THE MONTREAL COURIER.

Price Two-Pence.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1849. [Vol. XV.—New Series, No. 37.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

MOSS & BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CLOTHING, &c.,
180, St. Paul Street,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to their Friends and the Public, that their Stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING is ready for inspection, and to which they respectfully invite the attention of all Dealers in Clothing, and the Public at large, throughout the Canadas.

They assert, without hesitation, that their Stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., is the largest of the kind, and most varied, both in style and prices, that has ever been offered to any one concern in this city. They purchase at the Cheapest Markets—they import their Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., direct from the Manufacturers, which are bought by one of their Firm on the best Cash terms—which enables them to sell any article at a very low figure, which they are determined to do in every instance.

In the Wholesale Department will be found every description of Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.; a large assortment of Buttons and Trimmings of all kinds,—with a general assortment of other Goods, Furs, &c.

In the Retail Department will be found a very fine assortment of Over Coats, of all shades; Dress Cloth, Sack and Polk ditto; Business and Shooting ditto; with a large Stock of Trowsers, Vests, &c.

Their Custom, or Order Department, is stored with every description of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., all of the latest style, and persons desirous to save full 40 per cent, would do well to call and examine for themselves. Also,—Drab, Blue, and Skye Blue Whitney Cloths; Gutta Percha, and other Waterproof Coats.

Montreal, November 12, 1849. 15

MATHEMATICAL AND NAUTICAL WORKS, &c.

GALBRAITH'S Mathematical and Astronomical Tables.
Hutton's Theory and Practice of Finding the Longitude at Sea or Land.
Inwright's Navigator.
Nautical Almanac for 1849, '50, '51, and '52.
Gibson's Surveying.
Do Descriptive Geometry.
Do Analytical do.
Do Calculus.
Brinkley's Astronomy.
Gummer's Surveying.
Leith's Trigonometry.
Bonn's Mathematics.
Ingram's do.
Thomson's Euclid.
Simson's do.
Playfair's Geometry.
Nautical and Astronomical Tables, by Gregory, and others.
Pond's Astronomy.
Hutton's Manual of Logarithms and Practical Mathematics.
Ingram's Plane Geometry and Trigonometry.
Gillespie's and Fryer's Mental Arithmetic.
Thomson's Arithmetic and Key.
Bourdon's Algebra and Key.
Davies's Fluxions.
Wallace's Conic Sections.
Marshall's Mechanics.
Young's do.
Bridell's Gunager.
Simson's Conic Sections.
Young's Analytical Geometry.

CAMPBELL BRYSON.
October 26, 1849. 1

JUST Received, and for Sale by the Subscriber, LAW BOOKS, latest Editions:—
Condensed Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, 4 vols.
Curry's Criminal Law, 3 vols.
Collyer, on the Law of Partnership.
Bingham, on the Law of Infancy and Coverture.
Story, on the Law of Principal and Agent, chiefly with reference to Mercantile Transactions, with extensive additions, by Dunlap.
Pingo, on the Law of Suretyship.
Dickinson's Justice, 3 vols.
Louisiana Code of Practice in Civil Cases, by Upton.
Curry's General Practice, 3 vols.
Howard's Colonial Law.
Civil Code of Louisiana, by Upton and Jennings.
Curry's Precedents, 2 vols.
Johnson's Conveyances.
Crown Cases reserved and decided by the Judges of England, from 1824 to '37, by Moody.
Jay's Maxims.
Dwarris's Reports, in 6 parts.

CAMPBELL BRYSON.
October 26, 1849. 1

FOR SALE by the Undersigned:—
500 tons English and Scotch Bar Iron
75 do Banks' do do
75 do Hoop and Band do
60 do Sheet do
100 do Swedes do
10 do Coach Spring Steel
30 do Castings
15 do Shot
50 Potash Kettles
1000 casks Cut and Wrought Nails
100 do Horse do
75 do Cast Chain
250 boxes Canada Plates
500 do IC and IX Tin
And a general assortment of BIRMINGHAM and SHEFFIELD SHELF GOODS.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.
Montreal, 21st June, 1849. 6

FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
Musscovado, Refined and Bastard Sugars
Twankay, Young Hyson, Souchong, and Pouchong Teas
Brandy, "Hennessy's," "Martel's," and "Rizat's"
Hollands, "DeKuyper's"
Geneva, in cases
Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, in wood and bottle
London Porter and Edinburgh Ale, pints and quarts
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Seal, Cod and Olive Oil
Pepper, Pimento, Paints, Putty
Glass, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs
Pearl Barley, Carraway Seeds
Ginger, Liquorice, Mustard
Tobacco Pipes, Starch, Rice, &c., &c.
Powder—Blasting, F, FF, FFF, H
FF Can.
FFF do, lbs and ½lbs
T P do
T S do
With their usual extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.
Montreal, 21st June, 1849. 3

THE BEST
FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the Public, that he has received his FALL SUPPLY of MINERAL WATERS from the PLANTAGENET, CALEDONIA, ST. LEON, and CAXTON SPRINGS. During the WINTER he will receive FRESH SUPPLIES EVERY WEEK.

As a Fall and Winter Medicine these Waters are acknowledged to be the safest and most efficacious remedy that can be obtained,—and it is a fact established beyond contradiction that those who use these Waters regularly during the Winter, are very rarely, if ever, troubled with Colds or Catarrhal Affections.

The well attested efficacy of these Waters in the cure of Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Skin, Bile, &c., &c., are already too well known to need eulogy.

ANDW. MANN.
Depot,
No. 12, St. François Xavier Street,
30th November, 1849. 26

TALLYHO! TALLYHO!!

FREDERICK FENNEY'S
WARRANTED
TALLYHO RAZORS.

EVERY ONE WARRANTED TO SHAVE. Be wise, and try them! Ordinary Razors any one can make; these are extraordinary! and warranted to cut a hair.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by all Hardware Merchants in Canada—each one being warranted.

Agent for the Manufacturer,
JAMES HUTTON,
Montreal.
October 26, 1849. 1

W. HUTTON & SON,
SHEFFIELD,
SILVERSMITHS, PLATERS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT ELECTRO AND MAGNETIC PLATING.

W. HUTTON & SON having perfected the art of Plating, both by the Electro and Magnetic processes, are prepared to execute Orders in Table Services, &c., either in Plain Patterns or the most Elaborate style of finish.

Agents for the Manufacturers,
JAMES HUTTON,
Montreal.
October 26, 1849. 1

TO THE
HEADS OF FAMILIES,
HOTEL KEEPERS, &c., &c.

TEA & COFFEE
CANTON HOUSE
109 NOTRE DAME ST

THE PROPRIETOR of the CANTON HOUSE thanks his Fellow-Citizens and Friends for their intelligent support, and directs their attention to his

FALL IMPORTATIONS,
consisting of
200 Packages of GREEN and 150 Packages of BLACK TEAS,

From the finest Garden growths to the lowest price domestic. Every description in the largest London Tea Store is to be found in the Stock, varying in price from 1s. 3d. per lb. to 6s. 6d., and consisting of 44 varieties.

THE BLACK TEAS
Are particularly worthy the attention of Connoisseurs, being the largest Stock held by any House in British America.

MIXED TEAS
From 1s. 9d. per lb. up. A good FAMILY TEA at 2s.

There is no change in terms. *Cash, and Cash only.* No Books kept; no Collecting Clerks to pay; and, consequently, no bad debts to take out of the Cash-paying Customers' pockets.

COFFEES
In all varieties—Fresh, Roasted, and Ground.

P. S.—Families laying in their Winter Stock (for Cash) would do well to call, see, and judge for themselves. They may join in purchasing a Chest at a saving of 25 per cent. for what would be charged by their "Friend, the Merchant," and be under no compliment. Chests, Half Chests, Boxes, Catties, in all sizes, from 6 lb. upwards.

CANTON HOUSE,
109, Notre Dame Street,
Montreal, November 28, 1849. 25

GUILBAULT'S
BOTANIC AND COMMERCIAL GARDEN,
COTE DES NEIGES,
ADJOINING THE CHAPEL.

THE PROPRIETORS of the above Establishment have the honor to acquaint the Public, that they have for sale upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FRUIT & FOREST TREES and PLANTS, comprising every description usually found in such an Establishment. They have been Propagated under their own eye, and Warranted not to be of American importation. It will be found that Canadian Trees succeed better than those taken from a warmer climate, in proof of which they would refer to those who have already tried them.

—ALSO—

One of the Finest and Rarest collection of Fancy and Profitable POULTRY, PHEASANTS, &c., comprising eighteen varieties of Fowls, and eight varieties of Geese and Ducks, and sixteen of Pigeons, Pea and Guinea Fowls. For description and prices, see list. Orders may be left with S. J. LYMAN, Esq., Druggist, Place d'Armes, or sent to J. E. GUILBAULT, Cote des Neiges, will be punctually attended to.

The Proprietors will be happy at all times to receive Visiters at the above place.

J. M. GUILBAULT & Co.,
Proprietors.
November 12, 1849. 15

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
AND
LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber, for the convenience of his correspondents, will REMOVE, with the Public Offices, to TORONTO, where he will continue his business as LAND AND GENERAL AGENT and SHARE BROKER, &c.

N. B.—For the information of *Emigrants*, and others, a *Register* of "*Lands for Sale*" will be kept, for which no charge will be made until a *sale* is effected. Any accounts entrusted for collection will be punctually attended to.

JOHN COCHRANE.
Oct. 26, 1849. 1

HOUSE TO LET—The FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 44, Craig Street, containing Eight Bed Rooms, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Kitchens, Cellar, and Atticks, with Coach House and Stables. To be Let till the first of May next. Rent moderate.

Apply to J. G. SHIPWAY,
Auctioneer.
Montreal, 23rd Nov., 1849. 23

TO LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, a pleasantly situated HOUSE, on Richmond Square, very suitable for a Small Family.

Enquire on the Premises.
30th July, 1849. 192

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into PARTNERSHIP, under the name of McDONALD & WOOD, as ATTORNIES and SOLICITORS, in WILLIAMSBURG, County of Dundas.

JOHN SANDFIELD McDONALD.
GEORGE CARLETON WOOD.
Williamsburg, May 29, 1849. 15

M. McLEOD,
ADVOCATE,
St. Therese Street, between St. Gabriel and St. Vincent Streets.

N. B.—Will attend the Ottawa, Two Mountains and Vaudreuil Circuits.
Montreal, 19th Oct., 1849. 170-3m

FOR SALE.

A FURTHER SUPPLY of AMERICAN GOODS, consisting of Satinets, Grey Cloths, Grey Cottons, Twilled Stripes, Bed Ticks, Cotton Yarn, Wicking, Wadding and Batting, together with a general assortment of BRITISH DRY GOODS.

—ALSO,—
100 boxes Tobacco
100 chests assorted Teas.

N. S. WHITNEY,
195, St. Paul Street.
November 28. 25

BOESE & GWILLIAM,
(FROM PARIS,)
SILK AND WOOLLEN DYERS, SCOURERS, AND FURNITURE CLEANERS,
169, Notre Dame Street, Montreal,

BEG to return thanks to the public generally for their Patronage since their commencement in business; and take this opportunity to mention, that they have made considerable improvements in their Establishment, by which they are enabled to do yet better for their customers, and on shorter notice, and thereby hope for a continuance of past favors.

B. & G. engage to Clean and Dress all sorts of Stuff, or Satin Garments, as they come from the Manufacturer, without being undone; also, Chintz, Bed and Window Furnitures Cleaned and Glazed; Moreens Dyed and Watered; Feathers and Furs, Red and White Hair Dyed any Color.
December 14, 1849. 32

ATTENTION!!!

M. M'CLOSKY,
SILK AND WOOLLEN DYER, AND FURNITURE CLEANER,
No. 187, Notre Dame Street,
Montreal,
(OPPOSITE MR. DUNN'S GROCERY,)

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public, for the kind Patronage he has received since he began business, and desires to intimate, that he has completed his Establishment in a superior manner to any in this city—he has procured a New Patent Engine for Glazing Chints, Furnitures, Sofa and Chair Covers; also a New Cylinder Machine for Watering Silks, Moreens, &c., equal to new; also, a New Hot Press, for Table Covers, Damasks, Merino Dresses, Shawls, &c. Every article of Goods, which the art of Dying is capable of improving, is done by him in the most perfect and satisfactory manner, promptly, and much cheaper than at any other House in North America.

Chints, Bed and Window Furnitures taken down, Cleaned, and Glazed, and put up again if required.

Chints, Sofa and Chair Covers Cleaned and Glazed, without taking to pieces.—Counterpanes, Blankets, Carpets, and Hearth Rugs Scoured. Moreens Dyed and Watered.

Mousseline de Laine Dresses Cleaned in the French Style, without taking to pieces. All kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, Dyed and Dressed.

Gentlemen's Garments Cleaned, Dyed, Pressed, and made Waterproof, without Ripping.

Gentlemen's Straw Hats Dyed any Color.

Mournings Dyed in Forty-Eight Hours.

N. B.—Mrs. M'CLOSKY carries on the MILLINERY and STRAW-BONNET MAKING, in all its branches.—Straw-Bonnets Cleaned, &c., at the lowest rates.
Montreal, Nov. 26, 1849. 24

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN McCLOSKY,
SILK AND WOOLLEN DYER AND CLOTHES CLEANER,
[From Belfast,]
No. 33, St. Lewis Street, near Donegannas' Hotel,

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, for the kind manner in which he has been patronised for the last four years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He will carry on his Trade as formerly in all its branches, viz:—Dying all kinds of Silks, Satins, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. He begs to state he has procured a new Patent Watering Machine for Watering Silks. Shopkeepers, Tradesmen, and others, who may require anything done in the above line, will find it greatly to their advantage to call on him. He also engages to renew the colour of all sorts of Woollen Cloths that has lost them, and to make the cloth look as when new. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

N. B.—As many of my customers are of opinion that I have opened another Establishment in Notre Dame Street, I wish to correct the mistake, by informing them that I have nothing to do with any place but the above, and that I have leased the same for six years from the 1st May.
Montreal, November 8, 1849. 12

STOVES SELLING OFF AT VERY LOW PRICES.

MONTREAL and other Manufacture COOKING STOVES, with Trimmings
Double Stoves
Single do
Fancy Box do
Fancy Parlour and Hall Stoves
Coal and Coke Stoves

THRESHING MACHINES of different construction.

PATENT SCALES, for Counters, Warehouses and Hay Markets.

The Subscriber being desirous of reducing his Stock of the above articles, will Sell at lower prices than as good articles can be had elsewhere.

WILLIAM RODDEN,
191, St. Paul Street.
November 5. 9

STOVE WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to draw the attention of the Public to his very general assortment of STOVES, comprising all the latest improvements, as regards economy in Fuel, and Beauty of Design and Workmanship. There will be found COOKING STOVES, of various patterns and sizes

COKE, COAL, and WOOD STOVES, for Halls and Passages, and

FANCY AIR-TIGHT PARLOUR and NURSERY STOVES, of every variety and description, with his usual supply of

DOUBLE and SINGLE STOVES, which he will Sell at very low prices.

JOSEPH N. HALL,
150, St. Paul Street,
Sign of the Stove.
October 26. 1

CUTLERY.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he will dispose of the whole of his STOCK of SUPERIOR CUTLERY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, JOINERS' TOOLS, Cast Steel Files, Rupture Bandages, Magic Razor Strops, with Metallic Hone, and a general assortment of HARDWARE, TEN PER CENT. LOWER than the same quality of articles can be purchased in this city.

WILLIAM WARREN,
168, West End Notre Dame Street,
Sign of the Golden Scissors.
Montreal, Nov. 22, 1849. 23

DEMORALISATION AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

It is a characteristic of the age that it comprehends a large class of minds apparently unable to distinguish between use and abuse. Because war is costly, because the horrors inseparable from it are great, because its triumphs and successes are of very little worth when balanced against the immense public moral and physical, at which they are purchased, a number of well-meaning men arise up who would disarm England. And this too, at a time when a deplorable reaction towards tyranny is visible throughout Europe, and when it is, of all times, most important for the hopes of the world that a free country, abhorrent of the detestable cruelties practised by absolute government, should be in a bold and strong position. We can imagine nothing more agreeable to Austria (unless it be the murdering of noblemen) than the abandonment of all the barracks and arsenals of this kingdom to statues of Mr. Elihu Burritt; but, precisely because Austria is not agreeable to us, we are not agreeable to this, and, as a choice of two evils, would infinitely prefer a fleet and an army to any amount of Mr. Elihu Burritt—though we have no doubt he is a very honest man in his way.

So, because drunkenness is, for the most part, inseparably associated with crime and misery, a leap is made at the conclusion that there must be no drinking. Because Bill Brute, the robber in Newgate, and Mr. Brallaghan of Killalloo, resident down the next court, make wild beasts of themselves under the influence of strong liquor, therefore Jones, the decent and industrious mechanic, going to Hampton Court for a summer day with his wife and family, is not to have his pint of beer and his glass of gin and water—a proposition which we make bold to say is simply ridiculous. So, because certain zealots take it into their hot heads that there is going to be a Post-office delivery of letters in London on a Sunday—which none but themselves have ever dreamed of—straightway there is to be an agitation for putting a stop to the delivery of any letters, anywhere, under any circumstances, on a Sunday. And so on, to the end of a long chapter.

All these wrong conclusions, from premises that are to a certain extent right, have a strong family likeness in the manner of their enforcement. The members of a Peace Society proclaim, as an original discovery, that war is a mighty evil. The members of a Tee-total Society proclaim, as an original discovery, that a drunken man or woman is a degraded object. Nobody has ever arrived at either of these advanced stages of enlightenment before; nobody ever can arrive at either of them without being a member of the Peace Society or the Tee-total Society. The one thing wanting in this world is the one Society, whose claims chance at the moment to be thrust upon us. Thus, in reading the newspaper advertisements, we find that Morrison's pills are the only cure for every disease to which human nature is liable, until we stumble on Professor Holloway, and find that his is the only nostrum for all the ills that flesh is heir to!

The same strong family likeness, among the misbegotten children of Cant, is to be observed in the illogical, irrational, unscrupulous, and wanton way, in which facts are perverted, sweeping assertions hazarded, and motives wrongfully attributed, to support the one idea. Quack society, quack medicine, or quack Post-office opposition, it is all the same! Down goes poor truth, at the first charge, into the dust, and away ride the whole field whooping, pell mell, over her!

Mr. Beggs, who has just written an elaborate treatise on what he calls the "Extent and Causes of Juvenile Depravity," gives us two good instances of sweeping assertion. In 1839, when an official inquiry showed the number of known prostitutes in London to be 7,000, a voluntary association, multiplying them by nearly twelve, manfully stated them at 80,000! No assertion is more common in "Temperance Literature" than the assertion that 60,000 drunkards die annually in this kingdom. Now, the fact is, says Mr. Beggs, that 10,000—one sixth of this amount—is a high estimate, for which there is no warrant in any known data. The favourite temperance statement of the sixty thousand, "making deductions for children under fifteen, and aged persons above eighty, as well as for the smaller proportion of female than male inebriates, gives us *every fourth or fifth person dying a drunkard!*" Is it not almost time that we had a Temperance Society in strong statements as well as strong drinks?

But Mr. Beggs, while he repudiates these exaggerated falsehoods, still pleads the total abstinence (misnomer, in a similar want of honesty, the temperance) cause, and calls upon the women of England—not the drunken women, as one might suppose, but the women who do not get drunk—to "dash down the cup," and upon the men—again, not the drunken men, but the sober—to "banish the social glass," &c. &c., occasionally in an excited strain which is more like the Temperance Literature whose assertions he holds in such just estimation, than the patient pursuer of facts he generally shows himself to be. Premising that his elaborate treatise is, in a revised and improved form, an essay written by him in competition for a Hundred Pound prize recently offered for the best essay on Juvenile Depravity; that the adjudicators awarded it the second prise; and that without making any pretensions to novelty of reflection or suggestion on the momentous subject of which it treats, it contains a mass of important and well-arranged facts,—we propose to reason a little on this total abstinence question, and to investigate one or two main positions of its advocates sustained by Mr. Beggs.

Now, we will begin by expressing our opinion that Total Abstinence Societies beg the whole question, and that drunkenness, in this country, is already made disgraceful. It is regarded as a low, abandoned, miserable vice. While it is the vice of the poor and wretched, and the guilty, it is not the vice of the upper classes, or of the middle classes, (whose improvement within the last hundred years is in no respect more remarkable than in this;) and it is not, generally speaking, the vice of the great body of respectable mechanics, or of servants, or of small tradesmen. We hold that it is quite as often the consequence as the cause of the condition in which the poor and wretched are found; and that it prevails in the low depths of society, as an evil of vast extent, because those depths have been too long unfathomed and unsunned, and because, while all above them has been undergoing some improvement, their moral condition has got worse and worse, until it is as bad as bad can be. If every motherly, good woman in England were to dash down her cup, in compliance with the invocation of Mr. Beggs (which we seem to have heard before), and if every well-conducted man were to banish his social glass and fly with enthusiasm to the pump, there would not be, we sincerely believe, one drunken man or woman the less, within the compass of the United Kingdom—why should there be? But, if the women of England could dash down the window tax, and the water monopoly, and the stifling walls and roofs that keep out air; and could dash open the doors of some new schools for poor people's children—emphatically poor people's children—where common sense and common duty should be taught in common terms; and if the men of England could banish the social filth, indecency, and degragation in which scores upon scores of thousands are forced to wear out life,—they might just leave their cups and their social glasses alone and keep their whole little possession of crockery exactly in its present state.

We object, altogether, to the evidence of confirmed criminals in prisons, about the cup and the social glass. We have no doubt of their having been drunkards; we have no doubt of their having abused everything they should have used; but we believe that they lied, deceived, and violated the whole table of the law, through many canons. Mr. Beggs supplies us with a return of the answers made by certain prisoners to the question, What did they assign as the first cause of their falling into error? One night reasonably suppose that some few people lapsed into crime by reason of a want of control over their passions, through the disregard of truth, from not holding theft in abhorrence, from indulgence in other sensual pleasures than drink from cupidity, from greed of many kinds. Not at all. These are not the answers.—Drink is the favourite, and there is a run upon the favourite. Now it is, or it may be, within the observation of every man, that these people constantly think there is an excuse for what they have done in drink. Nothing is more common in the police reports than for a prisoner to say he was drunk when he committed the offence with which he is charged; and for the assertion, on the magistrate's referring to the inspector who took the charge, turning out to be wholly untrue. Besides this, we will engage that ninety out of a hundred of all the prisoners in all the gaols in the United Kingdom would, without the least reference to fact, return exactly such an answer to such a quest on as they thought would be agreeable to the questioner; and that if a notion arose that the wearing of brass buttons led to crime, and they were questioned to elucidate that point, we should have such answers as, "I was happy till I wore brass buttons." "Brass buttons did it." "But one is the cause of my being here," all down long columns of a grave return.

One Mr. Rotch—we had almost written Mr. Botch, remembering his sheep-shearing, to which we referred some time ago—who was a magnate among prisoners, writes a pathetic letter to Mr. Beggs, printed in the appendix to his volume, in which he says:—

> So true is what you say (that while the more respectable of our countrymen alone have the power to change this drinking system, it is they who give respectability to it), that the moment my term of office as a visiting justice of Cobham Fields expired, and I went out of the committee by rotation, a wicked crusade was immediately commenced against all the warders and sub-warders who had signed the temperance pledge. The governor insulted them; the subordinates designated them as "Rotch's Saints."

We notice this, not because the chief of these saints was discharged from his office for drunkenness (which we, however, know to be the fact), nor to comment on the honest use of the term drinking customs in the sense of drunken customs, and the calumnious accusation against the respectable portion of the community of countenancing them, but to point out the monstrous absurdity and impropriety of an indiscriminate administration of this pledge to common London thieves and vagabonds in prison—to such of them, in short, as chose to take it from the hands of Mr. Rotch, in the palmy days of his superseded visitation. Any one in the least degree acquainted with the habits of these persons, knows that there is nothing the generality of them would not profess, when at that disadvantage, to curry favour with a man in power. In the monotony and restraint of their prison life, any opportunity of "doing" such a man, with a solemn face, would be esteemed, besides, as a joke of the first magnitude. The fun of taking the pledge where there was nothing but water to be got, with the prospect of breaking it the moment the prison gate should open on the gin-shops, can only have been equalled by their delicate enjoyment of the jest of being supposed to hold that solemn promise in the least regard, when lying was known to be the trade and business of their lives. Nevertheless we are uncharitable enough to begrudge them this hypocritical relaxation, on the ground of its having a most demoralising and pernicious tendency. We contend that a prison-yard is not fit pasturage for Mr. Rotch's hobby, or Mr. anybody else's; and we believe that the last state of those men was worse than the first.

Here is a case against strong drink from Mr. Beggs' book. The subject is a girl:—

> It appears that she had been indulgently and well brought up, that she had obtained at a very early age an excellent situation as nursery-maid in a family which had been known to her widowed mother in more prosperous days. All went on smoothly until, in one of her holidays, she fell in with some female companions and went with them to the tea-gardens. At this place she met with a gentleman who paid her polite and particular attention.—The acquaintanceship was continued for some time. She was flattered by his addresses,—she was frequently invited to accompany him to amusements for which she had every inclination; but as she could not accept them on account of the rules of the family in which she lived, she began to feel her situation irksome. One evening she obtained leave of absence on some pretence until a later hour, and went with her admirer to a ball, from which she was hurried away, after having in a moment of excessive fatigue swallowed a small glass of wine-negus. She scarcely recollected what took place afterwards, but found herself in the morning away from her kind friends in a strange place, and at the mercy of him who had wronged her.

We do not quite understand what share the "small glass of wine-negus" is supposed to have had in this melancholy history. If it were drugged, we presume a cup of tea might have been drugged too. If the poor girl was stupified by the unassisted fumes of the negus (which we must beg to be excused for not believing), we suppose that a total abstinence from negus on the part of Clapham and Stoke Newington would not have prevented the negus from being in those tea gardens, or the poor girl from drinking it. It will be conceded that, for the sake of all poor girls in the like peril, there must be no tea-gardens and no negus—that because they are not virtuous, there shall be no cakes and ale—then we cannot stop there. There must be no liberty, no holiday, no breathing of fresh air.—There must be an immense procession of policevans in connexion with the churches, on Sundays, carrying young people to and from the services, closeted up from temptation. If those who do not misuse opportunities of innocent enjoyment, are to suffer for those who do, we must come to this complexion. We must put the whole world in mourning, and give up social life as a bad job.

The number of uneducated children in London, according to the first annual report of the Ragged School Union, considerably exceeds 100,000, of which number it has since been ascertained, by an examination from house to house, that 16,000 are to be found in Spitalfields and Bethnal-green alone. Says Mr. Beggs, in one place, "the causes of juvenile immorality must be sought not only in the want of education, but in the drinking habits of the community." Says Mr. Beggs, in another place, "could we lose our familiarity with the scenes of misery drink produces, and after a temporary forgetfulness awaken up to a sight of what one single gin-shop could disclose, would it not be banished from our tables and renounced by all good men?" Why should it be banished from our tables and renounced by all good men? What would be the use of its being banished from our tables, and renounced by all good men? Most of us know perfectly well what heartrending sights of misery and woe a single gin-shop can disclose, without being put under the influence of chloroform, and waking up again, for the purpose. But what we drink has no part in that; and the draining of all the rivers in the earth for our drink, would not quench a spark of that baleful fire. We abstain from bad language, from horrible oaths, from filthy and profane conversation, from fighting and kicking. Our abstinence is no example to the lowest orders. And why? Because their lives are lives of ignorance, indecency, squalor, filth, neglect, and desolate wretchedness. Every incident in every such life, every minute of every day of every year of every such life, is a provocation to drunkenness; and while such lives are led by scores of thousands of people in the capital of the world alone, drunkenness will flourish, though the sober people were to drink the sea dry.

"The causes of juvenile depravity must be sought, not only in the want of education, but in the drinking habits of the community." For "drinking" read "drunken," and for "community" read "lowest orders,"—to be still the literal fact, for once, in this kind of statement,—and we commit to the proposition. But Mr. Beggs knows (he states that he knows, over and over again, afterwards) that drunkenness is the inseparable companion of ignorance.

Drunkenness, dirt, and ignorance, are the three Fates of the wretched. And are we to be told, being out of Bedlam, that the removal of the ignorance, and the removal of the dirt, would not remove the drunkenness, because the middle and the upper classes choose to set the example of moderation instead of abstinence? If the lowest classes were brought within the influence of any wholesome example at all, which they are not now, is there no example in that quality of moderation which Teetotal Societies so sorely need?

"Among the institutions which are the glory and the pride of our time," says Mr. Beggs, "we place Sabbath schools." We are not quite so enthusiastic as Mr. Beggs on this point, though we give great credit to that "noble band" of whom he speaks, the teachers in the Sunday-schools. But we consider that a system of education infinitely more judiciously administered, and taking on wider worldly range, than any which obtains in any Sunday-school, is necessary for these miserable people whom the Sunday-schools have hitherto addressed in vain; and we consider that for all young people it is very dangerous to make the Sunday (as it is the tendency of the existing schools to do) too restrictive and severe. Let us turn to Mr. Beggs on Sunday-schools:—

> Mr. T. B. Smithies, of York, a zealous Sabbath-school teacher, informs us, that he recently visited one of the prisons in York Castle, in which were fourteen convicts, principally youths under fourteen years of age. On conversing with them, he found that thirteen of them had been Sunday-scholars, and ten out of the thirteen acknowledged that drink had brought them there. A medical gentleman connected with a public institution had been curious enough to inquire into the moral condition of a number of unfortunate women who had been brought under his care. His inquiries were made in relation to their previous modes of life, education, cause of fall, &c. Out of thirty cases, where he felt he might rely upon the statements, he found that twenty-four were under twenty years of age, and eighteen had commenced a vicious course of life before they were seventeen; *fourteen had been educated in Sunday-schools*, the remainder had received no education of any kind! One had been a governess, and another a publican's daughter. A warm friend of Sunday-schools and the temperance cause states, that in a town in Lancashire no less than *four unfortunate females were seen together in the street, every one of whom had been a teacher in a Sabbath-school.* In a large proportion of the cases, drink or drinking establishments was the first cause of their fall. The committee of the Rochdale Temperance Society commenced, a short time back, a most important inquiry in relation to Sabbath-school children. "A few months ago a member of the Committee visited one of the singing saloons in Rochdale, and on a Saturday evening, about eleven o'clock, he observed sixteen boys and girls seated at a table in front of the stage; several of the lads had long pipes each, with a glass or jug containing intoxicating liquor, and *no less than fourteen of the number were members of the Bible classes in different Sunday-schools.* There they sat, listening to the most obscene songs, witnessing scenes of the most immoral kind, and swallowing liquid fire." It is added, "*These sinks of iniquity are thronged with old Sunday-scholars, especially on Sunday evenings, and not unfrequently until twelve o'clock.*" Still further, "*The appalling results of the drinking system are not wholly confined to the scholars; many a promising teacher has fallen a victim.*"

This is all owing to drink, of course, and particularly to the sober women who have not dashed down their cups, and the sober men who have not banished their social glasses. But there are minds so constituted, perhaps, as to infer from these premises that there must be something a little amiss in the Sunday schools themselves—unless they have a special dispensation from being known by their fruits, like all other institutions.

It is a good instance of the confusion of ideas which prevails among the declaimers about total abstinence, that the strongest piece of evidence in Mr. Beggs' volume goes directly to the advantages of moderation, and has nothing to do with total abstinence. In certain coal, copper, tin, and chemical works in Glamorganshire, employing of men, women, and children, about 4,000, it appears that a most just and humane system of society has been established by the employers. The sanitary condition of their dwellings is of the most favourable kind, with suitable accommodation for the wants of families. There are churches and chapels. There are schools. There are lectures on useful and entertaining subjects. There is singing in classes.—There are innocent and healthful sports. Is there anything more? A little more:—

> "The temptation of the public house is so far as possible removed, THERE ARE ONLY TWO allowed upon the property of the Company, *which are also kept under strict regulations, and are never open after ten o'clock at night.*" Mr. Vigurs adds the remarkable testimony (in most stinking contrast with the degraded sensuality of the people of the great works 'on the hills of Monmouthshire and Brecon), *that he does not remember to have seen, during his long residence, a drunken man wandering about, or that is case, arising out of drunkenness, was once brought before the magistrates.*"

It does not appear that these good employers have done any damage to their own cups and social glasses. It does not appear that they have got upon platforms to deliver statements "cooked" like Mr. Hudson's accounts, or sought to make a braggart reputation by administering pledges, to be broken like the same honourable gentleman's iron diadem. But they have bestirred themselves, like men of energy and sense—like good, practical, earnest, honest, faithful, resolute men—to raise their work-people to a condition of cleanliness, comfort, steady industry, instruction, relaxation, self-respect. And the condition of their work-people is in startling contrast with the degraded sensuality of other work-people similarly employed, and there is no drunkenness among them!

And this it is that is needful to be done, on a great scale, for the moral redemption of the prostrate thousands in this kingdom. Drunkenness is rife among the very poor and wretched, as every other low and sensual vice is rife among them, because, for years, they have been left behind in the march of civilization, and have been sinking deeper and deeper down into the mire, left in the track of the advancing forces. Where drunkenness obtains among workmen who receive good wages, as among the miners, and the iron-workers in the North, it is bred in similar causes. Their occupation is of an exhausting kind; a state of lassitude succeeds, demanding some relief, and having some; their ignorance is dense, their little towns and villages are miserable, and their only refuge is in that accursed vice, born as naturally of such a state of things as fire and smoke of lighted gunpowder.—No such attempt as that made at the Glamorganshire works, has ever been discreetly made, and failed. The time is close at hand, when the Government, in imitation of such gallant individuals, must cope with the great evil and great danger of this country, or there is no hope left in us.

But, before such an effort can be made with any chance of success, a deep conviction of its necessity, and a full determination on the part of all classes of society to co-operate for such an end, must spread throughout the length and breadth of England. Now, we tell the total abstinence declaimers plainly, that the association of this great question with the emphatic, homely English phrase of humbug; with Jesuitical perversions of all fact, and truth, and fair deduction; with slanderous aspersions of the industrious and well-conducted parts of the community; with visitations of their own failure on the rational and reasonable home-enjoyments of honest men, who are capable of self-control; is fatal to that state of union and preparation. If they would rest their case on the fair ground of temperance for those who can be temperate, and total abstinence for those who cannot be temperate, and would be content to parade the good they have done (which we do not dispute) in the exceptional cases where persons having no excuse for such misconduct, have yielded to a depraved passion for strong liquor and fallen into a gulf of misery, we should regard them as a good example and a public benefit. But, running a muck like mad Malays, we look upon them as a bad example, and a public evil, only less intolerable than drunkenness itself.

For, the condition of the lowest classes in this country, and the ever-rising, ever-increasing generation of unhappy beings included under that denomination, is a question far too momentous to be trifled with, by the weakness or the unscrupulous devotion to one idea, of any order of men.

> "There is a poor blind Samson in this land," writes Mr. Longfellow of slavery in America; but there is a poor blind Samson in *this* land, as dangerous as he. Like the strong man of old, he is led by a child—an ignorant child. Like him he has his sinewy arms—one branded Pauperism, and the other Crime—already, round the pillars whereupon the house standeth. Let us beware of him in time, before he makes his awful prayer to be avenged upon us for his blindness, and brings the edifice upon himself, and us—a heap of ruins!—*London Examiner.*

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