

## BROKERS' CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, September 23, 1854.

**Flour**—The receipts from Upper Canada still continue light, but the demand being of the most retail nature, prices have receded about 1s 6d per barrel during the week; Superfine at 41s, Fancy and Extra at 41s to 42s, the tendency of the market being downwards;—for October delivery, sales have been made, but not to a large extent, at 35s for all the month, and 36s for the first fifteen days.

**Wheat**—Small sales at 7s 10d to 8s 1d per 60 lbs. for ordinary Upper Canada Mixed, no good parcels in market.

**Indian Corn**—Retail sales at 4s 6d per minim; for future delivery it is offered at 4s 3d.

**Rice**—Receipts as yet, very limited and the transactions are trifling at 4s 6d to 4s 9d per minim.

**Provisions**—Beef and Pork inactive at about the rates of last week.

**Wool**—Have declined slightly during the week, but are today active at 35s to 35s 6d for Pois, and 32s 2d to 33s for Pearle.

**Freights**—With the exception of a few engagements for Ashes, there has not been anything doing in the way of ship ments to Europe.

Postage Free Throughout British America.

## Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 16, 1854.

### An Appeal to the Legislature of Canada in Parliament assembled.

**GENTLEMEN**,—By public proclamation, issued under the authority of the Representative of Her Majesty, you have been called together for the transaction of public business. Your several constituencies have considered you best qualified to serve the interests of the country, and to determine on those measures which, in your judgment, shall serve hereafter to develop the resources of the country—protect the population in the pursuit of wealth and happiness; as well as to guard the community against the encroachments of the lawless and depraved. Various propositions, supposed to be necessary for the accomplishment of beneficial objects will be brought under the consideration of your honorable body, and it is scarcely necessary to say, that they will demand, and will doubtless receive, your candid and careful consideration. To be invested with the powers you possess, involves vast responsibilities both to God and man, and it is here assumed that you will enter upon your duties with an earnest desire to do justly and righteously toward all who claim a hearing in the premises.

**HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**,—Although you have not been elected by the people to your important station, you have been chosen by the Sovereign, as well knowing the wants of the country, and best disposed to aid, by the functions of your office, the solemn business of perfecting enactments which may contribute to the commercial advancement and moral elevation of the whole population. To you therefore also we make our appeal, not doubting your disposition to deliberate and determine accordingly in the facts and evidence in any given case.

**GENTLEMEN**,—Coming from different parts of this great country, and having mixed with your constituencies in the discharge of personal offices and duties, and knowing more or less of every public occurrence, you are fully aware that nearly every City, Town, Borough, Village and County, of

Canada has been agitated on a subject, that cannot be considered of less consequence to you or to the country, than any other matter that, during the present session, will come under your notice and require your action. We refer to the agitation designed to secure for the public, exemption from the enormous evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, by an enactment prohibiting the manufacture of such liquors for indiscriminate sale as beverages. Petitions embodying these views will be presented at an early part of your session, and from what is known of the extent of the movement and the favor with which it is viewed by the inhabitants of Canada, it is probable that a greater number of petitions will be laid before the different branches of the legislature on this question than ever was presented on any other topic. Whatever then may be the diversity of questions requiring adjustment, it is beyond all doubt that the present session of the parliament of Canada must either grant or reject the prayer of the petitioners. It is impossible to postpone altogether the discussion of the question.

**GENTLEMEN**,—The necessity of appealing to you on the evils of intemperance is obviated, not only by your own knowledge and observation, but because that point has been settled by a parliamentary decision. Your predecessors, who constituted a former parliament of Canada, appointed a select Committee to "inquire whether any, and what legislative measures can be adopted to repress the evils growing out of intemperance." That committee reported, and said in the house, "Intemperance leads to crime, to idleness, to pauperism. One half of the crime annually committed; two thirds of the cases of insanity, three fourths of the pauperism are ascribable to intemperance." The body of the report and the statistics included in it sufficiently prove that their conclusions were by no means exaggerated. The Report was, however, but partial, inasmuch as only to a limited extent, did the Committee investigate the condition of the country, and the frightful consequences following the use of strong drinks. Many of our highly educated and accomplished citizens have been struck down by intemperance, and multitudes of our people less cultivated but whose lives might have been valuable to the community, have been swept away by disease or accident, leaving to the protection of the state, or the charity of individuals, untold numbers of widows and orphans. The effects resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors are uniformly the same in every country. The British Parliament in 1834 appointed a select Committee on this subject. Some of the most able politicians, and philanthropists of Great Britain were on that Committee. Their duties were to inquire into "the extent, causes, and consequences of the prevailing vice of intoxication." They reported "that the following are only a few of the evils directly springing from this baneful source: Destruction of health; disease in every form and shape; premature decrepitude in the old; stunted growth and general debility, and decay in the young; loss of life by paroxysms, apoplexies, drownings, burnings, and accidents of various kinds; delirium tremens, one of the most awful afflictions of humanity; paralysis, idiocy, madness, and violent deaths, as proved by numerous medical witnesses who have made this the subject of their long and careful investigation. Destruction of mental capacity and vigour, and extinction of aptitude for learning, as well as of disposition for practising