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THE UNKNOWN TEMPERANCE AGENT.

To the Editor of the Temperance Advocate.

Sir,—The following story was related to me a few years ago by a man who was employed as a temperance agent in one of the states of the union. It is too good to be buried; and I hope that the telling of it anew may benefit the temperance cause in this land.

JOEL FISK.

"Well, the sun is fast descending behind the western hills, and I am still twenty miles from the place of my appointment. These short November days, muddy roads, and impassable mountains, are not very comfortable things in one's way who is eager to get forward. But I must give it up; I could not foresee these difficulties when I went on my appointment to — county. Impossible to reach there to-night. But who can tell but what my delay may be the means of accomplishing some good in this mountainous region?" Thus mused Mr. C., a temperance agent, as he passed along through a gorge of the mountain, and emerged into an open, cultivated valley.

Just as the last rays of the setting sun were gilding the tops of the lofty hills, he reached a decent looking farm house, with a tavern sign swinging at the corner.

His jaded beast immediately showed a strong inclination to haul up, and seek for provender and rest. To this inclination the master yielded, and called for a night's entertainment. In the bar room was a company of loafers, pretty well, and much excited about something. While the agent was taking his supper, he heard through the open door remarks like the following: "Now that temperance meeting at the school house to-night ought to be broken up." "So I thought, and it shall be." "I wish that people knew enough to mind their own business." "Well, I'll not be bought by them, I can assure you." "I'll never sign away my liberty." "If I should take the pledge, I should want to drink ten times more than I do now." "Yes; that is the way they all do, only these temperance folks get behind

the door!" "I hate hypocrisy; come, landlord, give us a bumper." "Now, let us all go down to the meeting, and give them a blowing up." "That's right!" exclaimed the landlord, "I'll treat you for that." "Who will be our speaker?"

At this juncture the agent, having finished his repast, entered the bar room. "What's the excitement among you, landlord," said he.

"O, those teetotalers, as they are called, who are turning the world upside down, have got into our neighbourhood, and they are going to have a confounded meeting to-night, right under my nose; and I verily believe that they would rob me of all my custom if they could. We talk of going down to give them a blowing up; only we want some one who can talk fast to be our speaker." "Well, sir, I am the very man for you. I have seen a great deal of these temperance folks, and I can talk as fast as any of them, I assure you. Just appoint me your speaker, and let us all go down, and I'll give it to them, I tell you." "Good, good," cried a dozen voices. "Now, let us all go, and we will have a rare time of it." "I guess some of them will look blue before the meeting is over," said the landlord. "I guess so too," replied the unknown.

Matters being settled, all started for the school house, singing and bawling as they went. The whole welkin rang with obstreperous noise. "Come, come," said the stranger, "let us get a little more quiet, or they will bar the door against us."

So saying, he took the landlord by the arm, and walked on; the next fell in behind, two and two, and in this orderly manner they entered the house. A whole seat was vacated for them, and down they sat. They listened attentively to a young man, who was reading an address, thinking that their turn would come next. At length the speaker sat down, and the chairman gave an opportunity for any others to address the meeting. The eyes of the whole drinking gang were now turned to their speaker; and the loud whisper, "Get up, get up, quick," burst from every lip; and the landlord, who sat next to him, applied his elbow to his side with so much force, that it quickly brought him to his feet. "Mr. President," said he, "we hold that all men are the friends of temperance; but with regard to total abstinence, and these temperance societies, there are many different opinions, we can assure you; and against taking the pledge many strong objections can be urged. Shall we deny ourselves the temperate use of the good things which a kind Providence has bestowed upon us? Shall an independent man be called upon to sign away his liberty? And you know, Mr. President, that the stronger a man binds himself, the greater inclination he will have to do the very thing which he has bound himself not to do. And these societies, whenever they succeed, infringe upon the lawful rights of the licensed tavern keeper. I have known some such completely thrown out of business, just by these temperance reformers, and these Washingtonian societies, as they are called. Why do they call them Washingtonians, I wonder? Did not General Washington drink spirits temperately? And shall we undertake to be better than he was? And

shall we wrong the poor tavern keepers out of their honest dues?

"Look at this man by my side. For the accommodation of this neighbourhood, he has paid for a license, fitted up a bar, filled it with liquors, and has hung out his sign. Now, should you get all this community to sign the temperance pledge, he is down, I can tell you. All the travellers who pass this road will not drink enough to pay for his license. And what right have you, sir, or this meeting, to interfere with your neighbour's lawful business?" "Stick to the landlord," cried one. "Three cheers for the landlord!" shouted the whole crew; and the whole house rang again! When the uproar had ceased, the unknown agent saw evident signs that he would soon be waited upon to the door with his whole company. "Bear with me, Mr. President, a moment longer. I am an entire stranger to these people and to yourself. And I knew nothing of this meeting till I put up, a lone traveller, at the tavern. There I learnt about the meeting, and heard this company proposing to attend, provided they could get some one to speak for them. I volunteered my service, and you have heard my speech in their behalf. Now, sir, permit me to tell you, that I am a temperance man, a teetotaler. I know the dreadful evils of intemperance; and I know, also, the safety and the blessedness of the pledge.

"Sign away my liberty! No, sir; by taking the pledge I broke the cruel chains of slavery, by which I had been bound many years, and I became a freeman—as free as the water-brooks that course down your hills, or the winds that whistle round your mountain tops! Be more inclined to drink after signing the pledge! No, sir; it is a safeguard. It has a wonderful charm in soothing the troubled soul, and in quelling the craving appetite. As well talk of the signing of a note on a bond inclining men to dishonesty; or of the marriage vow inclining the husband to unfaithfulness!"

"Look again at this landlord. Was it necessary for him to open a tavern, in order to get a living? Has he not a good farm? and is he not already beginning to neglect that farm? Is the neighbourhood any more industrious, peaceful, and happy, since that sign was hung out?"

"Look at the company around him here to-night. These are his dupes. I never saw them before; but I could tell you much of their history. That tavern sign has lured them from their houses and their business; and that flaming bar is fast consuming their property, and drinking up their life-blood. Their families are even now suffering at home for the necessaries of life. And deeper and more awful sufferings are in reserve for them, unless these men quickly forsake that den of dragons! And the landlord is none the better off, but rather worse. He is even now beginning to drink with his customers; he is on the very brink of ruin! If he keep up that tavern sign a little longer, he will work out his own destruction. It will be a mercy to him to destroy his custom, and a blessing to his family. O that I could be the means of rescuing these my fellow-men from that awful gulph to which they are rapidly hastening. Come, my friends, I have come here to speak for you to-night, and for your good I will plead.

I know your trials—your craving appetite, your horrible nights, your gloomy days, and all your long train of sorrows! I pity you. I can sympathise with you. I speak as a friend. Come, take the teetotal pledge, and be free. The galling chains of slavery shall fall from your limbs; your horrors shall flee away; peace shall return to your dwellings, prosperity to your business, and joy to your souls!

Feel yourselves once more to be men, and walk up with me boldly to that stand, and take the pledge. I shall esteem it an honour to be a member of this total abstinence society; and it will be an honour to you. Come, here's my heart, and here's my hand." So saying, he took one, and another, and another by the hand, with tears in his eyes, compassion

in his look, and tenderness on his tongue. They could not resist; they were all melted down, and one by one went up and took the pledge. Many others in the house followed their example. The landlord was confounded, and looked blue. A new impulse was given to the cause; and the reformation went on with increasing interest and power in the neighbourhood.

The meeting closed, and the agent was advised not to venture himself again at the tavern. But he was not the man to be afraid. Taking his host again by the arm, he returned to his lodgings, and immediately retired. The next morning, as he called for his bill, the landlord said, "Sir, if you will go on your way, and never return here again, you are welcome to all you have now had." "That, sir, I shall not promise. Here is your money. But remember, if you continue your present business, you are planting thorns in your own pillow, and you are furnishing fuel for that flame that shall ere long burn in your bosom with quenchless anguish.

The agent went on his way, and in one year he received letters from three of the men whom he led up to the stand, and persuaded to take the pledge, stating that all he had told them had proved to be true, and more also. They had forsaken their evil ways, and had returned unto the Lord, who had had mercy on them, and to our God, who had abundantly pardoned. They felt themselves to be justified by faith, and were rejoicing in hope of the glory of God. "Thanks be unto the Lord," said the agent, as he told me the story, "for the privilege of spending that night in the valley of the mountains."

INTOXICATING DRINK.

[The following are a few extracts from the daily press of England. As the result of the drinking system of society, we invite serious attention to them.]

Marlborough street.—A young man of fashionable exterior, who gave the assumed name of Robert Wilson, was charged with having a pair of loaded pistols in his possession, with intent to commit suicide.

From the evidence of Webb, one of the waiters at the Colonnade hotel, Haymarket, it appeared that the defendant had been staying at the hotel for the last week or ten days. The defendant for several nights past had been in a state of intoxication. On Saturday the defendant loaded a pair of pistols, and said to witness that he must not be surprised if he did not see him again. The waiter believing that something serious was intended, followed the defendant and caused him to be taken into custody by the police.

The defendant admitted that he had been drinking too much wine, and that his mind had become excited by excess; but he denied that he intended any act of violence towards himself.

Mr. Bingham required the defendant to provide two good bail, as the best means of ensuring his safe delivery into the custody of his friends.

The defendant is reported to be a near relative of a distinguished and wealthy family.

Worship street.—Jane Gough, a young woman, was charged with having by her negligent and drunken conduct caused the death of her male infant, four weeks old.

Inspector Gravestock, of the G division, stated, that the prisoner, who was very much intoxicated, was brought into custody to the Featherstone street station-house at a late hour on Saturday night, with an infant in her arms, and, as it was quite manifest that she was not in a state to be entrusted with it, he sent the child to the workhouse, to insure its safety till the morning, and detained the prisoner upon the charge of being drunk and incapable of taking care of herself. On the following morning the infant was seen back by the workhouse authorities, and, as she had the

recovered from the effects of her intoxication, it was restored to the prisoner, who was then liberated upon her own recognizance to meet the charge on the Monday. Between 9 and 10 o'clock that morning, she surrendered herself at the station in discharge of her recognizance, but without the child, for the absence of which she accounted by stating, that upon awaking that morning at her lodgings in Radnor street, St. Lukes, she put out her hand to feel for the infant, which had been previously lying at her side, and, finding that it was quite still and cold, got up to procure a light, when, upon holding the candle over it, she discovered that it was a corpse. Suspecting, from the state the prisoner had been in, that it might not have come to its death by fair means, he sent for Mr. Mather, the divisional surgeon, with whom he proceeded to the prisoner's lodging, and found that it consisted of a most wretched apartment at the end of the passage, apparently intended for a sort of washhouse, upon a table in which, the only piece of furniture in the place, the body of the dead child was lying. Upon the floor in one corner of the room was an old piece of carpetting, which was evidently used for a bed, and the only thing like covering to be seen was a small cradle-blanket almost reduced to a web. On examining the child, the surgeon expressed an opinion, from the general appearance of its body and great discolouration about the mouth, that it must have died in convulsions, occasioned most probably by neglect and the severity of the cold to which it had been exposed. Having subsequently ascertained that the prisoner, after leaving the station-house on Sunday morning, had been seen reeling about the streets for some hours with the child in her arms, he felt it his duty under such circumstances to alter the original charge of simple drunkenness to the more serious one above mentioned.

Police constable Macdonald, 24 G, stated, that while passing through Hatfield street, St. Luke's, at a quarter to two o'clock that morning, he heard a scuffling noise in the passage of one of the houses, from which the prisoner was at the same moment ejected by a man who lived there, who complained of her unwarrantable intrusion, and on whom the prisoner retorted that she had entered it by his invitation. Perceiving that she had an infant under her cloak, which was crying piteously, and that she was very much intoxicated, he advised her to take it home, and followed her into Golden lane, but there lost sight of her.

A second constable deposed to seeing the prisoner at about two o'clock, very drunk, the child still screaming, and that upon his asking her to give it the breast, she said that it could not or would not take it.

Evans, 245 G, stated, that shortly before three o'clock the same morning, he met the prisoner in Old street with the child, which was then screaming violently, and that shortly after he found her attempting to enter the door of her own house in Radnor street, upon at last opening which she fell forward upon her face. She was endeavouring to get up, when the infant uttered a piercing cry, and he told her that unless she took more care of it, she would certainly kill it; to which she gave him a snappish answer and shut the door.

When called upon for her defence, the prisoner, who displayed not the slightest emotion, denied that she was so much intoxicated as had been represented, and declared that she was perfectly capable of taking care of her child, which, she said, she had covered with her own clothes as soon as she reached home and placed by her side, but that upon waking up in the morning, she found that it had expired in the course of the night, as she had before stated to the inspector.

Mr. Hammill said, that as the production of the medical testimony was indispensable, and he had no hesitation, after the evidence he had heard, in detaining the prisoner, he should order her to be brought up again in the course of the week, to await the result of the *post mortem* examination.—*Dec. 14th, 1847.*

Guildhall.—George Brown, one of the city policemen, was brought before Mr. Alderman Wilson, charged with being drunk upon his duty.

Police constable 250 stated, that about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning he found the prisoner was drunk on his beat in Aldersgate Street. He reported him to the inspector, who directed him to fetch the prisoner to the station immediately. He returned and requested the prisoner to accompany him to the station. He refused to do so. Witness said he must resort to force. The prisoner drew his truncheon and threatened to split his skull if he touched him. Witness persuaded him to put the staff back in his pocket, and then, calling assistance, threw him on his back, disarmed him, and conveyed him to the station.

Inspector Howard said, the prisoner was locked up in a cell, and he kicked at the door and made such a noise all night that he could venture to say such a violent man had never been locked up there before.

The prisoner said the charge was just. He admitted he was drunk. He only made a noise to obtain some water, being very thirsty, and because he kicked three or four times they came into the cell and took his boots away. He had been imprisoned many hours. He should lose his situation, and he hoped the alderman would take that into consideration.

Mr. Alderman Wilson adjudged the prisoner to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for 14 days.

John Meagre, another policeman, was charged for a like offence.

Sergeant Eno stated, that the prisoner's beat was in New-street-square, and, finding him to be drunk on Sunday night, after being missing from his duty for half an hour, he ordered him to the station. Here he refused to give up his lantern and truncheon, and the officers were obliged to throw him on his back to get them away from him. He afterwards struck the sergeant in the face. He was, therefore, locked up in a cell for the night.

Mr. Alderman Wilson committed him to hard labour for seven days.

The police commissioner dismissed from the force four other constables who had been found drunk on their beats.

Extraordinary Affair.—On Friday an inquest was held at Warrington, on the body of Robert Rogers, a private in the 1st Royals. The deceased had been on furlough, and arrived in Warrington on Monday, *en route* to his regiment in Ireland, at the Bowling Green public house. He got into a somewhat merry lot of company, and, to afford them amusement, he made a bet of 5s. that he would thrust down his throat a stick two feet long. A thin smooth stick was procured; he commenced the feat, and actually drove the stick down his throat to the length of eighteen inches! This was the limit of his powers, however; he became of a death-like hue, and fainted, much to the alarm of those about him, who earnestly desired him to desist from further efforts to accomplish his mad object. He then pulled the stick up again, and blood followed in the wake. A glass of ale was given to him, which he drank, and his head and chest then sank down, and in this doubled-up position he remained for some time, apparently in dreadful agony from pains in the stomach, and surgical aid was procured; but he died on Wednesday morning at three o'clock. Death was caused by inflammation, produced by internal injuries from the stick.—*Globe, Dec. 28th, 1847.*

Worship Street.—A well dressed man named Richard Mellish, stated to fill a public situation, was charged with committing the following violent and unprovoked assault upon Mr. Samuel Andrews, a brewer and publican at Hackney.

The complainant, whose face was strapped up with adhesive plaister, stated that the prisoner stopped drinking at his

house on Saturday evening until a late hour, when, showing no inclination to leave, he was requested to do so, and at last left very reluctantly; a few minutes only had elapsed, however, when he again returned to the house, and conducted himself with such offensive indecency, that the witness was compelled to remonstrate with him upon his behaviour; upon which the prisoner, who had refused any apology for his misconduct, struck him such a terrible blow in the face, that his upper lip was cut through against his teeth and completely divided, and his shirt saturated with blood. With a great deal of difficulty the prisoner was at last secured and conveyed to the station, upon reaching which Mr. Garrod, the divisional surgeon, was sent for, who found the wound of such a serious nature, that he was obliged to sew it together, and expressed his opinion that it must have been inflicted with some sharp instrument. No such instrument, however, was found in the possession of the accused, and the prisoner, when called upon for his defence said, that though he must admit the first part of the charge, he had been drinking so freely that he had no distinct recollection of what he was doing at the time, and, if permitted, could produce a number of highly respectable persons who would bear testimony to the strict propriety of his conduct upon all other occasions.

Mr. Hammill, however, considered such evidence wholly inapplicable as an answer to the present case, and having severely animadverted upon the prisoner's disgraceful behaviour, sentenced him to pay the highest amount of penalty he could inflict, namely, £5, and in default to be imprisoned for two months in the House of Correction.

The prisoner could not immediately pay the money, and on the arrival of the van he was carried away in it.—*Jan. 4th 1848.*

Middlesex Sessions.—Margaret Rawley, a respectable-looking woman was indicted for stealing a piece of beef from a butcher's shop on the 1st of January.

The prisoner was seen to approach the board upon which the beef had been exposed for sale, and to throw her apron over it, and then carry it away.

Upon the prisoner being asked what she had to advance in reply to the case which had been made out against her.

Two young women stood forward and stated that the prisoner was their mother, and that this act had been committed by her when under the influence of liquor. One of the daughters then went on to say, that the prisoner, with some other women, had received a considerable sum of money as Christmas-boxes, and had been drinking during the whole of the week, and that it must have been in consequence of her not being sober that she had taken the meat.

One of the magistrates on the bench said, that it was through this vice of drinking that at least three parts of the occupants of the prisons of the metropolis were led into the commission of crime. Three-fourths of the persons who were in the prisons owed their deviation from the path of honesty to their having indulged in the abominable vice of drinking.

The jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

The learned Judge, in passing sentence, said, it was a lamentable scene the Court had just witnessed. He alluded to the fact of two daughters having come forward to ask the Court to excuse their mother from punishment for the commission of a theft, upon the ground that she had taken the meat when in a state of drunkenness. It was painful to see such a want of moral propriety, as that children should attempt to justify robbery in a mother upon the plea of her intoxication. As his brother magistrate had stated, more than three-fourths of the persons who were in the metropolitan prisons might be said to have found their way there as the victims of intemperance. The sentence upon the prisoner at the bar was, that she be imprisoned in the House of Correction, Westminster, for three months, and be kept to hard labour.—*Jan. 5th, 1848.*

Lambeth.—Sergeant Hoskins, I. L., reported to the sitting magistrate, Mr. Norton, that on the preceding evening, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, two little boys, named Edward Hornblower and John Tarrent, were found lying on the pavement in the Lower Marsh in a state of helpless intoxication. They were carried to the Tower-street station, and were found in such a state that it was deemed necessary to send for Mr. Wagstaff, the divisional surgeon. That gentleman promptly attended, and instantly applied the stomach-pump to both the lads, and ejected a quantity of spirits from the stomach. He then directed their immediate removal to the Lambeth workhouse, which was done; and though closely attended all night by a medical gentleman, they still remained in so dangerous a state as to render it unsafe to remove them. Indeed there were some doubts whether they would recover.

The father of one of the boys here said he had been to the workhouse to see the lads, and he had very considerable doubts whether they would recover. The poor man, who seemed much affected, said, that from what could be learned from the little fellows, who were but 12 years of age each, it appeared that a person in the garb of a gentleman had prevailed upon them to drink a whole bottle of gin.

Mr. Norton observed, that the act was of a most inhuman description, and desired that the little fellows should not be removed from the workhouse until they were thoroughly recovered.—*Jan. 6th, 1848.*

Aberdeen, January 8th.—For some time past the conduct of the navvies engaged on the Aberdeen Railway, in the neighbourhood of Stonehaven, has been a source of much anxiety to the peaceable inhabitants of that village, and on Wednesday last there was a serious riot, attended with loss of life.

It appears that the navvies were paid their wages by the contractor of the works, and at midnight began to offer insults to some of the villagers, who were then engaged in celebrating Christmas in the old style. Towards morning, a good many houses were forcibly entered, and soon after it became evident that a premeditated attack was about to be made. The constabulary force was able to hold in check the earlier disturbances, but the Highlandmen, being armed with bludgeons, and perfectly ferocious, every attempt to resist their barbarous onslaught was futile, and the police had to abandon the ground. Houses were now broken into, bakers' and butchers' shops ransacked, spirit cellars in some cases emptied, and one young man was so severely bruised by the blows of a ruffian that he died on Wednesday night; others were more or less bruised, and some of them now lie in a very hopeless condition.

As soon as Mr. Gordon, the sheriff-clerk, was made aware of the riot, he dispatched an express to Aberdeen, which arrived about the same time as an express from Captain Barclay, of Ury, near Stonehaven, for a detachment of the military stationed here, and the Lord Lieutenant of Kincardineshire having stated the necessity of the case personally to the commandant of the depot, two companies were immediately dispatched and arrived in time to restore quiet, and apprehend the ringleaders of the riot.

THE IMMORALITY OF INTEMPERANCE.

Being Tract No. V, issued under the authority of a Committee of the Free Presbytery of Paisley.

When reading the tract on the effects of intemperance on our physical system, I could not but feel as if the writer had introduced us to a festive hall, where the votaries of dissipation were in the height of their sensuous enjoyment,—the song, the toast, the repartee, the noisy senseless laugh, rung loudly in the ear, proclaiming that care was gone, and anxiety for the moment banished from the soul: but suddenly, by one of those processes which, in the world of

thought and imagination, produce all the effect of dissolving views, each wassailer had a companion by his side, in the act of forming with him a bond of fellowship and a league of union permanent as life itself:—emaciated poverty, in rags and wretchedness, grasped the hand of one; wild delirium, in the frenzy of madness, clutched the nerveless arm of another; trembling palsy leaned for support on the bosom of a third; hectic fever glared in the countenance of a fourth; pale consumption, squalid dropsy, disease of every form had its representative there, and as each covenant was formed, Distemper pressed his brother to his heart, and conveyed and communicated to him his very likeness. Sad, sad it is to mark the ravages of this appalling vice on the noble being of man, enervating all its power, unfitting it for the high duties either of physical or mental exertion; generating within it every malady, and ripening it for a grave of wretchedness. But there are higher interests than those of the body, and weightier considerations than the effects of inebriety on our health, on our social condition, or on life itself. The drunkard commits enormous sin, violates the express law of morals and religion, and sacrifices his precious soul at the shrine of folly, and on the altar of his own lusts. It is to be feared, however, that scriptural views of this vice are not generally entertained: it is treated rather as a venial offence, than as a crime against the statutes of God. The occasional tippler, who only now and then deviates from the strict rules of sobriety, as on occasions of marriage, at fairs and markets, at new-year's-days and holidays, is not regarded as a drunkard at all; his guilt is glossed over by soft expressions, and qualifying excuses; the tone of moral feeling is thereby lowered, and the solemn fact wholly overlooked, that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God. The idea is entertained that occasional intemperance is compatible with the hopes and prospects of a blessed Christianity; whereas it is just as opposed to them as occasional impurity, occasional idolatry, or occasional murder. It is high time that this delusion were brought to an end, and that the truth was sacredly enunciated, that one act of vice stamps upon the person a character, and leaves upon the soul a stain which nothing can alter or efface but the grace of the Holy Spirit, and the cleansing efficacy of the blood of Jesus.

We cannot pretend, in this tract, to illustrate all the immoral characteristics of this sin of the age. We might speak of the *dishonesty* which it involves, by entailing on the sober and virtuous an enormous expense in detecting and punishing crimes, which, humanly speaking, but for the use of ardent spirits, would never have been perpetrated, and by swelling the amount of poor's rates, in order to meet the wants of those whose miseries are caused by the guilt and improvidence of the drunkard. One sentence from a memorial to the Justices of Renfrewshire, by the Parochial Board of Paisley, of date October, 1846, will illustrate this principle,—“After the most careful scrutiny, your memorialists find that £2600 annually, or upwards, or one half of the entire assessment for the poor in Paisley, is paid for the maintenance of persons whose poverty is to be exclusively traced to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors, either by themselves or by relatives who are legally bound for their support.” Drunkenness and dishonesty are allies, not merely in so far as the drunkard mismanages his affairs and injures his creditors, but as directly entailing expense on his more honourable and upright neighbour; and the man who encourages him in his crime, and ministers to his vice, may well be regarded as a partaker in his sin, his very gains necessarily increasing the taxes and the crimes of the community.

We shall say little of the *suicidal* character of intemperance: the drunkard is a murderer both of soul and body—his habits prostrate the intellect, however splendid, and ruin the constitution, however firmly knit; and having wrecked

the noble powers of the one, and palsied the living energies of the other, consign both to an unenvied, a dishonoured, and a premature sepulchre. There are some startling statistics that may be noticed here. In the evidence adduced before a Parliamentary Committee, it is affirmed—That of 195 persons admitted, within a given time, to the Liverpool Asylum, 257 were the victims of intemperance. In Cork, of 393 admitted, 103 were the offerings of drunkenness. In Dublin, of 286 admitted, 115 were the sacrifices which this vice furnished. A similar proportion will be found in all other institutions, and this irrespective of those whose tendency to insanity is the result of the vicious courses which their parents have pursued. And as to the effects of this vice in shortening life—that fact has been abundantly proved in a previous tract—but there is one additional statement sufficiently startling, as set forth in the mortality tables by the late Dr. Clelland, of Glasgow: we find, for example,

That in 1821, the deaths were 3686.
— 1822, — — 3690, increase 4.
— 1823, — — 4627, — 937!!!

And when we ask what epidemic had caused this startling advance, the answer is, that the reduction of duties on ardent spirits came into operation that year, and hence the mortality. Nor is it unworthy of notice, that in 1826, when the country was oppressed with sore commercial distress, the mortality diminished by 598; and this can only be accounted for by the diminished consumpt of alcoholic liquors. How appalling, with such statements before us, to learn that in the Upper Ward of Renfrewshire, there is one public house for every 35 males of 20 years and upwards.

It is important to notice that intemperance exposes to many temptations, and is the cause of many crimes. “Who hath woe, who hath sorrow, who hath contentions, who hath wounds without cause, who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine, they that go to seek mixed wines.” Stimulating and exciting all the irregular passions of our nature, inflaming the anger and malice of the unrenewed soul, this vice has banished peace and contentment from many a quiet home, and entailed misery and infamy on many a happy fireside. It would be easy to picture the change which it makes on the domestic economy, eating like a canker into all natural affection, irritating the temper, and often giving a character of almost fiendish malignity to a heart that seemed once touched with the gentlest and softest emotions of our nature. Its history needs no painter's art, no power of fancy, no effort of imagination—it is written in the history of crime, secret and detected; and the tales of brutality, of quarrelings, of fightings, of seductions, of murders, that stain our calendars of crime, are the records of the fruits of this debasing sin. Long before Abstinence Societies were in active operation, the connection between drunkenness and crime was the subject of public notice. We find the judge who, in 1830, presided at the Glasgow Assizes, stating from the bench, that of the 80 criminals who had been at the bar, there was scarcely one but had committed the crime while under the influence of ardent spirits. In the same year, the judge at Perth, at the close of the court, announced that of the 33 criminals who had received sentence at that time, 27 had committed their crime while under the influence of alcohol. Sheriff Campbell, of Paisley, when examined before the House of Commons, deponed, that crime had increased at an enormous rate during the last 20 years, and that of the class of offences that came under his cognizance, there was scarcely more than one in a hundred that did not begin or end with drinking,—adding, that he believed two-thirds of the police cases arose out of absolute intoxication. Captain Watson, of the Glasgow Police Force, deponed, that two-thirds of their cases were cases of drunkenness, and then added, “indeed, if drunkenness could be abolished, we might shut up the Police-Office.” Mr. Brad-

ley, Boroughreeve of Manchester, deponed, that three-fourths of the persons brought before him were drunkards,—in fact, there is no source of positive crimes so fruitful as this sin; it fills our jails, it crowds our work-houses, it peoples our penal settlements, and it furnishes nine-tenths of the victims for the gallows.

It is a curious, though a melancholy fact, that the extent of distillation is the barometer by which we may measure or estimate the amount of crime in a land: whatever facilitates the one, augments the other; an extra consumption is always attended with a heavier calendar. Take this illustration: from 1802, for several years, the average quantity distilled in England and Wales was 3,547,388 gallons, the persons committed for trial were 64,539; from 1832, for several years, the average distillation was 8,941,072, the persons committed for trial, 128,010. The lowering of duties doubled the consumption, and the crime of the country rose in similar proportion. Now, surely if these are genuine fruits of this vice—if it brutalises the nature, chills and deadens the warmest and most generous affections of the soul, shatters and desolates our sense of responsibility to God, inflames the worst passions of our nature, and impels to deeds over which humanity sickens, and from which morality recoils, it may fairly be questioned whether even the moderate use of ardent spirits is not too dearly purchased at the hazard of such evils as these.

Perhaps we should notice, as an aggravating feature in this sin, that intemperance is a social crime. There are, no doubt, many cases of solitary drinking; but generally the more hideous aspect of the evil is obscured by the charms and attractions of a vitiated companionship; the drunkard is thus but too often a local pestilence, contaminating by his wretched example, and continually luring others into the same gulph of misery and iniquity, in which he himself is sinking; not, it may be, desiring their wretchedness, but inviting, cajoling, plotting for their presence and countenance, till they are insensibly imbued with tastes, and made the subjects of desires and appetites, that destroy their property and health, and ruin their happiness and salvation.

Nor is this all. Intemperance DESTROYS THE SOUL. We say nothing of its hardening effect on the heart, or the debasing influence it exercises over the judgment, the sentiments, the opinions, of its miserable votary; though it will generally be found that obscene language, profane swearing, indelicate innuendos, ribaldry of speech, the natural fruits of the lust of the eye, and the lust of the flesh, and the pride of life, are characteristics of the drunkard. It is of vast moment to observe the solemn, the unequivocal sentence of Eternal truth pronounced against this sin, "Drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God." Nor is it at all difficult to justify this terrific threatening. When we mark how this vice impoisons society, stifles affection, scandalises morals and religion, defies the authority of the great Lawgiver, and openly violates his holy laws, can we wonder that such a penalty should be attached to this peculiar wickedness? Or if we look at the history and procedure of the intemperate, there is no difficulty in discovering how his habits disqualify and unfit him for a kingdom of holiness, as they necessarily shut him out from the very means and instrumentality by which he might be prepared for the presence, the judgment, and the glory of the Lord. What can a drunkard discharge of commanded Christian duty? What can he be expected to feel of the power of precious revealed truth? Can he pray for pardon, for grace, for life? His prayers would be but the babblings of impurity, and with such prayers a holy God can have no communion. Is he likely to appreciate the offices of redeeming love in Christ Jesus, or yield to the suasive influences of the Holy Spirit? Alas, alas! No. Without limiting the Holy One, we must not conceal it, that his usual course, even where the influences of early education have been on the side of the Bible,

is, first, occasionally to neglect the stated ministrations of the sanctuary, to remit the private exercises of devotion, then to become dissatisfied with the overstrictness of the doctrines and precepts that are inculcated in the house of God, then to sneer at ministers, and cavil at sacred things, and eventually, if he does not become an open scoffer, he lapses into an utter neglect of means and ordinances altogether. His time rolls on, his habits strengthen, his boon companions drop one after another into an unhallowed grave; and at length, the sentence goes forth, "Thy soul is required of thee." The cup, to which even on a death bed he resorted for a miserable consolation, drops from his nerveless grasp; the silver cord is loosed; and the spirit, doomed to immortality, is swept on to judgment, unpardoned, unsanctified, unsaved. O! who would seek to draw aside the veil that overhangs eternity, and witness the agonies of that soul dying the second death? Every woe, every torture of remorse, every wail of utter despair, an echo, an almost repetition of the oft-despised warning, "He that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy." Reader, art thou in the regular use of intoxicating liquors? Dost thou take pleasure in the sparkling wit, or the dazzling brilliance of thought that may sometimes, but very rarely, light up the society of the club-room? Dost thou occasionally stand on the verge of inebriety? Hast thou not in thy heart a horror at the sin of drunkenness? Beware, reflect, be admonished, be advised, be warned; for truly we may apply to this evil what Scripture hath affirmed of a kindred one: "She sitteth at the door of her house, on a seat, in the high places of the city, to call passengers who go right on their ways: Whoso is simple, let him turn in hither: and as for him that wanteth understanding, she saith to him, Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant. But he knoweth not that the dead are there; and that her guests are in the depths of hell."

Strange and humiliating it is that this should be the prevailing vice in a land of Bibles and Sabbaths; that with the holy precepts of that blessed book in general circulation, there should be not merely the absence of an universal loathing at customs and practices that feed pauperism and crime, but a toleration for them, such as would have disgraced a heathen clime. Ancient paganism denounced intemperance, though it encouraged it by the example of the gods. Mahomedanism refuses the wine cup to its followers. Eastern idolatry reckons drunkenness one of the five enormous sins. And shall Christianity be less indignant in her denunciation of this offence, or less uncertain in the note of warning and alarm which she heralds forth? The pulpit and the press must now speak out. Patriotism, philanthropy, religion demand it; and their united voice, in the full majesty of truth, regarding the drunkard's habits and ways, be this, THE END OF THESE THINGS IS DEATH.

JOHN MACNAUGHTAN, Paisley.

DISGRACEFUL FUNERAL SOLEMNITIES.

The solemn public services for Mr. Adams were closed on Saturday, having been extended, almost in a continuous procession, from Washington city to Quincy, the last resting-place of his honoured remains. The Congressional Committee of one member from each State of the Union, attended the funeral at the family mansion and the church. It is said by those who had been present at many of the exercises, that nowhere were the solemnities in better taste than at Quincy. The sermon, by Rev. Mr. Lunt, is highly spoken of. But on their return from the closing act, it appears that the constraint of official seriousness had become too burdensome to be borne any longer; and an entertainment was given on Saturday evening by the Massachusetts Legislative Committee to the Congressional Committee, which

was not very creditable to the temperance pretensions of Massachusetts, or to the mourning pretensions of Congress. But a still more disgraceful affair took place on Monday evening, when the Boston Committee entertained the Congress mourners by a great dinner at the Revere House. The president of the Common Council, Mr. Seaver, presided at table, and grace was said by Rev. Dr. Parkman and Rev. T. M. Clark, both Unitarian ministers. After the cloth was removed, the drinking and carousing began, without restraint, and was continued till almost break of day, accompanied, it is said, with obscene and scandalous songs. I am happy to say that neither Gov. Briggs nor Mayor Quincy gave any countenance to this disreputable affair, but discountenanced it to the extent of their power. It is said there is to be an attempt to saddle the expense upon the State and city; but I trust there will be at least shame enough among the actors to induce them to pay their own bills. Several of our daily papers have rebuked the transaction in a proper spirit. The *Traveller*, an excellent paper, which is prospering as it deserves, says:

"The shouts and noise of the mourners were heard through the whole neighbourhood. At about 3 o'clock the band played several national airs, winding up with Yankee Doodle, which was understood to be the signal for those who were not afraid of exposure to the night air, to go home. The old song of "Go to bed Tom, drunk or sober, go to bed Tom," would possibly have been quite as appropriate a finale to the occasion."

It should be observed that there are no public houses in Boston which are licensed to sell intoxicating liquors, and that, therefore, the liquors used must have been purchased by the law-makers in violation of the law. Both the houses—the Tremont and the Revere—are at this time under indictment for the unlawful sale of liquors.—*Evangelist*.

Progress of the Cause.

CANADA.

COTEAU LANDING, MARCH 20, 1848.—The Coteau Landing Total Abstinence Society, was established on the 6th of July, 1846, through the instrumentality of our esteemed friend R. D. Wadsworth, and numbers 139 members. This Society held its Anniversary on the 5th of July last—John S. Hosmer in the Chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. George Case, after which the following gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year, viz. Robert McIntyre, President; Wm. A. Selden, Vice-President, the Writer, Secretary, and a Committee of five. After the election of Officers, we had the pleasure of listening to a very appropriate address by our Wesleyan minister, George Case, to whom we feel greatly indebted for his zeal and activity in promoting the cause of Teetotalism in this place. A very interesting festival was held, in a beautiful grove, at a short distance from our village, on the 7th of July last. We were honoured with a highly respectable deputation of Teetotalers from Martintown, Williamstown, and Lancaster, who came to participate in the enjoyments of the day, and aid us in dethroning, and putting to flight, the most demoralizing and destructive tyrant that ever duped a community. After a very respectable concourse of people had assembled, order was called by Mr. Wm. A. Selden, President of the day, and Mr. Case invoked the Divine blessing upon the efforts we were making for the repression of intemperance. The Writer, then, had the honour of being called upon to give the introductory address, which was followed by excellent speeches from the Rev. George Case, Mr.

Carlo De Castle, of St. Timothy, and H. H. Davidson, of Watertown, N. Y. The table, to which all were cordially invited, was spread with an abundant supply of the choicest eatables, and good cold water. The party was, indeed, a joyful and pleasant one; and if any were present at this festival, who, like many others, had entertained the idea that intoxicating drinks were indispensably necessary to make a party enjoy themselves, they must have had occasion, this once at least, to change their prepossessed notions. Thus passed the first Temperance Festival ever held at Coteau, and it will long be remembered as a soul-cheering and interesting time. Our monthly meetings were very well attended till fall, when an uncommon degree of apathy was observable in the conduct of even some of the office bearers, and other leading members of the Society. But, happily, things did not long remain in this unfortunate condition. Our valuable friend Mr. Wadsworth, who, by the way, is a very successful *reparer*, as well as *builder* of this description of ships, made us a visit—gave us two temperance lectures, and preached to us on the Sabbath. The addresses were excellent, and produced a very happy effect upon the minds of all who listened to them. In one week, another meeting was called. The officers and crew met, and after a short consultation, it was thought expedient to elect new officers, and take a fresh start. Accordingly, Mr. Oliver Boyden was elected President,—James P. McIntyre, Vice-President, and the Writer re-elected Secretary. The gentlemen forming the new Committee, are, Robert McIntyre (the Ex-President), Rev. George Case, W. A. Selden, Jno. S. Hosmer, and the Writer. Since the new election, we have had several unusually interesting meetings, and the Society is now enjoying great prosperity. We must not forget to mention, that we have a very fine Choir of Juvenile singers, to whom great credit is due for their prompt attendance at the temperance meetings, and for the manner in which they execute their beautiful and appropriate pieces.—Wm. C. MUNSON, Secretary.

DUNHAM, March 21, 1848.—Sir,—Since I wrote to you last, there has been many interesting meetings in this region, and the county of Missisquoi is taking a decided stand on this subject. Meetings are frequent, and many names added to the pledge. On the 7th instant I attended a meeting in the school house at Meigs's Corner, in this township. It was an interesting one, being mostly composed of young people, and on the 8th, as I intimated, we had a glorious county meeting at Philipsburgh. It commenced at two, p.m., and continued, with increased interest, until late in the evening. Rev. Messrs. Fisk, Cox, Geer, Hitchcock, and Jersey, agreeably entertained a large and respectable audience in the afternoon; and in the evening J. G. Saxe, A.M., from Highgate, Vermont, gave an address that was calculated to persuade, convince, and confirm, and it did so, for at the close, twenty names were added to the pledge, and it also left a very favorable impression on the minds of the villagers regarding abstinence. At Campbell's school house, near Sagersfield, in the parish of St. Armand West, on the 20th instant, there was a meeting of spirit and interest [an account of which is given in another place]. This meeting was announced (in the *Missisquoi News*) to be in the Wesleyan chapel, on Pigeon Hill, but the presiding missionary over that circuit utterly refused to allow them the privilege, saying it was a *desecration* of the house to have a temperance meeting there, and that they must hold it in the school house above named. This made no small stir amongst the people, and the cause seemed to be in danger. From this source the friends of abstinence did not look for, or even expect opposition. Had it been an enemy, the shock could have been borne more easily.

On the evening of the 22d instant, a meeting was held in the brick school house, in the village of Bedford, which was filled at an early hour to overflowing. The meeting having been called to order—the president of the Mississquoi County Association taking the chair—a few appropriate remarks were made, after which the Rev. J. Fisk, Mr. J. Crippin, and others addressed the meeting to good effect; the exercises being interspersed with appropriate hymns (prepared for the occasion) from the Bedford choir, and much credit is due to the leader, Mr. Hause, and the choir, for their able performances. Thus you see, sir, the cause is progressing in this county; regular monthly meetings are sustained in most of the societies. Only one year ago, we could number but two societies, now we number fourteen in successful operation, chiefly owing to the faithful labours of Mr. J. Crippin. But, Sir, though we have much reason to rejoice, we are forced to weep much. At this you will not wonder, when I tell you this county has four stationary clergymen in it, and not one of them are members of our societies, neither do they encourage or give countenance to them in any way. The decided influence of these men are against us. But, notwithstanding, “*onward*” and “*duty*” are our mottos, for the “*battle is the Lord’s*,” and he will put all enemies under his feet.—K.

ST. ARMAND, PIGEON HILL, March 29, 1848.—I beg leave to send to you for insertion at your earliest convenience the following account of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Sagersfield, St. Armand, Total Abstinence Association, held in this place on the evening of March 20, 1848, together with the first report of the committee, as furnished by the Recording Secretary. The annual meeting was held this evening in the school-room, in District No. 9. In absence of the President, Mr. David Brimmer, Jun., was called to the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Barnabas Hitchcock, who advocated the total abstinence cause to the gratification of his hearers; also very suitable remarks were made by Messrs. Hickok and Bridle. The report of the committee was then read by the Secretary, namely: “The committee, in laying their first report before the society, since its renewal on the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages, have the pleasure of congratulating the society on the unanimity and consistency which has prevailed among its members since the adoption of the teetotal pledge, and to it they ascribe as a principal reason, under Divine Providence, that so few cases of violation of the pledge have come to their knowledge, as, of 158 who had subscribed the pledge, only two are known to have violated it, of whom one has been expelled, and the other has renewed his pledge, which calls forth our gratitude that such a goodly number have thus far proved true to this great and ennobling cause. And while your committee rejoice at the success of all who are engaged in honourable worldly pursuits, they cannot withhold their expressions of satisfaction at seeing the drunkards flag struck; and they would earnestly call for your united prayers that the hearts of all who continue to deal in the bitter waters of strife may be enlightened, and that in this place especially there may not be a single individual found holding open the flood-gates of ruin. In conclusion, your committee would render their most heartfelt thanks to the Rev. Messrs. Geer, Jersey, and Fisk, and also to Captain J. D. Crippin, for their able lectures, and their kindness in helping on the cause in this place; and we have reason to believe that their labours have been blessed, and trust that we may all feel a willingness to strive to renew our exertions, and to do all in our power to banish the demon intemperance from our land.—JOSEPH RICHARD, Recording Secretary.” Which report, on motion of Wm. Hickok, seconded by John

Holsapple, Jun., was unanimously adopted. On motion of Mr. David Brimmer, Jun., seconded by the Rev. Barnabas Hitchcock, the following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year, namely, Wm. S. Holsapple, President; David Brimmer, Jun., Wm. Hickok, and John M. Sager, Vice-Presidents; John Holsapple, Jun., Corresponding Secretary; Joseph Richard, Recording Secretary; John Holsapple, Esq., Treasurer; and a board of committee of eight. The pledge was read and presented by the Secretary, and six new members were enrolled. The thanks of the meeting was voted unanimously to the Rev. B. Hitchcock, for his able address. The meeting was closed with prayer. The friends of the total abstinence cause in Canada East will see from the above that we are not altogether lifeless on the subject in this quarter; but although the principle of total abstinence holds ground, yet the persevering exertions of the advocates of that principle must not be wanting. For, alas! not only here and every where else are there drunkards who are hastening on to a drunkard’s grave, but decent, moral, and respectable men are still to be found, who, notwithstanding the light which shines around them, persist in using the drunkard’s drink on the so called principle of moderation, which principle I trust ere long will be banished from our land. The friends of total abstinence every where, therefore, must up and be doing, and never relax their efforts until alcohol is driven to its proper place on the shelf of the dispensary, and in the chemist’s shop.—JOHN HOLSAPPLE, Jun., Corresponding Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

PROVINCIAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Digest of statistical information furnished to the Convention. The following Societies only having reported:—St. John; Portland; Portland, Y. M.; Carleton; Fredericton, Y. M.; Chatham; Sackville Middle Village; Bathurst; Moncton; Moncton, Y. M.; Norton; Studholm; Sheffield; Milkish; Dorchester; Hopewell; Hampstead; Salisbury; Sussex Vale; Smith’s Creek; Butternut Ridge; Midland Society; Woodstock; Douglas Town; St. George; Belisle.

The increase to the membership of these Societies during the year has been 2,103.

The population embraced within the range of their operations is stated at 48,500

Of these Societies, one holds semi-monthly meetings; eight monthly; three quarterly.

In the localities of these Societies there are 1374 Sons of Temperance.

Ministers of Religion pledged to total abstinence,	-	34
Do not abstainers,	-	24
Magistrates pledged abstinent,	-	30
Do not abstainers,	-	51
Brewers reported,	-	7
Distillers,	-	1
Taverns and other places for the sale of intoxicating liquors,	-	120

In remarking upon the reports, the committee to whom the task of preparing this digest was committed, beg to say, that owing to several causes, such as the incompleteness of our postal arrangements in the interior of the Province, the want of organization in the country Societies, and the brief notice which was given of the assembling of the convention, the returns have been comparatively unsatisfactory, less than one half of the temperance organizations in existence, having answered the circular of the central committee.

The committee would also respectfully suggest, that in many instances, where the circular has been returned, it is not filled up with the requisite care to enable the Convention to arrive at a satisfactory knowledge of the condition of these Societies. This is a matter of discouragement. The vantage ground which total abstinence occupies in many localities has been taken by persevering, and indeed incessant agitation and labour. The same activity will produce similar results elsewhere, it is therefore

hoped, that a renewed zeal will be evinced by the men who lead the van; the central committee on behalf of the Union have made arrangements to aid the weak places, but co-operation is required, and where the disposition to work is exhibited, however feeble the instrumentalities at command, there will help be given; but it must be evident, that unless exertions are made to keep the advantages gained, the labour of lecturers would be comparatively useless. Applications for the services of lecturers will be received by N. S. Demill, Esq., President of the Union at St. John, by all the Vice-Presidents, and by T. Pickard, Esq., B.A., one of the Secretaries at Fredericton.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. LESBUEUR,
W. H. A. KEANS, } Committee of
S. L. TILLEY, } Publication.

St. John, 14th March, 1848.

ENGLAND.

TEMPERANCE TRIP.

DEAR SIR,—During the last month I visited the following places, all of which are either towns or populous districts, viz., Ruthin, Llandegle, and Llanamnon, in Denbighshire; Flint, Coed-y-flint, Buckley, Leswood, Brymbo, Pannel Hoop, Mold, Kileain, Rhosesmon, Dyserth, Tarn, and New-Market, in Flintshire.

The meetings were in general well attended, and the lectures listened to with great eagerness, and seemed to produce powerful effects, and many came forward to sign the pledge, in several places. I also distributed a great many English tracts, kindly sent me by that benevolent gentleman, Mr. Alexander of Ipswich.

Should I be allowed to make a few observations after my late tour, I would beg leave to remark,

1. That wherever we meet a decided Christian character, we meet a friend to the cause of temperance, if not a pledged abstinence, and the most flourishing churches are those which admit temperance meetings into their chapels, and are zealous and faithful with the cause.

We are much grieved to find a large Wesleyan Chapel, near this place, shut against us, although the body of the chapel is constantly used for tea parties.

2. Those who opposed the cause of temperance twelve or fourteen years ago, have since been sorely lashed by their own children and domestics, through the instrumentality of drink; they now see marks of their former sins on the rod, as Adonibezek of old—(Judges i. 6, 7.)—he was paid in his own coin. They are now brought over, at least, to speak highly of temperance, after paying dearly for their learning!

3. On the other hand, those who have espoused the cause, at its beginning, have been abundantly rewarded in their families. Who were then only children, are now quite grown up, like lovely olive branches—making no use of bad drinks, no tobacco, they look so clean, handsome, and intelligent; and above all, have steadiness of character.

4. We find that the cause of temperance now suffers chiefly from the indifference and the inactivity of its own friends!

No outward opposition can do much harm to such a self-evident good cause.

We can only hope and earnestly pray that the intended great meeting of ministers in Manchester, next April, may be the means of doing much good—to set the matter aright before the public mind.—Ever yours truly,
EVAN DAVIES.

DOUGLAS, *Isle of Man*.—During the past week, a series of very talented lectures on the temperance question have been delivered in this town, in the Athol street school room, by Mr. James Allan, of Glasgow. The lecturer appears to be intimately acquainted with the subject, and handled the question in all its moral and physical aspects in a very able, interesting, and satisfactory manner. We understand that a goodly number of new converts have signed the total abstinence pledge. Mr. Allan, we learn, purposes giving a series of highly interesting recitations next week. These meetings have been presided over by the Rev. Mr. Caine, Rev. Mr. Harrison, Independent minister, Messrs. Cannel, Lewthwaite, and Cannel, junior. Mr. Allan continues with us till the end of the month; and it can justly be said that his visit to the shores of Mona will be productive of good and important results.—*Isle of Man Times*.

SAFFRON WALDON.—Twelve months ago, four or five persons at Langley, in Essex, pledged one another to entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks for six months, one of them being the Baptist minister of the place, who signed to aid in the reformation of another, who was a notorious drunkard, but who, now, thanks to the temperance cause, is a reformed, respectable and worthy man. This act was done in so quiet a way that scarcely any one knew of it but the parties themselves. As weeks passed on, their convictions were gradually strengthened in the correctness of the principles which they had at first sanctioned only by example. The *Tectotal Times* and *Chronicle* were taken by this little faithful band, and they eagerly read other works on the subject. The six months at length expired; but unwilling to relinquish the good work they had so quietly but resolutely begun, they gradually grew bolder and bolder, till ultimately they determined to become public advocates of the sacred cause. For this purpose they resolved to establish a society in the place, and to invite over from Saffron Waldon, one or two friends on an appointed evening, to address a meeting to be convened in the chapel, and thus to set the machinery in motion. Mr. Martin, a Baptist minister, and Mr. J. W. Bitten, the secretary of the Waldon Temperance Society, accordingly went over on Thursday last and addressed a large audience of very attentive hearers in the Baptist chapel, the minister of the place presiding. At the close of the meeting, the esteemed minister (Rev. C. Player) was the first to renew the pledge; he was followed by a dozen others. Thus it is hoped the foundation of a useful society is laid, under whose auspices many an erring brother by the blessing of our Heavenly Father may have great reason to rejoice.

SCOTLAND.

MR. BECKINGHAM'S LECTURE AT STIRLING.—A meeting took place in the Free North Church on Saturday evening, the 15th inst., with a view to the promotion of the temperance cause, of which that gentleman has long been a distinguished advocate. The night was rather unfavourable for a large attendance, but the celebrity of the lecturer drew together a numerous auditory. The chair was occupied by the Rev. A. Russel. Before Mr. B. rose, short addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs Steedman and Page. The lecture was chiefly remarkable for the number of striking facts which were adduced, bearing on the temperance movement. Mr. B began with an account of his own personal experience. He was, at the early age of nine years, sent to sea. Before he was ten years of age, he was taken prisoner of war; and before he was eleven years of age he had been compelled to march upwards of eight hundred miles in Spain and Portugal. Young as he was he could not help being struck with the fact, that, in all that long journey, he did not remember of seeing one case of drunkenness. When he contrasted this with what he had seen at home and on board ship, he could not help asking himself the reason of this. Was it their superior education—their superior religious freedom—their sounder institutions? No: in all these respects we were before them, but in sobriety they were far before us. When he returned home he resumed his old profession; and in the course of a few years he had the good fortune to get command of a ship. Before sailing from the Downs, he mustered his men and told them of the evil effects of grog, and made them the following offer: whoever wished grog was to get it, and those who chose to abstain were to get the value of it in money at the end of the voyage. The consequence was, that when they set sail, the one half of the men resolved to take no grog. In a short time their numbers increased, and what was the result? In that voyage there was not the sixth part of the sickness in their vessel compared with some others in the same course. There were no accidents, and scarcely any punishment. During the time he remained at sea he followed the same course with equally the same advantage; and from what he had seen in his experience, he was convinced that the use of ardent spirits was the cause of at least three-fourths of the accidents which occur at sea. It had been ascertained from Lloyds' list, that about £3,000,000 worth of property and an immense number of lives are lost every year by shipwreck; and is it not fearful to think that fully three-fourths of that loss was occasioned by the use of strong drink? Mr. Buckingham then compared the state of Britain with that of other nations, and declared that during nine years of almost continual travel in the East, during which he had held converse with at least 3,000,000

of human beings, he had not seen so many people in a state of intoxication as he had seen when travelling from Stirling to Falkirk on the first day of this year. It was melancholy to think that the British nation was the most drunken on the face of the earth, there being no fewer than 600,000 drunkards amongst us, of whom 60,000 die annually. And Scotland—educated, intelligent, religious Scotland—is the most drunken portion of the British population. The quantity of ardent spirits consumed in England is at the rate of three fourths of a gallon, annually, for every man, woman, and child; in Ireland, at the rate of a gallon and a half; and in Scotland *two* gallons! Is it not deplorable to think that £65,000,000 are wasted on strong drink every year by the people of these lands? The speaker then, at great length, showed the evils of the drinking system, and concluded by an earnest appeal to all who had the love of their country within their breasts to come forward and aid in this movement.—The Rev. Mr. Steedman proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Buckingham for his exertions in this cause, which was warmly responded to by the audience.

Miscellaneous.

TEMPERANCE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A New Hampshire paper says: "We rejoice to see that there is a good spirit abroad in this State as well as an evil—and that as they come in contact, the victory seems to perch upon the flag staff of truth. Old Nashua has done and is doing nobly in the good work; Keene speedily followed in the work and compelled the discontinuance of the accursed traffic; and other towns are fast doing the same. The friends of the cause in Cheshire seem to possess the right spirit, and are determined to keep the flag a flying. There should be no flagging in this good cause. The evil is an ever active one—and if in any case it were ever true, that while men slept the enemy came and sowed tares, it was when the friends of temperance were taking their repose."

DEATHS FROM INTEMPERANCE AND EXPOSURE.—J. Davis was found dead in a pond in Seventh street, Philadelphia, where he died the night before having fallen on his face when intoxicated, and while, as is supposed, he was proceeding to the house of a friend in that city. He has left a wife and one child. A colored man, named Henry Todd, was also found dead on the ground floor of a cellar in Baker street, Philadelphia, where it is supposed he died the night before. He was intemperate, and had the mania potu.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF RUM.—The Hunterdon (N. J.) Gazette gives an account of the burning to death of two children in that county, Bethlehem township, last Friday. They were aged two and four years, and named Hinner. The parents were breaking flax in a barn or hovel, and were using the stove at the house, some 60 or 100 yards distant for the purpose of drying the flax, previous to breaking it. They had a jug of liquor where they were at work, and while they were drinking, the flax on the stove took fire, and rapidly communicating to the floor above, soon wrapped the building in flames—yet notwithstanding the parents were but a few yards distant, they knew nothing of it, until after some of the neighbours had arrived. The children were found burned to death.

A ROBBER OF HIMSELF.—A few nights ago, a gentleman who had got powerfully refreshed with a friend, wended his way towards his own house in the west end of Sheffield. He had scarcely reached home, when he imagined that three men stopped him, and demanded his money, he handed them all he had, viz. 3s. 6d. Still they seemed to obstruct his onward progress, and he threw them his watch. There was no getting rid of them, and he remembered a pocket pistol that his friend had given him. Accordingly he handed it out of his pocket with the friendly invite, "Here, have a drop of brandy," at the same time throwing the bottle towards them. He then selected the likeliest, as he thought, for a struggle,—a wood post—which he thrashed till his wife opened the door, and found her husband hitting right and left; his hands were bruised all over, and shoulders, with the exercise, nearly out of joint. Next morning, the purse, watch, and broken brandy bottle, were found in his own garden, where he had evidently thrown them, under the delusion of being robbed by three "navvies."—*Sheffield Iris*.

LICENSE IN VERMONT.—The people of Vermont have had

another opportunity of expressing, at the ballot-box, their opinions of rum-selling. On Tuesday the 7th, the second election on this question (which the law, unwisely, we think, requires to be annual) was held. The returns we have seen are as yet partial; but the result shows that while temperance men have been sleeping, the enemy has been wide awake. The No License vote is sadly diminished, while that for licenses is increased on the vote of last year. The returns so far are these: In Windham Co., 21 towns gave 73 License majority, which last year gave 1034 the other way. License gain 1107. The Brattleboro' Eagle thinks the No License majority in the State, this year, will be reduced to from 1000 to 3000 votes. Last year the majority was very large, and this year, with an increased vote, the License party has greatly added to its strength. The vote in Brattleboro' was, No License 250, License 217: last year 280 to 215. Bennington, Middlebury, Vergennes, Rutland, Castleton, Woodstock, Townshend, Westminster, Burlington, and St. Albans, have all given "No License" majorities.

COLD WATER ARMY.—On Saturday afternoon a very interesting—and we trust profitable—meeting was held in Argyle Street Wesleyan Chapel, for the purpose, as previously announced, of forming a Cold Water Army. The pews on the lower floor were well filled with children of both sexes, from about six years old and upwards; the upper part of the chapel was occupied by adults. Mr. Kellogg addressed the children on the object of their meeting—explaining the principles they were about pledging themselves to sustain. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Crawley, Rev. Mr. Smallwood, and Rev. Mr. McGregor. During the addresses the behaviour of the children was orderly and decorous. The performances were concluded by receiving the names of the children to the following pledge, and 403 were enrolled;

HALIFAX JUVENILE COLD WATER ARMY.

Trusting in help from heaven above,
We pledge ourselves to works of love:
With hearts and hands united, stand,
To spread a blessing o'er the land.
And now resolve we will not take,
Nor give, nor buy, nor sell, nor make,
Through all the years of mortal life,
Those drinks which cause pain, woe, and strife
Rum, Brandy, Whiskey, Cordials fine,
Gin, Cider, Porter, Ale and Wine.

—*Halifax Morning Herald*.

RUM AGAIN.—Benjamin F. Gordon, driver of the Ripley stage, and former contractor of the stage line from Holly Springs to Bolivar, left Holley on the night of the 21st ult. so much intoxicated as scarcely to be able to keep his seat on the box. The next morning he was found dead, about four miles from the Holly Springs, lying under the wheels of the coach. It is thought that he had fallen asleep, and was jolted off the box under the wheels of the stage, and suffocated in the mud.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.—In Oppenheim, Herkimer co., N. Y., the dwelling house of Samuel Allen was destroyed by fire on the 4th instant, and two of his children burned to death. He was absent on a drunken frolic, and his wife with one or two of the other children were badly injured in making their escape.

Armed with moral means, and furnished with spiritual appliances, our Christian men and Christian societies seek to reach the human soul, and make it captive to the obedience of Christ, forgetting that the gospel is no more intended to produce an impression upon a man under the influence of intoxicating drinks, than upon an idiot or a madman. It is intended for men under the influence of reason, and not for those under the sway of temporary or habitual madness. We have seen men estimable in all the affairs of life, honest, truth-telling, and very moral when not under the influence of the mocking-cup; but then their good qualities seemed to vanish away like the morning dew. We have spoken to such men, we have heard their confessions, and have seen their tears; we had strong reasons for believing that they really lamented their transgressions, but alas! their repentance lasted no longer than the terms of their abstinence. They again trusted the destroyer, and again they were disgraced.

Drinking usages prevail from the splendid residences of royalty, down to the abode of unmitigated misery: king and beggar, and beggar and king, are alike wedded to their absurdities.—*National Temperance Chronicle*.

Poetry.

BACCHANALIANS' PURSUITS.

(From the Temperance Telegraph.)

To mock the flight of time is their employ;
 To lull pale conscience with a poisonous joy;
 To still the sentinel within the breast,
 Whose solemn watchword interrupts its rest.
 To mar the noblest powers to man assign'd,
 To make a Bedlam of the human mind;
 To banish reason from her temperate zone,
 And bid reflection abdicate her throne;
 To feed the fever of a frenzied brain,
 And spurn the remedy with proud disdain;
 To stem the current of domestic peace,
 And slay the comforts which they might increase;
 To change the peaceful home to that of strife,
 And turn to gall the honeycomb of life;
 To chill each kindly feeling of the heart,
 And snap the cords of sympathy apart;
 To stop the ear to each persuasive plea,
 And close the eye to all the good they see:
 To bar the avenue to every joy,
 And with their own consent, their souls destroy:
 Thus loose themselves from every tender tie,
 Unfit to live, as unprepared to die.
 These court disease with fond, enamour'd lips;
 These drink forgetfulness with frequent sips;
 These quaff oblivion with intense desire,
 And quench their spirits with eternal fire.
 Thus down the tide of time they heedless roll,
 And drown the immortal in a mortal bowl.
 But Dives' woke from his oblivious dream,
 Surprise and horror all around him seem.
 For lo! in Hell he lifted up his eyes,
 And for the cooling draught in anguish cries.
 No deleterious drink he now desires,
 For his parch'd tongue is scorch'd with endless fires.
 Poor man! his cheer and banquetting is o'er,
 And he shall quaff the deadly draught no more.
 Water, one drop he asks, but asks in vain,
 To ease his thirst, and to allay his pain.
 No mercy here abus'd can hell procure;
 The portion chosen here is there secure.
 Water, one drop of water, still he cries;
 But what he here despis'd, is there denied.
 Alas! the change, the torment and despair—
 No sleep, no numbing cordial, has he there;
 But dire remorse to shun, he vainly tries,
 That gnawing worm, which never never dies,
 For his immortal mind to vigor grown,
 In full maturity resumes the throne.
 And wakeful mem'ry brings the past to view,
 While long forgotten actions live anew.
 And conscience, with her catalogue of woe,
 Whose voice he would not heed while here below,
 Now dares to speak and witness to the truth,
 For she has known him from his earliest youth,
 Was his companion wheresoe'er he went,
 Saw all he did; and how his life was spent.
 And what an awful tale has she to tell;
 But we recoil with pain on such to dwell.
 His life was spent in drinking day by day,
 Reckless he cast his precious soul away.
 Beyond the reach of every mercy gone,
 Without a single hope to rest upon.
 No gospel now, no Saviour has he there;
 But dying groans, remorse, and black despair.
 His doom is fix'd; the fiat now is pass'd,
 For lo! he is to outer darkness cast.
 O drunkards, drunkards! can you read this fact
 And not relinquish such a sinful act.
 It is no fable we set forth to you,
 For what shall be hereafter Jesus knew;
 And he relates what we in verse have penn'd,
 That you may shun the road to such an end.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor do any thing by which thy brother is made to stumble, or to fall, or is weakened."—Rom. xiv. 21—*Micnight's Translation.*

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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 DISCOURTAGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

MONTREAL, APRIL 15, 1848.

THE DISTILLER'S FOREMAN; OR, THE TRIPLE DESTRUCTION.—No. III.

A few days pass, and the foreman again cogitates aloud. On the impulse which sundry specimens of his employer's ratiocination gave him, he had been trying to satisfy himself that his occupation was a good one. When the farmer who lately visited him had departed, the principle of never giving in as long as there was anything to be said fell back, and the foreman did not find it nearly so easy to justify to his own mind the destruction of food with which the farmer had charged his business. Conscience urged him to consider the matter, and still he put it off. The question of destruction of food might, he thought, be disposed of; but to support it, and increase its importance an hundred fold, came the destruction of life, of the body, and the loss of souls involved in it. He could not deny that, for the cases occurring around him were very numerous. He sometimes thought that he never took up a newspaper without finding that some poor wretch, under the influence of liquor, possibly of that very liquor which he manufactured, had fallen on the street, or in a yard or out-house, and having been exposed for some hours to severe cold, "had slept the sleep which knows no waking."

He began to think both he and his master might be mistaken in their opinion that the great thing was the circulation of money, and that it ought to be kept up, no matter what were the means used. The illustration brought forward, that of a man choosing to employ a number of labourers to dig holes, and fill them up again, would be much more applicable to the distilling business were the filling up left out; for this is exactly what the distiller does. He digs a pit and his neighbour falls therein. Our foreman had sense enough to see that no employment would be long continued unless it were profitable, and that unless capital and labour are laid out in such a way as to yield a return to the capitalist and labourer, they must be considered as lost. The labourer, in the meantime, certainly gets a subsistence; but were this hole digging capitalist his only hope, he would soon find it gone. At the end of this process there is no increase of value to the community. There has been here a wasting—a destruction of capital previously formed.

But to return to the destruction of food. "Master said that all food is destroyed, however used. Is this the case? Let me try to follow the matter from the beginning. The farmer takes a certain quantity of wheat, which, having previously prepared the ground, he sows, and in time reaps a crop. Out of this return he has to pay interest of capital, rent it may be, and wages of labour, and should have more than his capital repaid to him on the produce being sold. Such employment is valuable to himself. He increases his store, and thus is a useful member of society as assisting to meet its increasing wants. Let me suppose, then, two farmers

who have gone through the same process of farming, and the result is an equal number of bushels of wheat which they have to dispose of. The one takes him to the market and disposes of it to a baker, and the other brings his here. We turn our share into whisky in double-quick time; for the quantity required is awful. The baker, through the intervention of the miller, produces bright shining loaves which his carter distributes over the city, and the receivers acknowledging him who "gives them day by day their daily bread" thankfully proceed to *destroy* the food in the shape of rolls, cakes, toast, plain, buttered, &c., as taste may be. The result is, to the users, renewed strength, the body is supplied with the proper nourishment. It and its tenant, the mind, thus strengthened, the man goes forth to his duties. The food has disappeared, and what remains? There remains a mind fit to plan, and a body fit to execute plans. This has been a profitable investment—there is a large return, and being profitable the process may continually go on while the man is continued in life. To such a one his bread is given, his water is sure. It might be said at the commencement of the process thus sketched, that the grain was destroyed by being buried in the ground; but was this not a profitable destruction? The result is twenty, thirty, or a hundred fold. So in the destruction of food as eaten. When a series of good wholesome slices of bread are buried in a man, the result is the production of the *corpus sanum*—meet mansion for the *mens sana*.

Thus far had our friend's cogitations proceeded, when he was called to his business by a slip of paper being put into his hands by one of the myrmidons of the establishment, to the following purport:

Montreal, _____, 184 .

Messrs. _____

Receive from Messrs. _____

& Co.

20 hds. Sugar.

"Sugar, sugar!" he said. "It, too, to be turned into whisky. Well, I remember master's little boy say that he had been reading a story at school, of a man at whose touch every thing turned into gold, and he starved, because even his food underwent the same change when he attempted to take it. Our touch seems to do something worse, for everything we lay our fingers on is straightway transmuted into something which totalers call *poison*. It may or may not be so; I am very sure that no one every made his breakfast of it. I must confess, however, that master knows how to turn it into gold."

SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS IN CANTEENS.

Colonel Lindsay asked the Secretary at War if it was in contemplation to restrict the sale of spirits in barrack canteens, and to propose any alteration in the existing system of letting them; or any plan which may be calculated to place those establishments on a footing more beneficial to the service?

Mr. F. Maule said, in reply to the question of the hon. and gallant member, he might state to the house that the hon. and gallant member brought this matter under the consideration of the house last year, and since that time it had been carefully considered by himself, and although he could not adopt the hon. and gallant member's plan of doing away with canteens in barracks to the full extent, they had thought it right to intimate to the parties concerned that when the existing licenses expired, from that period spirituous liquors should no longer be sold in canteens.—*House of Commons, February 8, 1843.*

The above, copied from an English paper, will gladden the hearts of many, and particularly our friends in the army. We know that they earnestly desire the good of their comrades and the consequent greater efficiency of the service, by lessening the temptation to drinking. It is very true that the soldier can still find the means of intoxication within too short a distance of the

barracks, but there was certainly any thing but kindness to the soldier, to subject him to the sight or smell of alcohol whenever he had occasion to visit the canteen. The Duke of Wellington declared that nineteen twentieths of the cases of punishment in the army had their cause in drinking, and there is much reason to believe that were it possible to make the inquiry it would be found that wherever the British soldiers have been unable to procure spirits, their health and efficiency increased at once. It is said that the retreat at Corunna, under Sir John Moore, could never have been conducted as it was, but with the difficulty of procuring food and rest came the advantage of the want of intoxicating drink.

THE SOCIAL INFLUENCE OF TEA.

In a late number of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, appeared a lengthy article with the above heading. Some remarks having been made a few evenings ago at the usual monthly meeting of the Montreal Committee, of the difficulty of finding an hour to suit every one so as to obtain full meetings, it was suggested by a member that possibly the difficulty might be solved by the hour of assembly being 7 p.m., at the residences of the members of Committee in rotation, and the reading of the minutes to be preceded by trying, practically, Chambers' theory of the social influence of a cup of tea. The suggestion was at once entertained without a division, and we shall be very glad indeed to learn that the three ways of advancing the cause which the committee have in hand, namely—the Temperance Hall and discussion, the Tract effort and the Temperance Advocate, are made more efficient, and placed in an increasingly advantageous position for action. There can not be a doubt that there is some peculiar charm, some good influence, in "the cup which cheers but not inebriates."

When the dispiriting and almost paralysing tendency of Committee meetings on any question, unpunctually and sparingly attended, is considered, this may be of more consequence than at first sight appears; and we shall be very happy to learn, that not merely a quorum is got, but that the meetings are always full. The result of this would likely be plans of action well digested, and thoroughly executed. We commend the idea to any of our friends in the country who have had to complain of bad attendance of Committee men.

DISCUSSION IN THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

The subject under discussion for the last two evenings at the Temperance Hall in St. Maurice Street, has been, whether Legislation should be brought to bear on the temperance question, in other words, license or no license. The general feeling evidently was, that if on the whole it were beneficial to the cause, an attempt should be made to put down the traffic by law, but on the other hand it was argued, that smuggling and illicit distillation would be the consequence, and were a law made, it could not at present, at least, be carried into effect. The question is beset with many difficulties, more especially in a community like ours; but we rejoice to find that it has been taken up, and even if the time for non-license is not yet, it will, no doubt, be found that the discussion of the point in the Houses of Legislature is one way of advancing the cause, although no law should at present be passed either directly to restrain, or to throw the power of granting or refusing licenses into the hands of the people. The discussion was to be continued on Thursday of this week also, and it was intended to ask an expression of opinion from the audience as to whether it was advisable to go to law on the matter.

INTEMPERANCE AND IDIOCY.

The following is a dreadful result of intemperance. We stated in last number our impression that on the fact of the power of alcoholic drinks to destroy the reason of man, might be rested the right of Governments to interfere and prevent the manufacture and sale of such drinks; but when it is considered further that in the consequences of the crime of drunkenness our children are involved—surely this must be a strong argument to use with parents. Many a drunken father and mother if appealed to within sober intervals, would feel it to be a terrible thought, that in the wisdom and justice of God—the iniquity of the parents was thus visited upon the children. It is a melancholy contemplation, that there are in the United States 1200 individuals, in whom, their parents in vain looked for that which distinguishes man from the lower creation. In them, there was no dawn of intelligence, and consequently, there could be no shining light, shining more and more into the perfect day.

“Gov. Briggs, at the Temperance meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Tuesday last, stated that the report of the Committee appointed to inquire in regard to the idiots in the Commonwealth showed that there were from 1,200 to 1,300 of that unfortunate class, and also the astonishing fact, that 11 to 1200 of them were born of drunken parents.”

It will be seen from the following that the question of License or No License is begun to excite attention in the sister Province of New Brunswick:—

CIRCULAR.

St. John, N. B., 14th March, 1848.

Sir,—At the Convention of the Provincial Temperance Union, recently held in Fredericton, the following resolution was, after mature and anxious deliberation, carried by a large majority:—

“Resolved, that whereas in the opinion of the Convention, the traffic in ardent spirits and other intoxicating liquors, is morally wrong, therefore any law which provides for licensing that traffic must also be morally wrong.”

It has been the growing conviction of a large portion of the Temperance community in this Province, and especially in the two cities, that the time for Legislative action in this matter is at hand. The precise mode, however, for dealing with the evil is not the subject of equal agreement. That the trade itself is wrong; that it is productive of incalculable evil, morally, socially, and politically; that it undermines and neutralizes all religious and moral influences; carries a withering curse into all social circles; impoverishes, sensualizes, and degrades all communities and countries, in exact ratio to its activity and extensiveness, are propositions so incontrovertibly true, as to call for the serious consideration of all religious and moral men, of all lovers of peace and social order, and of all patriots of what political creed soever.

From the diversified opinions as to the course of action necessary, we enumerate three:—

1. That the trade should be positively prohibited, and adequate means adopted for its total suppression.

2. That the *unlicensed* trade should be visited with severe penalties, rigidly enforced, and the laws regulating the licensed trader faithfully executed.

3. That all Legislative sanction and countenance should be withdrawn from the traffic, and the business allowed to take its own course without license or prohibition.

Against the first opinion it is affirmed, that the history of the trade satisfactorily demonstrates the impossibility of its legal abolition, the severest penalties, death itself, having been found insufficient to check a trade, which, when prohibited, offers the hope of great lucrative remuneration.

Against the second method it is argued, that while Legislative sanction is given to the trade, it is constituted *honest and respectable*; and that with this *lawful* argument, *respectable and honourable men*, (so called) will always be found to carry it on. It is further added, that no system can be devised, and no penalties imposed which will effectually root up the unlicensed trade.

To the third means it is objected, that withdrawing prohibitions,

penalties, licenses, and countenance from the trade, will cause increased consumption, and consequently increased misery and crime.

You will at once perceive that the subject is of a perplexing character; it is hoped however, that the difficulties are not insurmountable. With a view to create an agitation, co-extensive with the limits of the province, and thereby to elicit at the Meeting of the Convention, in September next, the collected opinions of all the friends of our noble *temperance reformation*; we have, in obedience to the duty imposed upon us by the last Convention, prepared this Circular, and we now respectfully solicit you will be pleased to give the matter your own careful attention, and then use your influence in its agitation and discussion, at all proper times, and on all suitable occasions.

We are, Sir,

Very respectably yours, &c.

P. LESFUR,
S. J. TILLEY,
W. H. A. KEANS.

To the Editor of the Temperance Advocate.

SIR,—An article in the *Temperance Advocate*, No. 5, vol. xiv., from Percy, requires an answer from some one on behalf of the Newcastle District Temperance Union. My object shall not be highly to censure for ingratitude, but to give a brief statement of facts which may enable you and your readers—*audire uterum prosterem*—to hear the other side.

Mr. Roblin, when he closed his labours as agent to this Union, left four townships in this district which he did not visit; nor had these townships ever been visited by any one in that capacity. The committee therefore thought that the agent who was appointed to succeed Mr. R. should direct his first attention to those parts of the district. He did so during the months of May and June. The agent was not employed again as lecturer until early in January 1848. Before the agent started on his journey, the committee sent a request to those townships that had not been visited by the agent during the present year, desiring lists of appointments to be made out and forwarded to the Secretary. Some of the townships replied to this request, others did not. Percy was among these. It was therefore determined that the agent should visit those townships first from which replies had been received. He did so; but it was intended, however, that arrangements should be made to visit the others as soon as his labours in the former should have been completed.

Should it now be inquired—Why did not the committee employ an agent for a longer period? The answer is, for want of funds. The expenses of the Union for the year 1847-8 did not exceed £20 for the whole year, and yet not half of this small sum has been raised, and nearly one half of what has been raised has been contributed by two of the executive committee. Circulars were sent to all the townships in the Union, urging on them the necessity of forwarding their quota of means to enable the committee to discharge the debts which they had incurred. Very few, indeed, responded to those circulars. Percy did not, for one. The half yearly meeting was held, but no money, and few delegates, appeared—none from Percy. The committee spent many days through the year, and would have done it cheerfully, if the society who put them into office had sustained them; but it seems rather too much to expect of them to give their time and labour, and to bear the expenses of agency, printing, correspondence, &c., besides. Perhaps you will consider the case of those who have an agent, but no means of paying him, nearly as bad as the case of those who have funds but no agent to employ.

Now, the prospects of good to Percy, and to the district at large, from the organization of the Union, were either real or imaginary. If real, how deeply to be deplored that Percy friends should so

soon have deprived themselves of that good; if imaginary, what a pity that they should have been deceived. Percy did right, no doubt, in using means to promote the cause of temperance within her own limits; but may she not have done this without carrying the resolution that the "Percy Total Abstinence Society should immediately withdraw from the Union?"

Why did not Percy exercise a little more patience? She knew the district could not be gone over in a week or a month. Mr. R., who laboured hard in this district, was in it four months, and yet left four townships untouched. What reason had Percy to conclude that she would not come in for a full share of whatever advantages might arise from a connection with the union? Did they not know that there was an agent in the field at the time they passed that resolution?

Why should Percy withdraw from the Union any more than other townships? At the time that resolution was passed, there were six townships in the district that had not been visited by the agent during the year.

Why did not Percy send her delegates to the semi-annual meeting? She had funds, why not forward them to the treasurer of the Union? Why were not the committee worthy to be trusted with those funds? Why, then, were they appointed to office?

The committee would feel deep and sincere regret if they were conscious of having done anything which might give just occasion for dissatisfaction; but, wherever the fault exists, they cannot but deprecate the adoption of a precedent which, if carried out to its legitimate extent, would inevitably break up the Union.

Praying fervently that all the friends of total abstinence and religion may be blessed with a large share of that wisdom which is from above, which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy, I am, &c.,

S. TASCOTT.

Cobourg, March 20, 1848.

THE MANUAL OF TEMPERANCE. By the Rev. Father C. CHINIQUY.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, having received from the Rev. Father C. Chiniquy, a copy of the first English edition of the "*Manual of the Temperance Society*," from which we shall take an early opportunity of making extracts. It is divided into six chapters under appropriate headings. Its circulation in the French language has been, we understand, very extensive, and we rejoice to learn by the following letter from the *Melanges Religieux*, that the good father is seeing something of the fruit of his labours. We trust he will persevere till the \$25,000 at present worse than wasted in his own parish, and those adjoining, will be made use of for a legitimate purpose:—

MR. EDITOR.—Permit me to call your attention for an instant from the serious events now overshadowing the political horizon, to fix it on a subject of as much importance, affecting the social interests of our beautiful country. For some years a pitched battle, to the death, has been declared in the midst of our population. Now this war without effusion of blood, by moral force alone, has already achieved a revolution, forerunner of a long course of happiness to Canada. You understand me, this war to the knife, (combat a outrance) is what the apostles of temperance now wage with so much success against fermented and distilled liquors, which for so long a time have caused in our midst more evil than pestilence or war. Yes, drunkenness is a canker which eats out the prosperity of the Canadian; one word will show this. A statistical account of the expenses of strong drinks in the parishes of Longueuil, Boucherville, and Varennes alone, shows the enormous tax of \$25,000 for 1847. A tax which might well be doubted, were not the statement vouched for by merchants worthy of trust in the respective parishes. \$25,000

robbed from the sweat of the poor people, rather than from the rich! \$25,000 extracted from the sustenance of so many families, who see sinking in the brewers' and distillers' drains, their hopes for the future!—\$25,000 taken from the domestic education of so many children, who learn in a drunken father's example, the horrors of a shameful life!—\$25,000 torn from a nation's elementary instruction, and which, if deprived thereof, will leave the nation, ere a quarter of a century expires, but an empty name. Worse yet, the people, thus robbed of their own resources, will sink into the abyss of insignificance. But I must dismiss those dark reflections. An extraordinary reaction is taking place, by the agency of the temperance apostles, and drunkards' altars are destroyed. A great and beautiful idea arises among the people, and that idea, so happily turned into a fact, is nothing else than a solemn and decisive pledge, on the part of 4,500 persons, to abstain from all fermented or distilled liquors, in the united parishes of Longueuil, Boucherville, and Varennes! I do not speak here about Terrebonne, or of three other parishes, whose move for temperance has been as noble as it will prove exemplary and lasting; I relate only what I saw; what a beautiful sight those three large parishes have presented during the last fortnight. I was seized with very gratifying emotions when comparing the spiritual enthusiasm of the inhabitants of Longueuil in the forty hours of the carnival, and I said to myself, "Temperance is then the dawn of a beautiful future for my country!" So all have understood the great advantages of that reaction towards the people's material good. A worthy citizen of Varennes said, in his noble enthusiasm, "I would gladly give fifty pounds, to see at my side, this day, under the temperance banner, all my co-parishioners." That worthy citizen's desires will surely be realized, I have no doubt, without any other trouble than his influence and his invitations to join the good cause! Glory be then to all those generous people, let their works be everywhere known and imitated; till their names pass down to posterity, to which they will have bequeathed the example of an upright and blameless life.

Longueuil, 25th March, 1848.

Education.

DISCUSSION CLASSES.

(From Chambers' Journal.)

There is scarcely a Mechanics' Institution, Athenæum, or other literary society, throughout the country, that has not a discussion class or debating club connected with it; and as large numbers of young men, at the period of life most open to impressions from without, mingle in these discussions, their influence must be considerable, whether for good or evil. Like everything else, perhaps, they have a share of both ingredients; but we incline to think that the good predominates. In examining lists of subjects that have been discussed in some of the largest of these societies in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, during the last six years, we are pleased to find that it is mostly questions of present practical importance that occupy attention; and that the young men have too much sense to aim exclusively, or even chiefly, at florid declamation. The practice of *speaking*, which, twenty or thirty years ago, was so assiduously cultivated, is now happily defunct, having died of its own mortal absurdity. The power of "speaking a speech" is, very properly with the present generation, less an object of ambition than the practical habit of discussing moral and economical questions that press for immediate settlement.

Most certainly, it is not the mere power of ingenious disputation, or "much speaking," that is valuable. The speech may be loud and long; but if there is no useful thought in it, silence would be far better. It was excellent advice given to a young man by a crabbed senior in the matter of speaking—"Never speak till you have something to say, and stop when you have said it." Debating societies are now frequented chiefly by young men who wish to exercise themselves in the art of public speaking, and the management of business in public assemblies. In speaking, as in every other thing else, practice alone "can breed perfection;" and the needful practice can be best gained by young men in such associations. It is too late to attempt to acquire it when the serious business of life is commenced. *Men* will not be practised on, though *boys* may.

From the very nature of these societies, they are for the most

part unknown, except to the members and those in the immediate locality of their operation; and whatever good they do, passes silently into the general stream of social improvement. A few of them, however, have attracted notice, in connection with the lives of celebrated members. Who needs to be informed that it was in one of these that Robert Burns trained himself to that vigour of expression for which he afterwards acquired so much distinction? In the Tarbolton Club the young poet found vent for his overflowing thoughts, and acquired a readiness of speech that astonished not merely country lads of his "own degree," but the learned professors and fashionable ladies of the capital. If, according to the classical *sau*, Burns "was born a poet," we have no reason to suppose that he was born with the gift of conversation and ready effective utterance. It is surely more reasonable to conclude that he owed it, partly to his excellent instructor, who seems to have followed the *intellectual system* of education, as it is now called, and partly to the practice in debate, that he had for several years in the club that he himself established, and of which he was the leading star? Nor must it be inferred, that because only one of the young farmer lads acquired distinction, this was all the good the club did. Every member, doubtless, profited by the discussions there carried on; and, not to speak of the pleasant hours spent in agreeable companionship, became a more intelligent man. They might not, by discussion, become more skilful agriculturists, though this admits of dispute, but they would certainly increase their general power of mind; and if in this way a superior grace were cast over private life, the club cannot be said to have existed in vain.

But it has not merely been among the class to which Burns belonged that practice in debate has been had recourse to. From various recent publications, we find that at almost all our colleges such societies have long existed; and there is no reason to doubt that they have, on the whole, been beneficial. They have served in some measure to counteract the monkish tendencies of such institutions, by directing the attention of the "ingenious youth" to questions of present importance, instead of keeping them forever gnawing at the dry bones of antiquity. Moreover, by developing the power of speech, and accustoming the youth to the ready use of their mother tongue, they have gone as far to cultivate the practical reason as any course of logic or mathematics to which they could be subjected. It was in one of these societies that the Rev. Robert Hall and Sir James Mackintosh trained themselves to that faculty of speech for which both were subsequently so much distinguished. We are far from thinking that the careful study of the great writers of antiquity went for nothing; still less are we disposed to value lightly the reading of our own native writers; but we consider it not unfair to assume that the habit of conversing on the common subjects of their study, and the practice in debating before their fellow-students, had some influence in training them for their future career. Had they done nothing but debate, we should in all probability have never heard of them; but both were great readers, and both assiduously practised the art of English composition. This threefold exercise has been commended by the illustrious Bacon, and, in connection with debating societies, his words ought not to be lost sight of—"Reading maketh a full man, *conference* a ready man, and writing an exact man." Readiness is a most valuable quality, but if it has not a solid foundation to rest on, it becomes a sorry affair.

But the general increase of intelligence and promptness in reply, are not the only advantages gained by taking a part in such debates as are carried on in these societies. An important, though incidental advantage, which they are fitted to confer, and which, in point of fact, they have often conferred, deserves to be taken notice of. We allude to the opportunity which they afford of getting an insight into human nature—a knowledge of which is more necessary in the conduct of life than Greek or Latin lore. It is said that Dr. Robertson made a better historian from his being a leader in the church courts—his own experience in party tactics enabling him to interpret many of the acts of party men, which he otherwise could neither have understood himself, nor have rendered intelligible to others. As the church courts proved, in Dr. Robertson's case, a good preparatory school to the understanding "of the plots and marshaling of affairs," so, generally, do debating societies. Nor is it difficult to discern the reason. The boy is "father to the man;" it is the same human nature that beats in all bosoms; and he who has watched attentively the tricks and artifices had recourse to in the debating club, will not have much to learn should he be advanced to the imperial

parliament, or gain a seat in the privy council. The *fact* and presence of mind acquired in the one field, will stand him good in the other.

Not the least important result of debating societies is the emulation and ardour they produce in the acquisition of knowledge. The youth who has espoused the cause of Queen Mary, for instance, against Elizabeth, or that of Charles I. against Oliver Cromwell, and is bound by a certain day to speak in presence of his companions, whose good opinion is to him a high object of ambition, to the merits of the case, is far more likely to ransack history, and seek out for authorities, than he would be if merely prompted in his search by curiosity, or the love of abstract truth. The desire of knowledge is apt to become weak, unless we have it in our power to impart our information to others; inasmuch, that learned philosophers have been led to doubt whether any man's curiosity would be sufficient to engage him in a course of persevering study, if he were entirely cut off from the prospect of social intercourse. The sincere love of truth is, no doubt, a higher motive than the love of approbation; but so long as the latter works in subordination to the former, no injury can arise. At any rate, without sympathy and companionship, it would appear all but impossible to keep alive the desire of knowledge. We have a famous instance of the truth of this opinion in the case of Pascal, who tells us of himself, that he was obliged to abandon mathematics, after having carried the study farther than any of his contemporaries, because he found there were so few with whom he could converse on such a subject, and that, therefore, all satisfaction in the study was lost in its isolation. If the sage depends so much on sympathy, how much more the young inquirer!

We have already spoken of the advantage that debating societies afford, in being a kind of preparatory school for the practice of public speaking. But it is not solely with a view to public good that the power of effective utterance should be assiduously cultivated. To the solitary student this same power is highly valuable. Goethe never spoke a truer word than when he said, that "What we do not speak of, we seldom accurately think of." Whether it is, that the active effort of speaking excites the dormant faculties of the mind, or that new thoughts are reflected to us from the countenances of those we address, certain it is that the very act of speaking both serves to clear our own thoughts, and helps to enlighten the minds of others. Dr. Channing, in his well known tract on "Self-Culture," takes notice of both facts. "There is a power," says he, "which each man should cultivate according to his ability, but which is very much neglected in the mass of the people—and that is, the power of utterance. A man was not made to shut up his mind in itself, but to give it voice, and to exchange it for other minds. Speech is one of our grand distinctions from the brute. Our power over others lies not so much in the amount of thought within us, as in the power of bringing it out. A man of more than ordinary intellectual vigour may, for want of expression, be a cipher, without significance in society. And not only does a man influence others, but he greatly aids his own intellect, by giving distinct and forcible utterance to his thoughts. We understand ourselves better, our conceptions grow clearer, by the very effort to make them clear to another. . . . The power of utterance should be included by all in their plans of self-culture."

To secure the full benefit derivable from attendance on, and an active interest in, discussion classes, it is necessary that the members, while they are, as nearly as may be, at the same stage of mental development, be yet of different ways of thinking; for if they are all of one sect or party, be it what it may, they are sure to become self-conceited schoolmasters. Being agreed on important points, to make a debate at all, they are obliged to dispute about trifles, and so acquire the habit of trifling, and in the end can scarcely fail to make themselves, not good practical reasoners, but what Locke pronounces to be the direct opposite—"logical chicaners." As they will generally consult the same authors, they can bring no new information to each other; and instead of leading each other to the knowledge of new truths, they will only confirm one another in old prejudices. Their reading is sure to become one-sided; they will fall into the grievous error "of conversing with one sort of men, reading but one sort of books, and not coming in the hearing of but one sort of notions;" and in this way they will get and give views not only narrow and perverted, but absolutely false.

The members, too, of these societies should be sufficiently numerous to excite interest without causing excitement; the

subjects to be discussed should be chosen with care; and the disputants should prepare themselves for the discussion. We do not mean that they should prepare their speeches. This is a practice that we would not recommend, for then, instead of a debate, there would be as many soliloquies as speeches—each man speaking at the other, and not to him. Such a debate resembles a Dutch concert; every one plays his own tune, regardless of the tune that his neighbour is playing, and there is neither mutual sympathy nor mutual instruction. But without making set speeches, the members may study the subject in dispute beforehand, and arrange in their own minds the arguments, objections, and answers likely to be made use of; and if anything new occur in the course of the debate, the person who has thoroughly studied the subject will readily dispose of it. Nor will the difference be perceptible between what is prepared and what is spoken *extempore*. Indeed it will often happen that ideas thrown off in the heat of the debate, will be the most brilliant and effective. The mind that has completely mastered the subject, will readily assimilate any new idea that may be presented to it, and in a moment see what modification, if any, it renders necessary in the opinions formerly maintained.

News.

CANADA.

Mr. Lafontaine has been re-elected for Montreal without opposition.

The House of Assembly voted the sum of £265,000 for the purposes of Government before adjourning, and £50 to each member for personal expenses during a session of 26 days.

On the 30th March, the Princess Royal reached Kingston from Toronto.

A model Normal School was opened on 21st February in Toronto. More than 50 students now attend it.

C. Ellet, the contractor for the Niagara Suspension Bridge, crossed from the Canadian to the American shore in a basket on a wire cable of 36 strands.

A severe shock of an earthquake, was lately felt in Newfoundland.

A very large meeting was lately held in the Bonsecour Market, Montreal, to promote Colonization of the Eastern Townships by French Canadians. It is said more than 7000 were present.

Mr. Baldwin has been elected unanimously for the Fourth Riding of York.

The Welland Canal was to have been opened to the trade on the 10th inst.

The Canadian Mining Companies generally, promise well. Some silver mines have been discovered.

It is said that Government contemplate the formation of a Bank of issue.

The Welland Canal is hereafter to be closed on Sabbath.

GRREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

The papers are full of the matters connected with, and arising out of the late Revolution in France.

The French Republic has been fully recognized by England.

Louis Philippe reached England on the 3rd March, with considerable difficulty. He was obliged to use disguise, and finally embarked in a fishing-boat, and was picked up by the steamer Express and landed at New Haven, a port a few miles east of Brighton.

Almost all the authorities throughout France have given in their written adhesion to the new order of things.

A Provisional Government, in the meantime, has been formed, chosen by the populace by acclamation. The choice is generally considered very good. A general election of a Legislative Assembly, consisting of 900 members, is to take place this month. All males over the age of 21 are electors.

Paris already presents its ordinary and orderly appearance.

On the 7th inst., news from England to the 22nd March was received by the U. S. steamer Washington.

A run had been made on the Bank of France, and the Government authorized it for a time to suspend specie payments.

About 500,000 men are out of employment in Paris and the principal cities. Government was endeavouring to employ them.

Over the whole of Europe the French Revolution has caused much excitement. The German States have demanded Political Reform. The Emperor of Austria has granted the liberty of the Press, Representative Government, and Trial by Jury. Copenhagen is said to be in open insurrection. It is said that Hungary has declared itself independent of Austria, and established a Republic.

A successful revolution has taken place in Berlin. The King granted all the concessions required.

The King of Saxony has been called on to make reforms.

The Pope has promised a new form of government to the people, which shall be satisfactory.

Austria and Russia have adopted a non-interventional policy towards France.

The King of Naples consents to the formation of Sicily as a separate state.

In Madrid there is a growing discontent against the Government.

Lord John Russell resigned office, and Lord Clarendon is mentioned as likely to be his successor. The proposed 5 per cent income tax has been abandoned.

There have been riots in different parts of England and Scotland, but seemingly in no way connected with political feeling. Property to the amount of about £40,000 was destroyed by the mob, and three men were shot by the pensioners who were called out.

Cholera has disappeared in Russia.

Fever and dysentery still prevail in Ireland.

Monies Received on Account of

Advocate.—Inverness—W. Hargrave, 15s. Whitby—L. C. Thomas, 2s 6d; L. A. Thirsten, 2s 6d. Williamstown—J. Ferguson, 2s 6d. Clarke—T. Mulligan, 2s 6d. Cobourg—S. Tapscott, 2s 6d. Grafton—A. Bradley, Mr. Don, 2s 6d each. Bytown—Corp. G. Goudie, 10s. Port Stanley—R. Smith, 2s 6d.

Oshawa, per R. D. Wadsworth—W. Wrigg, J. Phelps, W. Keddie, A. Smith, H. Davis, John Scott, S. Parker, 2s 6d each. Columbus—R. Muir, 2s 6d; M. Haystead, 2s 6d. Brooklyn—Mr. Heron, 10s; M. Robinson, 2s 6d; O. Groat, 2s 6d. Pickering—G. White, 2s 6d. Whitby—D. Hall, P. Perry, J. Vaublock, H. Hannan, N. Blair, R. Gartshore, W. Curtis, Z. Burnham, Miss Curran, J. H. Perry, 2s 6d each. Markham—L. Houck, D. L. Wismer, P. Milne, 2s 6d each. Acton—J. Walters, 2s 6d. Oro—N. Parkin, 2s 6d. Sharon—C. Haines, W. Kightly, R. Morris, J. Peregrine, E. Bammer, 2s 6d each. Scarborough—J. Lew, 2s 6d. Nottawasaga—P. Ferguson, 2s 6d. York Mills—R. Irwin, 2s 6d.

Toronto—J. Redriff, 2s 6d; J. Boyd, 2s 6d; J. Wightman, 10s; Christie & Son, on account, 5s; J. Nasmith, Rev. H. O. Croft, J. M. Strange, G. Burrows, J. Creed, P. Lanfesty, A. Lamb, 2s 6d each; J. Leslie, 1s 3d. Newmarket—C. Gorham, 2s 6d. Ferguson—G. Muir, 2s 6d. Chinguacousy—J. Smith, 2s 6d. Cooksville—J. Ryder, H. Snaw, 2s 6d each. Erin—A. M'Laren, A. Campbell, D. M'Coll, A. Pattulo, E. Kilpatrick, L. M'Loughlin, D. M'Naughten, J. Brown, W. M'Donald, D. Kirkwood, W. Foster, D. M'Donald, 2s 6d each. Raleigh—Mrs. P. M'Kellar, 5s; A. M'Kellar, 2s 6d. Thamesville—J. Bulmar, 2s 6d. Campbell's Cross—D. Sinclair, 2s 6d; J. Graham, 2s 6d. Churchville—D. Currie, N. Clarke, 2s 6d each. Palermo—G. Flynn, 2s 6d. Oakville—M. Bray, 2s 6d.

Montreal—Mr. Pollock, 2s 6d.

Williamstown—Collected by Miss Ferguson, 40s.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—APRIL 15.

ASHES—Pots, 26s 6d a 27s 0d	BEEF, per 200 lbs,
Pearls, 31s 9d a 32s 0d	Prime Mess, 00s 0d a 40s 0d
FLOUR—	Prime, . 00s 0d a 30s 0d
Canada Fine, per brl. 196	PORK, per 200 lbs.
lbs, . . . 24s 0d a 25s 0d	Mess, . . 00s 0d a 85s 0d
WHEAT, U.C. best, per 60	Prime Mess, 00s 0d a 60s 0d
lbs, . . 5s 6d a 6s 0d	Prime, . 00s 0d a 50s 0d
Do. middls. 5s 0d a 5s 6d	