabbath, was expended last Christmas in shoes, frocks, jackets, and other useful articles. Nor was this all; many had been brought to hear the Gospel preached, and some of those who at first molested the preacher, were now the most ready to protect and to assist him. All this was done by one reclaimed man, a working gardener, in the course of twelve months.

A Drunkard's "Beast."

A drunkard made his way into a menagerie some time since, and the keeper, fearful that he would get hurt, told him to leave the place. An Irishman who was looking on said to the keeper, "Why don't you let him alone? Sure this is the right place for him; don't you see he has been making a beast of himself."

Teetotal Postman.

Henry Hendell, the postman of the Hillington Haye, and Bitwell District, has exercised his vocation during the last six years on teetotal principles. He walks on an average 30 miles a day, or 210 miles a week, or 10,920 miles a year, or, for the whole period, 65,520 miles, or a distance of nearly three times round the world. In addition to these feats of walking, he not infrequently employs his spare time in gardening operations, acting as waiter at private dinner and other parties, and attending teetotal meetings.—*National Temperance Chron.*

AGRICULTURAL.

Culture and Preservation of Potatoes.

In the January number of the "Agriculturist," of New York, a communication from the pen of Mr. John Wilkinson, of "The Mount Airy Agricultural Institute," on the above subject, has been read by us with much interest. The average yield throughout the field was 250 bushels per acre. The principles embodied in the practice of cultivating and preserving potatoes, at the above institution, are almost precisely such as have been frequently urged upon the consideration of the Canadian farmers by the editor of this paper. The mode of cultivation we can confidently recommend, having tested it repeatedly on a large scale. A potato crop, managed in the manner described would cost but a trifle more than making a naked summer-fallow, and with very different results in the pocket. Spring wheat, barley, and flax, may be made to follow the potato crop with most perfect success in nine cases out of ten; and with those crops, the land may be sown with clover with much advantage and profit.

The great point, after all, is the prevalence of the potato epidemic, is the saving of the crop after they are grown. Until more light be thrown upon this difficult subject, it would be unwise to cultivate the potato to any great extent. Without further comment, we give the following extract from the letter in question:—

"About the first of May, I planted five acres in the following manner: the soil was a dry, micaceous, sandy loam, gradually rolling with a southern exposure; the seed used was both white and purple Mercers, principally large ones, cut into three pieces, and rolled in gypsum, and allowed to lie but a few hours after cutting.—The field was an old sward, chiefly of moss and garlics; the manure employed was entirely from the yards, made from the cow and horse stables and the styes, about twenty-five two-horse loads per acre, spread broadcast before the plough—the land having been heavily limed several years previous. The planting process commenced with the tillage, by dropping the pieces of the tubers (prepared as above) about one foot apart in the bottom of every other furrow, which was five inches in depth and ten inches wide, strewn them with ashes and fine charcoal (from a locomotive, in which pine wood was consumed), about twenty bushels per acre. The ploughing was performed in the usual manner, in the lands of twenty-five yards each.

Immediately after planting, the ground was thoroughly rolled. After it had lain a few days, it received repeated harrowings, length-wise of the

furrows, in the warm part of the day, which was continued until the tops were three inches in height, after which they remained without tillage until they were about eight inches high, when the cultivator was passed through, between the rows, and the weeds, if any, removed. They then received a light top dressing of gypsum, after which they remained untouched until fit to harvest, which was done as soon as the skins of the new tubers were firmly set, but before all the tops were entirely dead. We began to dig about the first of September, before the autumn rains commenced. They were placed in a cool, dark cellar, and spread on the ground floor about eighteen inches thick, where they remained for two months, when they were assorted and placed in bins about four feet deep, there to remain until marketed in the spring. They have so far kept perfectly, there being no visible traces of disease in the entire crop."—*Toronto Farmer and Mechanic.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements, not inconsistent with the professed character of our Paper, inserted on the following terms: A square or under, first insertion, 3s 6d; and each continuance 1s. Larger advertisements in proportion: Auction sales on the usual terms. Yearly advertisements inserted on moderate terms—the price to be fixed according to their size and frequency of changes. As this paper will circulate extensively through all parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in Prince Edward Island, it will form a desirable medium for advertising.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

MOUNT ALLISON, SACKVILLE, N. B.

Committee of Management.—The Rev. Messrs. KIRCHY, EVANS, TEMPLE and McLEOD, and CHARLES F. ALLISON, Esquire. Chaplain.—The Rev. ALBERT DUBREUIL. Treasurer.—CHAS. F. ALLISON, Esq.

FACULTY.

The Rev. H. PICKARD, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, &c., &c. Jos. R. HUBB, Esq., Classical and French Tutor. THOS. PUGHAN, Junr., A. S., Mathematical Tutor, and Lecturer on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c., &c. THOS. W. WOOD, Esq., English Master. Mr. JOHN T. OUTHOUSE, Assistant Teacher. Mr. THOMPSON TROUSMAN, Steward.

The Course of Study is extensive, systematic, and thorough; including all the Branches of a Common English, a Literary and Scientific, and a Classical Education.

Terms.—The Academical Year consists of two Terms: The first of twenty-four weeks from the first Thursday in January, the second of nineteen weeks from the first Thursday in August.

Expenses.—For Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c., and Tuition in the Primary Department; for First Term (24 weeks), £14 0 0 Second " (19 " ) 11 0 0 Or for the Academical year, N. B. C'y., 25 0 0

Additional charges are made for instruction in the higher Departments, but the expenses for Board, &c., and Tuition will in no case exceed £30 per annum: Ten shillings per week is charged for those who remain during the vacations. (The amount of the ordinary expenses is required in advance—half at the beginning, and the remainder at the middle of each Term.)

The Academical Building is delightfully situated, and is spacious, convenient, and comfortable, and well finished and furnished throughout. The Institution is supplied with Maps, Globes, Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical Apparatus, and a well selected Library.

The strictest attention is paid to the morals and general habits of the Students; efforts are constantly made to aid each, not only to acquire knowledge, but also to form a high-toned, a religiously-principled moral character.

It is desirable that students should enter at the commencement of the Term; but they will be received at any time. The next Term will begin Thursday, August 2d. April 7th '49.

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave most respectfully to intimate to the Public, that he has opened a school, under the direction of the Committee of the Wesleyan Day School of this City, in the School Room adjoining the Argyle Street Chapel, where he will give instruction in the following branches:

Primary Department. Reading, Spelling, Elements of Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and writing. Fee per quarter, £0 15 0.

Higher Department. Ancient and Modern History, Ancient & Modern Geography, use of the Globes, Grammar, and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra. Fee per quarter, £1 0 0.

Mathematical & Classical Department. Euclid, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, Logic, and Rhetoric. Fee per quarter, £1 5 0. ALEXANDER S. REID.

NOTE.—Mr. Reid can be seen at the School Room from 10 to 3 o'clock, or at 123 Argyle St., and is permitted to refer to the Wesleyan Ministers of this City and the other Members of the Committee. April 7th '49.

George H. Starr

OFFERS FOR SALE the following articles viz, 15 Hhds } PORTO RICO SUGAR; IN BOND 135 Bbls } OR 133 Puns. Porto Rico Molasses, D'Y PAID. 25 " Early crop Matanzas ditto, D'Y PAID. 19 Bbls. Prime Porto Rico COFFEE. 112 Puns. Cienfuegos Muscovado MOLASSES. 450 Bbls. Baltimore Spr. fine FLOUR. [d'Y pd. 1000 Qrs. large } Merchantable and Madeira 850 " small } COFFINS, &c. 13 Bales cont'g 258 Bbls. Soho navy heavy Canvas, assorted from No. 1 to 6; 4 Bales cont'g 269 Bundles SEWING TWINE; 600 Prime Regalia CIGARS, just received from Cuba direct April 7th '49. 4 ins.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the serious consideration of parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia whether the Western Section of Canada (formerly the Province of Upper Canada) does not offer every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, the soil very fertile, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company. The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada, is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country, and is also shown by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Townships of the Country;—and the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Lands from the Company, corroborates the success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada.

THE CANADA COMPANY'S LANDS

Are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale, Cash down. The plan of 1-5th Cash and Balance in Installments, being done away with.

The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are about the Interest, at Six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required down; whilst upon the others, according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Settler from further Cash, until the Second, Third, or Fourth Year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stopping payment of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased value of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold: the option being completely with the Settler.

A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the

Settler's Savings' Bank Account.

Printed Papers, containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from every Post Master in Nova Scotia, as likewise from the Rev. E. Evans, Halifax, of whose permission the Company avail themselves to refer inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who, possessing Maps, will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally. Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Toronto, C. W., April 1548.

Notice to the Public.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having been pleased to issue a Warrant, dated 5th March, authorising a reduction in the rate of Postage on letters transmitted direct by British Packets between the United Kingdom and any part of British North America, under which Warrant, on and after the 15th April next, Letters forwarded from the United Kingdom to Halifax and vice versa, will be chargeable with a uniform rate of 3d sterling or 11d. currency, when not exceeding half an ounce, 1s. 7d. stg. or 1s. 9d. currency above half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce, and so on according to the scale at present in operation.

On Letters addressed to Towns in the interior of the United Kingdom and vice versa, 2d. inter Colonial rate will be added, making 11d. sterling or 1s. 1d. currency on Letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 1s. 11d. sterling, or 2s. 2d. currency, when exceeding half an ounce and so on. The payment of this Postage will be optional with the sender.

General Post Office. Halifax, 24th March, 1848. A. WOODGATE.

April 7.

Wanted.

A Small comfortable Dwelling House, in a central part of the city, for which a reasonable rent will be given. Apply at the Wesleyan office, No. 3 Connors' wharf. April 7.

The Wesleyan is published for the Proprietors, BY WM. CUNNABELL, AT HIS OFFICE, NO. 3, CONNORS' WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.

NEW SERIES.] Ten Shillings per a Half Yearly in Ad

SELECT The Reaper

There is a reaper w And, with sickle He reaps the beard And the flowers t " Shall I have naught " Have naught b Though the breath I will give them He grazed at the flo He kissed their d It was for the Lord He bound them i " My Lord hath ne The reaper said " Dear tokens of th Where he was o " They shall all ble Transplanted by And saints, upon b These sacred blo And the mother ga The flowers she She knew she wou In the field of li O, not in cruelty, The reaper came " Was an angel vis And took the flo

CHRISTIA

We need a better ac countage of pure an

The

Not many years ago

clergyman of auditors, a young cited in him an u pains to learn th and found that he rents, and had b ordinances of re had added to he the frequent pre tence thee, cons

At length the his accustomed j watchful eye of vain. He had t and engaging as him to abandon more "manly" del club-room, v were rendered i jest and the ex lence stung him, drowned the tre proved an apt s His Sabbath in for the haunts e bers which lie e short career of work of ruin or

His former j gotten him, wa vitation to visit dying bed. H and sinking wi God approach hid his face in speak to him. a word from th who was just a state of sulle fervent prayer ed the door. when the your back, and beck receive the me his arms abou close to his qv alive accents-