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THE IDLE YOUNG GENTLEMAN.

(From the Montreal correspondent of the Missisquoi News.)

Boarding-houses furnish the student of human nature some rare specimens for observation; and the unlucky wight who may have been, by the sport of circumstances, or his own choice, an inmate for any length of time, of one, or more, of these refuges for the homeless, has had ample opportunity to fill a sketch-book with a variety of portraits, embracing, possibly, every light and shade of weak humanity.

Poor B. occupies a prominent leaf in mine. What a sad lesson his rapid downward career presents to the young! How melancholy a warning for them to shun supineness and sloth, and to act with energy and decision in the "battle of life."

B. came to the private boarding-house of Mrs. E., dressed as a gentleman, and conducting himself in every way as such. The six o'clock dinner boarders hailed him as an acquisition in their select little circle, and all the young ladies were in high glee, for such a handsome, gentlemanly, young man, did not fall within the circle of their charms every day; and it had been ascertained to nearly a dead certainty, by "Mamma," that Mr. Drake, the "quiet young man," who was always talking of the price of stocks, and the utility of savings banks, had'nt a share in any bank or railroad stock; no, not even a solitary share in a copper mining company, and never had a larger sum than £20 to his credit in the savings bank, which sum was placed there at the commencement of each quarter, and drawn out by small checks, in favour of his landlady, washerwoman, and tradesmen; giving to them, and consequently to the little world in which he moved,

an idea of wealth and prudence, which quickly opened for him a way into favor and repute; and "Mamma" had also ascertained, to her mortification, that Mr. Thone, who actually possessed the substance, and not the shadow, of wealth, was out of the market, having been engaged for more than a year.

Therefore, I say, that the advent of B. was welcomed with gracious words and sweetest smiles; and casting aside the ill-natured supposition that "Mamma" ever speculated on the chances of good settlements for "my dears;" they had cause to be pleased, apart from such considerations, for B. would at that time have been welcomed into the most refined society. He was handsome, dressed tastefully, and had a most winning and engaging address, and when I tell you that he was an Irishman, you may suppose that his person and accomplishments lost nothing for lack of wit and humour. I had before heard that the real Irish gentleman was a gentleman indeed, and B. proved one case to me in support of the affirmation. Neither quarrelsome nor pugnacious, one would almost have doubted his being an Irishman at all, but for his assertion, and the slightest brogue, which all the young ladies contested, added a charm to his voice. He had studied the law in the old country, but finding his "supplies" suddenly cut off by the bankruptcy of his uncle, a merchant in Cork, came out to Canada to push his fortune; and with a promise, or more probably a vague expectation, founded upon the insincere protestations of some half hour acquaintance, of getting a government situation that would support him handsomely and allow him leisure to prosecute the study of the law. There was no vacancy, or, if there was, superior claims had forestalled it, and poor B. was thrown upon his own unaided resources.

In the vain hope that some situation, agreeable to his views, would offer itself for his acceptance, he remained idle, and as long as his purse held out all went smoothly, and B. became the favorite of the house. But the longest purse has an end, and B.'s became in time exhausted.

Instead of rousing himself at this critical moment in his life and hopes, and trying to secure some mercantile, or even less lucrative situation, that might give him the means of respectable subsistence, until something better should offer; instead of acting with energy and spirit, he gave himself up without a struggle to despondency, sloth, and, worst of all, the brandy bottle.

B.'s downward career to ruin, was as the swift slide of the boy's sled down the icy side of a steep hill;

once in motion it knows no halt, or stay, over rough and smooth, till it find the plain.

He would stay in his room, a-bed, for days together, with his brandy bottle within reach of his trembling grasp, and it was with great difficulty that he could be prevailed on to take any food.

Even in this state he retained sufficient of his gentlemanly feeling to restrain him from appearing in the drawing room or at the dinner table. But when his money was entirely gone, and his brandy bottle empty, the cravings of his indulged appetite overcame his sense of shame, and he crept stealthily down stairs, to find his way to the pawnbroker's.

First went his gold watch. The proceeds of it paid off his arrears for board, and kept his bottle filled for some time; but any one who knows the exorbitant commissions exacted by those gentlemen who do business at the sign of the "Gilt Balls," will readily understand this money too was capable of exhaustion. Next went his dressing-case, then his writing-desk, his rings and pins—some beautiful colored engravings, and at last his very clothes.

Some of the boarders who were most intimate with him, remonstrated, begged, and sued him, to stop in his mad career to destruction, but with no good effect. He listened, but it was with a vacant stare of apathy and unconcern. Nothing could rouse him from his drunken lethargy. The landlady was at last, in justice to herself and family, obliged to turn him out of doors, for the patience and charity of those boarders who had subscribed and paid for his board for nearly two months, rather than have him turned out, was exhausted, and the once accomplished and amiable B. was driven out, a drunken vagabond, from that house, where his presence had been warmly welcomed, less than a year before.

The last I heard of poor B., he was a lodger, at four pence a night, in one of those filthy, greasy cook shops that lined the old market place at the time. Let no person suppose this to be a mere fancy sketch, and scoff at the warning contained in the sad picture. 'Tis true, too true.

### CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A STORY ABOUT A NATION OF SHEEP.

Written in very short words for very little readers.

A long time ago, a great many sheep began a very long journey. By and by they came to a place where the road ended, and other two roads began. One of the two roads turned off to the left, the other to the right. As soon as the sheep came to this place, they stood still, and said among themselves, Which of the roads shall we take? Some of the sheep said, 'We will take the right-hand road;' others said, 'We will take the left.' And so they talked with anger to one another. But at last, *Bob the Sunbeam*, one of the wise sheep, spoke with a loud voice and said, 'Let us not go some one way and some another, but let us hold a meeting, and let us speak wise words, that we may find out which is the safer road for us all.' And when the rest of the sheep heard this, they said, 'It is a wise plan; let us hold a meeting.' So they put the

wise sheep that had spoken into the chair. And this is the speech it made:—

'Brothers and Sisters—We are met to find out which of the two roads it will be safer for us to take. Let such as have gone by the right-hand road tell us what kind of a road it is; and let such as have gone by the left-hand road tell us what sort of a road it is. But let them that know nothing of either road, keep their mouths shut and their ears open, that they may judge what is right.'

The chair-sheep sat down amid loud cheering, or, as the sheep call it, *ma-a-a-ing*.

After this there was silence for some time; for the elder sheep were at a loss what to say, and the younger did not like to speak till the older had spoken. Thus they spent some time thinking. They were all lying on the grass, with their faces looking to the chair-sheep. Some of them cropped a little of the grass with their teeth, as if to make a vegetable speech out of it. At last *Old Rugged*, one of the sheep, got up, and spoke this speech to the sheep, in the sheepish tongue:—

'Mr. Chair-sheep and Friends—It is with no common feelings I rise to speak at this time. (*Hear, hear.*) I feel that the weal or the woe of sheepdom is in our hands; and, from your looks, I think you think so too. (*Loud ma-a-a-ing.*) But I am glad that there is no room for doubt as to which of the two roads we should take. I think it is quite plain that we ought to take the left-hand road. (*Cries of no, no.*) I mean to say, that I think it is quite plain to every sheep of common sense that the road to the left is far better than— (*loud cries of no, no, and a great hubbub,*) whereupon the Chair-sheep spoke to the meeting, and said, that they ought to hear both sides, and that fair play was a jewel over all sheepland. On hearing this, the meeting became quiet, and *Old Rugged* then went on and said— I mean to say, that I will prove— (*hear, hear*)—that the road to the left is a much better road than the one to the right. (*A voice—prove it, then.*) When I was young— (*cries of question, question*)—when I was young— (*a voice—you told us that already—and mingled cries of shame—hear him out—and go on.*) The road to the left is the road of our fathers. They never thought of going by the right-hand road, at least, very few of them went that way. They took the left-hand road, and so will I. (*Cries of take it.*) It is a first-rate road. (*Hear.*) I have walked it again and again. (*Hear.*) I know the road well. (*Hear, hear.*) If a sheep takes care of himself, there is no fear of him on the left-hand road. At least, if nothing happens, he will be quite safe. There are lots of fun on the left road, and they say the other road is very dull. I move that we all take the left-hand road.' *Old Rugged* resumed his turf amidst hissing and maaning. The chair-sheep asked if any one was ready to second the motion just made; whereupon a youthful sheep, named *Young Hiccup*, got up and said—

'Mr. Chair-sheep and Fellow-sheep—I beg to second the motion. My jolly old friend who has just sat down upon the turf is a rare old blade. (*Laughter.*) He can stand more drink than any other sheep in the

world—(hiccup)—and no mistake. (Loud laughter.) He is the oldest sheep—(hiccup)—both dead and alive—(hiccup)—that ever was. (Renewed laughter.) I—I hope I don't intrude. (Ironical maaing.) It is my opinion that our worthy ch—ch—chair-sheep is dead-drunk—and no mistake. (Continued laughter.) No—no offence, I hope. I suppose I am as good a sheep as any of you. (Hiccup.) I am ready to—to—to fight any sheep here—(laughter)—or the chair-sheep, if he chooses—(laughter)—or every one of us, if we like—(Cries of bravo.) With these few words—(hiccup)—I second—to beg the road—(hiccup)—of the left hand of the motion—(hiccup)—and no mistake.—(Loud laughter and ironical maaing.)

The chair-sheep rose and said, that it had been moved and seconded that they should all go by the left-hand road, and asked if any one had any other motion to make. On this, *Bob the Adviser*, another young sheep, got up and said—

'Mr. Chair-sheep and Friends—I move that we all take the right-hand road. (Hear, hear.) Neither the mover nor the seconder of the other motion spoke to the point. The one said there was a great deal of fun on the left-hand road; and the other gave us a sample of the sort of fun to be had there. (Laughter.) But the question is not, whether there is more fun on the left than on the right-hand road, but which of the two roads is the safer—(hear, hear, hear)—the safer, not for one portion of the community, but for every class, condition, and age? (Great ma-a-a-ing.) The weakest is as much to be cared for as the strongest. (Hear, hear.) We ought to choose the road that will be the safer for the youngest lamb as well as the oldest sheep in this great empire. (Maaing.) Where the weak are free from danger, the strong must be safe; but where the strong alone are safe, the weak must be in danger. (Hear, hear, hear.) Now, the weakest of the weak may go safely by the right-hand road, but the strongest of the strong is in danger of losing his life on the left-hand road. (Hear, hear.) I speak these things, not from what I have heard others say, but from what I have seen. Though young, I have walked both of the roads; but the sheep who would have us to take the left-hand road, have never been on any other. (Hear, hear.) No sheep was ever hurt or killed because of its being on the right-hand road. (Hear, hear, hear.) All the sheep who went by the right-hand road got safely to the place they were going to. There are hedges on each side of the road all the way, so that no sheep ever goes astray. But on the left-hand road there are neither hedges nor dykes at any part of it; so that the sheep are never sure whether they are on the road or not. (Hear, hear.) The right-hand road is level and straight; the left-hand road is crooked and uneven. The road to the right is free to all—that to the left must be paid for step by step. If we go by the left-hand road, many of us will be killed; but if we go by the right-hand road, we and our lambs will get in safety to our journey's end. I, therefore, do most earnestly beseech of you all to travel on the right-hand road.' (Great maaing.)

This speech had a great effect on the meeting. After a little, the chair-sheep asked if any one would second the motion just laid before them, and there rose at once about a score of sheep, all willing to second the motion. But they all gave way to *Zaccheus the Earnest*, the oldest of their number, who, after the maaing had stopped, began to speak, and said—

'Mr. Chair-sheep and Friends—There are precipices on the left-hand road, where the bones of thousands are bleaching in the sun; and there are deep ravines and dreary wilds, where myriads have perished. It may appear strange that rational beings, such as sheep are, should thus destroy themselves. But the cause of it all is the singular kind of air on that road which makes the sheep first giddy—then stupid—then reckless—and then cruel. In this state, they kill one another, and throw their little lambs over the rocks. Then remorse comes upon them, and then they go down to the low swamps, where the intoxicating air gathers, and breathe it again. And thus they go on till death, or disease, or accident, puts an end to their lives. Let us avoid the left-hand road, and take the one to the right, where we can all travel safely, and where there are neither pits, nor traps, nor snares, nor air that steals away the reason of sheep.' (Enthusiastic maaing.)

The chair-sheep said, there were two motions before them, and he would now take the sense of the house.

*Young Hiccup*—'The house has no—s—sense.' (Laughter and hisses.)

Mr. Chair-sheep—'I call you to order, sir.' (Cries of chair, chair.)

Mr. Hiccup—'You are all an—an—an—ass—(vehement disapprobation)—and no mistake.' (Loud cries of put him out)—whereupon Mr. Hiccup was carried out and laid on his back in a dry ditch; and order being restored, the chair-sheep said—

'Brothers and Sisters—This is not a question to be trifled with. It involves the welfare of us all. Let us vote as reason dictates. I will put the last motion first. Let those who vote for the right-hand road stand up.' And instantly every sheep stood up, except *Old Rugged*, who would not, and *Young Hiccup*, who could not. The maaing rent the air again, and again, and again. The chair-sheep was about to declare the right-hand road carried, when he was called upon to put the left-hand road to the vote; and though there was no use for this, he was obliged, because of the clamour, to put it to the vote. So, after all the sheep were once more upon the grass, the chair-sheep called upon such as wished to vote for the left hand road, to stand up; and the only one who tried to rise was *Old Rugged*, but his limbs were stiff, and he expired in his attempt to get up. And though the sheep had been merry at *Old Rugged's* expense, they were sorry for his death, and made a neat grave for him, in the space between the two roads, and shed tears over the aged victim's tomb. *Young Hiccup* was reclaimed, and longed to travel by the right-hand road. The meeting, before breaking up, unanimously resolved that *Bill the Commissioner* should send a report of the proceed-

ings to *Celt the Editor*, for insertion in the 'Review.' So the whole of the sheep, after devoutly thanking Providence for his care of them, set out on their way rejoicing; and all of them—the lambs as well as the sheep—the weak as well as the strong, arrived safely and happily at the end of their journey.

Least any one should have to travel the same road as the sheep, and should be desirous of benefiting by their experience, it may be as well to make it known, that the direction-post on the left-hand road has printed on it these words: 'The road of moderation—leading to dishonour, crime, disease, misery, and premature death; and that the sign-post on the right-hand road has printed upon it, in letters of gold, these cheering words: The road of abstinence—leading to virtue, knowledge, happiness, and long life.—*Scottish Temperance Review*.

### AN ELECTION SCENE.

The following evidence has been given before the Select Committee appointed to try the allegations contained in the petition presented against the return of Mr. Guinness, the sitting member for the borough of Kinsale. Ann Ryan, a timid, good-looking Irish girl, about twenty-three years of age, was next called by Mr. Serjeant Wrangham. She said:—I am the daughter of Patrick Ryan, who keeps a barber's shop at Kinsale. I am in the habit of shaving people. (Laughter.) I went to Sisk's house on the morning of the election to shave "some members." (Laughter.) Davie Ring came for me about five o'clock on that morning to go to Sisk's. I got up, when Ring knocked, and opened the door, and he came in and I shaved him in our own house. I then went with him to Sisk's. On going into Sisk's yard, behind the house, I saw a number of men lying about upon straw, very tipsy. I shaved thirty-five men at Sisk's, but I can't remember their names. Decanters, "rummers," and tumblers, were lying about in all directions where the men lay. When I went into the house, I saw Dr. Jago and Mr. Guinness, the Member, and several others there, and among them was Parson Ryder and Mr. Bird. Dr. Jago said to Mr. Guinness, as I entered, "This is the girl that I have sent for to shave the 'gentlemen' up stairs." (Laughter.) When I went up stairs, I saw a "gentleman" in the room named Cadogan, and he was so intoxicated that he was "discharging his stomach" over a bucket. (Renewed laughter.) I shaved Cadogan. He was unable to walk, and was brought by Dr. Jago and Mike Bateman and laid on a chair while I shaved him. Cadogan is a sort of fish-dealer. When I was done shaving him, he said he would not vote for either party, for putting "such a set" into the room where he was. Mr. Guinness was then in the room. James Black sent Mike Bateman for a car, and Cadogan and Mr. Guinness went away in it together. About twenty other men were brought into the room to me to be shaved. They were all drunk, so much so that they were led up to the chair by Dr. Jago, Mr. Bird, and others. I shaved Dr. McClelland among them, and he was so drunk that I cut him in the throat and my own finger too. (Laughter.) Somebody brought water and threw it on the heads of the men whom I shaved. McClelland had to be held to keep him upon the chair while I shaved him. The two Cartwrights, father and son, were among the men that were shaved. I was then brought down into a back kitchen, and Mike Murphy, John Healey, Jim Mahony, a man named Penny, and several others were brought to me. I shaved thirty-five altogether, and charged twopence a-head. I shaved a man named McCarthy, nicknamed "Cheatrig," in a bed; he was too drunk to get up, and I kneeled down to

shave him. He was lying in a room where several others were getting their breakfast. I shaved a man called O'Hearn in the drawing-room. Dr. Jago said to him, "Here's Ann Ryan come to shave you." O'Hearn replied, "I don't care if the devil be coming; I won't go till I get a 'dandy' of punch." He consented to be shaved on Dr. Jago's assuring him that he should have a dandy of punch after he had been to the Court-house. [The polling took place at the Court-house.] Their breakfast was made up of beefsteaks, mutton, coffee, and tea; and there were spirits on the table. Mr. Guinness came in while breakfast was going on. He said, "Eat up boys, and make yourselves strong." I had shaved all that were at breakfast. The men in the yard were larking and "firing" the broken decanters at one another. I spoke about payment for my bill for the shaving, when Dr. Jago, Mr. Guinness, Mr. Bird, and others were present. "Gentlemen," said I, "which of you are to pay me?" Dr. Jago said he would pay me, but not having enough money, he turned to Mr. Guinness, and asked him for it, but he had no smaller change than sovereigns. My brother made out my bill, which came to 5s. 10d., and 3s. 8d. of it was afterwards paid to my father.—*London Patriot*.

### NEW LAW AGAINST ALCOHOL.

Numerous petitions have been presented to our Legislature for more effective legislation against the sale of alcohol—the unprincipled vendors having so far almost defeated the will of the people, and laughing at the impotent attempts to enforce the license law by penalties which are like straws in comparison with the enormous profits of the trade of death. The subject was referred to an able select committee, who have taken the advice of several distinguished temperance men, and also of two of our most experienced lawyers, Messrs. Parker, of Boston, and Huntingdon, of Salem, and have presented a stringent bill, prohibiting all sale of alcohol, or of alcoholic mixtures, except for medicinal purposes, and for use in the arts, and for sacramental purposes. What a pity it seems that this last exception is still necessary, because good men who make no scruple of using fermented bread where our Saviour used the unleavened, make it a matter of conscience to use alcoholic drink where it is clear that he only used the beverage that happened to be before him. That such a law is in accordance with the will of the people of the Commonwealth, is conclusively shown by the fact, that of the fourteen counties in the Commonwealth, thirteen have refused to grant any licenses. The bill further provides, that the towns shall designate those persons who may sell alcoholic liquors, for the purposes allowed, and besides giving bonds to comply with the law, they shall keep an exact account of all sales, to whom and for what purposes sold, &c., and this account shall be at all times subject to the inspection of the selectmen, &c. I think it might be rendered still more influential, by engraving Dr. Hewitt's plan upon it, so as to make the vendors responsible in damages to the parents, husbands, wives or children who may be injured by the sale of liquor to a relative. But perhaps it is not best to press too much at a time—this can be added hereafter if necessary. There is great fear that the bill reported will fail of passing into a law through political considerations. Rumsellers and rumdrinkers have votes, a presidential election is pending, and in many towns the three parties are so divided that certain individuals cannot be elected to office without such votes—hence the difficulty of legislating in accordance with the moral sense of the people. It has been found that one party is always ready to make capital of such legislation, by espousing the side of rum, as if restriction for the good of society were a violation of mutual right and freedom, while another party is anxious to preserve such capital by not standing up to their professed principles in regard to temperance. Still I hope some good may grow out of it, for the

audacity of the liquor dealers is detrimental to the very being of law and order, as their trade itself is destructive of morals and happiness.—*New York Evangelist.*

### EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.

The sufferings of animal nature, occasioned by intemperance, are not to be compared with the moral agonies which convulse the soul. It is an immortal being who sins and suffers, and as his earthly house dissolves, he is approaching the Judgment-seat in anticipation of a miserable eternity. He feels his captivity, and, in anguish of spirit, clanks his chain, and cries for help. Conscience thunders, remorse goads, and, as the gulf opens before him, he recoils and trembles, and weeps, and prays, and resolves, and promises, and reforms, and "seeks it yet again!" again resolves, and weeps, and prays, and "seeks it yet again!" Wretched man! he has placed himself in the hands of a giant, who never pities, and never relaxes his iron grasp. He may struggle, but he is in chains. He may cry for release, but it comes not; and lost! lost! may be inscribed on the door-posts of his dwelling.

In the meantime these paroxysms of his dying nature decline, and a fearful apathy, the harbinger of spiritual death, comes on. His resolution fails, and his mental energy, and his vigorous enterprise; and nervous irritation and depression ensue. The social affections lose their fullness and tenderness, and conscience loses its power, and the heart its sensibility, until all that was once lovely and of good report, retires and leaves the wretch, abandoned to the appetites of a ruined animal.

In this deplorable condition, reputation expires, business falters, and becomes perplexed, and temptations to drink multiply, as inclination to do so increases, and the power of resistance declines. And now the vortex roars, and the struggling victim buffets the fiery wave, with feeble stroke, and warning application, until despair flashes upon his soul, and with an outcry that pierces the heavens, he ceases to strive, and disappears.—*Dr. Beecher.*

## Progress of the Cause.

### SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—The Scottish League Commissioner gives the following statement respecting Glasgow:—

It was our privilege to address the weekly meeting of the "Glasgow Commercial Abstinence Society," on the evening of Tuesday the 30th November. From the first time we heard of this society we have felt specially interested in its prosperity. It has always been difficult to prevail upon mercantile men to investigate the abstinence principle, and next to impossible to induce commercial travellers to bestow even a passing glance on the subject. Not that hundreds of merchants were not brought to bankruptcy in consequence of squandering the time in the bar parlour, or at the evening toddy party, which ought to have been devoted to business; or that scores of travellers were being turned annually off "the road" from dissipation, and others, after a career of some four years, falling victims, and expiring in delirium tremens; but even in the face of such startling facts, the great majority continued to treat the temperance enterprise as a subject unworthy of notice. Now, however, the question assumes a very different aspect, and the Commercial Society has, perhaps, accomplished more good indirectly, in having given a turn to public opinion, than in the numbers who have actually become members.

After holding a few preliminary meetings, a number of friends assembled on the 16th February, 1846, when the society was instituted, regulations adopted, office-bearers appointed; and before separating, fifty individuals became members, ten of whom were commercial travellers, the others being gentlemen in business, merchants, travellers, clerks, &c. A meeting is held on Tuesday evening, in the hall, 24 Stockwell Street, for the advocacy of the principle, which is generally well attended, and has, doubtless, been productive of much good. John McGavin, the respected president, takes the chair punctually at half past eight o'clock, and after a brief introductory address, calls upon the different speakers (who are generally previously engaged) to address the people. Towards the close of the meeting a short time is spent in discussion, or parties present offering a few observations on the topics referred to by the previous speakers. We have no objection whatever to free expression of opinion, but we are far mistaken if such incoherent, and, at times, irrelevant altercation, is not productive of more harm than good. It has a tendency, we fear, to divert the attention of the audience, not only from the train of thought pursued by the parties who came prepared to speak, but from the general object of the meeting. The registrar attends every Tuesday about eight o'clock, in a room adjoining the hall, for the purpose of furnishing cards of membership to those who have purchased and filled up the requisite schedule. James Muir, the active secretary, states that 628 individuals have been enrolled since the commencement of the society, and about one hundred delinquents have been reported.—*Scottish Temperance Review.*

SOCIAL MEETINGS.—Notwithstanding the general depression of trade, and other unfavourable circumstances, the social gatherings of the friends of temperance at the close of last year, and the commencement of the present have not been less numerous and effective than on former similar occasions. We have been kindly furnished with many lengthened and interesting reports of these meetings, but want of space compels us to give them in a condensed form. At Paisley the chair was taken by Dr. Daniel Richmond, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Banks, Kennedy, and Muir; and Messrs. McGavin, Muir, and Wilson. Johnstone—Chairman, Mr. J. Maxton; Speakers, Messrs. Johnstone, Peacock, and Samuel. Stirling—Chairman, Rev. A. Russell; Speakers, Rev. Messrs. Page, Steedman, Rawson, and Muir. Hawick—Chairman, Mr. Richard Purdom; Speakers, Messrs. Easton, Douglas, and Irvine. Coatbridge—Chairman, Rev. Wm. Stirling; Speakers, Messrs. Thomson, Mitchell, McDonald, and Robertson. Uddington—Chairman, Mr. Robert Rae; Speakers, Messrs. Robertson and McDonald. Kilsyth—Speakers, Messrs. Mitchell and McDonald. Balfron—Speakers, Messrs. Thomas Reid, Fairlie, Mackie, &c. Langholm—Chairman, Rev. Wm. Watson. Shotts Works—Speakers, Messrs. Walker and Hutcheson. Cambuslang—Speakers, Messrs. Ferguson, Trench, &c. Chryston—Speakers, Messrs. Wingate, Robertson, Weir, and Rae. Elgin—Chairman, Rev. John Whyte; Speakers, Rev. John Miller, and Messrs. McKay, McSween, Stewart, and Wm. Logan. Carlisle—Speakers, Messrs. Robertson and Robson. Kirkintilloch—Speakers, Messrs. Thomas

Naismith and Robert Reid. Newcastle (Ladies' Association)—Chairman, Mr. John Benson; Speakers, Messrs. Edward Grubb, and E. P. Hood.—*1b.*

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS.—We understand that this important meeting is to take place at Manchester on the 12th April. The opening services are fixed to begin on Sabbath, 9th April. The Committee is to meet on Tuesday afternoon, and the Convention will open on Wednesday morning. The Glasgow and Liverpool Steam Packet Companies have generously agreed to convey all ministers who wish to attend the Conference, to and from Liverpool for one fare. We trust that the attendance of Scottish ministers will be numerous, and that all will be imbued with such a spirit of earnestness and determination as will render their deliberations practically beneficial to the cause, which they are desirous to advance.—*1b.*

PLOUGHING MATCH ON ABSTINENCE PRINCIPLES.—On Tuesday, 15th February, a match of this description took place on the farm of Millikin, near Kilbarchan, which is at present occupied by Mr. John Fraser, a well-known abstainer. Twenty-four ploughs were on the ground. Abundance of food of various kinds, with coffee, &c., was provided, and all seemed highly satisfied with their wholesome and substantial fare. If our agricultural friends in other quarters would give this plan a trial, its superiority over the drinking system would soon be acknowledged by all.—*1b.*

#### UNITED STATES. CONNECTICUT.

A New Haven correspondent of the Sun, states the following facts, shewing an increase of drunkenness in N. H. County:

During the year ending March 31, 1846, there were committed to our County prison, *one hundred and ninety-six* persons. Of this number, *eighty-six* were sent up for the crime of drunkenness, *sixty* for crimes emanating directly from intemperance. Grand juror expenses for the same year ending November, 1845, \$810,70. Places of all grades for the sale of alcoholic drinks, about *one hundred*.

During the year ending March 31, 1847, there were *two hundred and fifty-two* commitments in the Cour prison. Of these *one hundred and thirty-eight* were for drunkenness, and *seventy-five* for offences originating directly in the use of intoxicating drinks. Grand juror expenses \$1122,43. Drinking establishments *one hundred and fourteen*.

During the eight months of the present year, there have been committed *one hundred and fifty six, ninety* of which were for drunkenness, and *forty eight* for crimes emanating from the same cause. Grand juror expenses, \$1489,68. Drinking establishments about *one hundred and twenty five*; thus showing a gradual increase of intemperance, crime, and expense to the town, during the past three years.

In 1846 there were five criminals sent to the State prison, and one hung. During the past eight months, *eight* criminals have been sent to the State prison, one for murder committed when drunk; one *rum-seller* for forgery—and two have died in prison with the *delirium*.

*tremens*. A short time since, four poor wretches, confined by bolts and bars, were suffering with the drunkard's dreadful scourge, at the same time making night hideous with their unearthly groans; and turning their prison-house into the very receptacle of damned spirits.

A round seven-eighths of all the causes of committal were instigated by the use of intoxicating drinks; in fact, so nicely connected are the links in the chain of circumstances which led to the offences of the remaining eighth, that one half of even this small proportion might be with truth charged to the same cause. I have perhaps been more minute than will be agreeable to the reader, or necessary to prove my position; yet facts in these matters are so many strong arguments in favour of the temperance cause, and reasons why every well wisher of his kind should add his personal effort to the work of reform.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Legislative Temperance Society have held another public meeting in the State House during the month. The number of members is now one hundred and seven. Deacon Moses Grant, being called upon by the President, remarked that the evils of intemperance don't "begin to be known." We can't go low enough to fathom the abyss of drunkenness. Who supports the grog shops? The poor. Who supports the poor? The almshouse; and who the almshouse? There's the rub. He described most graphically some scenes of misery which had recently come under his observation. His Honor, the Lt. Governor, closed with some pertinent, eloquent, and appropriate remarks. His heart is in the cause. "On the whole," says a correspondent of the Worcester Cataract, "the exercises were such as would have caused the limpid streams of your Cataractorial Fountain to gush out anew, and impart additional life to its sparkling waters."

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#### Miscellaneous.

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A COMMON CASE.—In the parish of Dunfermline, in Scotland, there are 157 public houses, and it is afflicted with pauperism! According to the last report of the parochial board there are somewhere about 700 paupers on the roll. From May, 1846, to May, 1847, the outdoor payments were £2343 5s 6d, the in-door, £755 1s 10d, and a batch of miscellaneous disbursements, together with the expenses of the general financial management, somewhere about £1085 2s 5d, thus making the gross expenditure for the year nearly £4200. This sum divided by 700 gives £6 as the average annual cost of each pauper.—*Scottish Temperance Review*.

The keeper of the Greenock Prison, in a journal kept by him, gives the following curious reason for the decreased number of prisoners at present: "I cannot attribute the falling off to any decided reformation in the morals of the people, but from a want of means to expend on their intemperate habits on account of the stagnation of trade." The expression "curious reason" for an inspector of prisons in Britain to make, is curious indeed. If he has studied his calling, he will find that strong drink is the *legitimate reason*; and by its use or disuse, prisons are filled or emptied. Really it is shameful for Great Britain and Ireland to ask America to assist in

feeding her starving population, when, at the same time, the very year of such famine, more grain was used in Britain in distillation, than would have comfortably fed all the poor.

**TEMPERANCE RAILROAD.**—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Fall River railroad, on the 20th ult., it was resolved, with only one dissenting voice, that no spirituous liquors should be transported over the road.

**THE ARCHBISHOP'S ALE.**—At a recent sale of the effects of the Archbishop of York, among the articles sold, were 4,000 gallons of ale!! His successor, it is remarked, will not find it necessary to keep so large a stock.

**PORT-GLASGOW—MELANCHOLY DEATHS.**—No where have the melancholy results of intemperance been more strikingly manifested in so short a time than in this town. In the brief period of a week, no less than four, principally young men, lost their lives in a state of intoxication. On the 4th of January, a man named Joseph Lyons, fell down a stair, under the influence of drink, and died in consequence of the fall. About the same time a young man, a baker, belonging to Paisley, fell down a stair in Princes street, in a state of intoxication, and was killed. Another man, a tailor, who had been working for a short time in Port-Glasgow, fell over the dry dock while drunk, and was killed on the spot, leaving in Ireland a wife and family to be provided for—his body was interred at the public expense. A few days previously the body of a blacksmith belonging to Greenock was got stuck in the mud at the wharf; it is supposed that he had fallen in in a state of intoxication, and so lost his life.

A boy, aged four years and nine months, died last week, in Manchester, in consequence of having drunk a glass of strong whiskey and water, which his father left on the table.

The inhabitants of Milan have left off smoking tobacco, in order to diminish the revenue and embarrass the Government. A person appearing in the streets with pipe or cigar is sure to be mobbed.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—James Murray, mate of the Greenock, lying in the Queen's Graving-dock, Liverpool, fell into the hold of a vessel on Thursday evening, while in a state of intoxication, and was killed on the spot.—*Liverpool Times*

A woman lately called on a carpenter at Perth, requesting him to come and measure her husband for a coffin, and added, that as the case was urgent, she would carry the winding sheet with her. The unsuspecting carpenter gave her the winding sheet, and shortly afterwards went to her house, when he was surprised to find the supposed dead man alive and well; and it was ultimately discovered that she had pawned the winding sheet, and spent the proceeds in whisky.

**DUTY ON RUM.**—We are assured by parties who are usually well-informed on such subjects, that there is every probability of a reduction in the amount of duty levied on colonial rum. It is expected that the rate will be reduced to that upon British spirits, and that an official announcement of the fact will be made immediately upon the reassembling of Parliament.—*Liverpool Courier*.

**HONEYMOON.**—The word "honeymoon" is traceable to a Teutonic origin. Among the Teutons was a favourite drink called "metheglin." It was made of

honey, and much like the present mead of the same name in European countries. The same beverage was in use among the Saxons, as well as another called "morat," which was also made of honey, but flavoured with mulberries. The honeyed drinks were used in great abundance at festivals. Among the nobility the marriage was celebrated a whole lunar month, which was called a moon, during which the festival board was well supplied with the honey drink. Hence this month of festival was called the "honaah moon," or honeymoon, which means a month of festival. The famous Alaric the Goth, is said to have died on his wedding night from the effects of too much indulgence in metheglin.

At Portsmouth, on Sunday evening, a carpenter of the name of Weir, stabbed, in the stomach, with a knife, a blacksmith in M. Brash's employ. There is little or no hope of the poor man's recovery. Weir has been lodged in jail.—*Kingston Argus*.

**TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.**—Baillie Robert Smith said he had received an application from the Secretary of the Scottish Temperance League, asking for an official return of crime brought before the Police-court for 1847. They had received such returns from the police-offices of several other places. The matter, after some conversation, was remitted to the committee on officers and watchmen to grant the request, if it could be done cheaply and without much trouble, and to make inquiry as to the returns made up in other quarters, so as to make up similar monthly returns to the board.—*Glasgow paper*.

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.**—On Monday night a man, named Brodie, residing in Brunswick-place, made an attempt, in which he had very nearly succeeded, to terminate his existence, by cutting his throat with a razor. The wound he had inflicted on himself not having at once proved fatal, Brodie coolly proceeded to the soap-pipe at the window, for the purpose, it is conjectured, of wetting the wound and making the blood flow more rapidly, when he was observed by some one of his neighbours, who, alarmed at the ghastly appearance he exhibited, procured assistance and, rushing upon him, prevented him doing himself any further injury. We believe the wound is not likely to be serious, as none of the leading arteries have been touched. No other reason has been assigned for the attempt than the fact that the infatuated man has been of very intemperate habits since New-Year's-day.—*Glasgow Paper*.

**APPALLING FACTS.**—Some of the doings of "strong drink" in Edinburgh, during the two last months of 1847; taken from a temperance missionary's "note-book":—A young man, 21 years of age, after drinking for a day or two, poisoned himself.—An old woman died of delirium tremens.—A young man, 28 years of age, after a few weeks' hard drinking, died in delirium tremens.—An old woman, when in drink, fell back and broke her neck.—A middle-aged woman, who had been drinking very freely, dropped down dead on the street.—On the first Sabbath in December, an old woman cut her throat; had been drinking the previous night.—A mother of a young family, in a state of intoxication, was sitting near her own fire, and, in that condition, was nearly burnt to death.—A young man, when drunk, fell down a stair and fractured his skull.—*Scottish Temperance Review*.



## Poetry.

## TEMPERATE DRINKERS WORSE THAN DRUNKARDS

BY D. BUCHANAN

Whatever may be said of the poetry of the following, it is an uncommon specimen of perseverance. The evils done by whisky cannot be shown in too many ways. Some may be influenced by the mode of presenting these which our correspondent has chosen.

What is it which was ne'er designed  
A part, in fare of human kind ;  
Left out by the Eternal mind ?

'Tis Whisky.

But man in all things discontent  
With all that Providence had sent ;  
Soon felt his inclination bent

To Whisky.

It was by man's invention made ;  
Became a licens'd part of trade ;  
And hence it is he's not afraid

Of Whisky !

If license thus must bear the sway,  
Our Bible may be cast away,  
And then, we shall have nought to say

'Gainst Whisky.

If we by this example go  
Of vicious agents here below ;  
Our course might end in endless wo,

By Whisky.

For drunkards shall be sent to hell,  
In flaming torments there to dwell ;  
Where they may then to devils tell

'Bout Whisky.

Fiends may respond to them, and say,  
That they had won the well-fought day ;  
And now of them had made their prey,

By Whisky !

In hellish pride those fiends may tell,  
That since the day that Adam fell ;  
No cause so much had peop'd hell

As Whisky.

This cause its own effects must show,  
As ev'ry man of sense must know,  
In all the triumphs here below

Of Whisky.

With humble hearts and spirits meek,  
Of these effects, now let us speak,  
And try a killing "spell" to break

Of Whisky.

It leads to blasphemy and lies,  
Inflames the blood—infects the eyes—  
Hence all the virtuous and the wise

Hate Whisky.

How many has this monster led,  
Far from their houses and their bed,  
To lie whole nights in some cold shed,

By Whisky.

Their money all, the way before,  
Was added to the grogman's store,  
Who swore that they should get no more

Of Whisky.

This, he was careful not to say,  
So long as they had cash to pay,  
But now like dogs they're chas'd away

From Whisky.

The bar-room floor they stagger o'er,  
Not so respected as before ;  
And beg, and pray for *one glass more*

Of Whisky.

'Tis thus the drunkard gets along,  
He'll fight—or curse—or sing a song—  
While stagg'ring thro' the drunken throng  
With Whisky.

'Tis thus the drunkard does expose  
Himself to drunkards' threats and blows,  
From whom he scarcely cares nor knows,  
By Whisky.

But ah !—alas !—this is not all ;  
Behold the little children call,  
Mamma !—will he not come at all

From Whisky.

The mother weeps, and looks aghast,  
Compares the present with the past,  
And tells them he shall come at last

From Whisky.

Another grief's to be observ'd,  
Those little ones are almost starv'd !  
From cold and hunger not preserv'd,

By Whisky.

They sit by an exhausted fire,  
And weep for their ungrateful sire ;  
To come—he's robb'd of all desire,

By Whisky.

They listen to the wind and rain,  
Their mother weeps !—they weep again ;  
And then in council, all complain

Of Whisky.

'Tis bed time,—now they go to bed,  
And say all joys from them are fled ;  
That now perhaps their father's dead

With Whisky.

'Tis winter, and the storms descend ;  
Behold this group without a friend ;  
On whom for succor to depend,

By Whisky.

While baby clings to mother's breast,  
Sleep now would be a welcome guest ;  
But ah ! for her there's left no rest,

By Whisky.

She thinks of when on his demand,  
In wedlock bands she gave her hand,  
How then, she did not understand

'Bout Whisky.

Approach his house, and there you'll find  
A lesson 'or the youthful mind ;  
This place will tell you he's resign'd

To Whisky.

His barn-roof, broke, lets in the rain,  
In which you'll find but little grain  
His wife and babies to sustain,

By Whisky.

His sheds are wreck'd—his cattle maw,  
For there's a want of hay and straw ;  
Which is a breach of nature's law,

By Whisky.

The fields that he may cultivate,  
Not done in time—but still too late ;  
Miss'd crops are sure to be the fate

Of Whisky.

His fences all neglected, view—  
His neighbours' cattle broken through—  
Perhaps he has no end in view

But Whisky.

No injured thing will he repair ;  
His table bears but scanty fare ;  
He sits upon a broken chair,

By Whisky.

(To be Continued.)

## 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—*Macnight'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, MAY 1, 1848.

## MORE EARNESTNESS REQUIRED.

BY REV. JAMES T. BYRNE.

I have often observed among the friends of the Temperance cause a want of suitable earnestness. They strictly adhere to their pledge; they attend, occasionally, public meetings; and they profess to be interested in the welfare of the great enterprise; but still there is not that fervour, and zeal, and energetic action, which characterise men who are in earnest. The cause in the hands of such men would dwindle and die. They proceed in their course with a faltering step, as if Temperance societies were inferior to other societies: or, as if the same amount of interest and zeal were not required. They are always attempting to justify their connexion with Temperance Associations, as if they were not altogether clear in their minds whether they should go beyond the threshold of their particular churches, and connect themselves with mixed assemblies; and they are somewhat alarmed when they perceive a tendency in the minds of some to carry out measures with spirit and cheerfulness, and to make one improvement after another in order to interest the community at large, and swell their ranks. Then, further, as they are slow and tardy in their movements, and dull and melancholy in their spirits, they do not feel exactly at home where there are bursts of applause, or a hearty good laugh now and then, or moral song bearing on the cause, and a disposition to encourage manifestations of cheerful sociality and lively interest. Do these things trouble them? Are these the causes of their want of earnestness? Are these the reasons why they have to be impelled to action, if they act at all? or, are there other causes in operation that affect their minds, and the minds of others, dissimilar in character from their own? Perhaps it will not be uncharitable to suppose that some are half asleep in the cause, because they have no pecuniary returns for their services. Were they paid for their presence, co-operation, and general efforts, our Committee meetings would be better attended; there would be much wise, systematic, and energetic effort; and our societies would appear much stronger. Let none imagine that I am referring to any particular society, or to particular persons in any society. My remarks are general, and I intend them to bear upon every man to whom they are suited, whether a professor of religion or not. There can be no doubt that we have many in our societies who are an ornament to them; yet, I believe there are others who are a dead weight to their

healthy action. Sufficient attention is not paid to our Office-Bearers and Committees, on whom it devolves to work our societies. There is not sufficient manly independence and straightforwardness in selecting the right materials, or in working such as we have. There is too much of a party spirit with some, strange ideas of respectability with others, fears of innovation with a third, and want of intelligent and Christian union in devising and acting with most. In a word, there is a want of earnestness in the great objects of our glorious enterprise. *This is the want of the times;* and I write these lines in order to awaken more earnestness for the future.

I shall not stay to discuss the causes that may have produced the feebleness and inactivity of which I complain; because I can allow no justification, but at once throw the blame upon the parties who have declined in their zeal. I am sure we do not require proofs of the want of earnestness, for they are numerous. The inadequate support rendered to the "Canada Temperance Advocate" is one. In this town the subscribers might be more than doubled, if some of the friends would exert themselves as they ought. What is done, is done, generally, by a few; but were all in earnest as they ought to be, our funds, our friends, and our influence would be augmented to an extent beyond calculation. Our moral force would be felt in every community, and our triumphs over interested men, and misguided politicians, would multiply. If some think we make too much of our instrumentality, I say we do not make enough of it. We want more liberality, enlarged benevolence, and untiring zeal. We must burn within to carry out the objects of our confederacy, and then emit the burning rays in every suitable way. We must not lose sight of poor inebriates, nor suffer our hearts to grow cold in sympathy and effort on their behalf. We must not forget the ravages intemperance is making among us, nor the delusion in which many of our fellow-creatures are bound, nor the sleepless exertions of the adversaries of God and man. We should raise our voices, not only in the Temperance Hall, but in the pulpit. We should bring our claims before the public again and again, wherever those claims can be advocated and enforced. We should aim to move and controul the public mind against drinking usages. We should unite as one formidable band to fortify our land against the invaders and depredators who have hitherto troubled us by the sale of poison. We should blockade our coast, prepare for battle, and fight manfully. Nay, in this instance, I advocate aggressive efforts, which, after all, are purely defensive: for the enemies around us have no right to do as they are doing; they have been made enemies by a foreign influence; they are, in an important sense, our friends and fellow-citizens, and we must unite in rescuing them from the ravages of a deceitful foe, that they may enlist with us under the banner of friendship, truth, and love, against the common enemy.

Again, I repeat it, more earnestness is required. We need the earnestness of faith, of prayer, of self-denial, and persevering action. Who will respond to the appeal? Who will go forth clothed with the garment of zeal? Fellow-soldiers in this good cause, arise! go forth with a determined effort to revive the cause where you dwell, and to keep it alive.

Be firm, be courageous. Resolve to act and conquer. The moral battle is yours, and the victory will be yours. Never doubt of success. *Be in earnest!* and obstacles will fast flee away. *Be in earnest!* and you will secure attention to your claims and efforts. *Be in earnest!* and the blessing of Heaven will descend upon you. To individuals, and to societies, I say, *be in earnest*, and *continue in earnest*, and *act with earnestness*, and ere long you will reap an abundant harvest.

Bytown, April 20, 1848.

#### LICENSE OR NO LICENSE.

The debate at the Temperance Hall on the license question, which occupied three evenings, was closed on the evening of the 13th by the adoption of the following resolution, viz. :—

That the influence and sanction of law ought to be invoked, in order to secure the prosperity and completion of the Temperance question.

We observed only one hand raised for license, that of the gentleman who spoke at greatest length on that side of the question. His arguments rested chiefly on the difficulty of carrying law into execution, in consequence of the magnitude and nature of the evil. But, in our opinion, it was successfully answered that the objection he urged was applicable to almost all law. If we allow as a valid reason for not making laws, that they may be evaded, we would not make any laws at all. And he himself quoted the saying of O'Connell or Brougham (we forget which), that were a law made in the morning, a coach and six might be driven through it before night.

Law, however, seems only one of the means for attaining an object, and in looking to legislation we must see to it that the moral suasion means are plied more rigorously than ever. We hope shortly to inform our readers of some plans for this purpose, now in course of preparation.

To the Editor of the *Canada Temperance Advocate*.

Montreal April 13th, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—My tour in Western Canada having terminated, it will be expected that I should give some general account of the state of the Temperance cause throughout the Province. I have, however, in the first place, devoutly to acknowledge the special Providence of God, through whose gracious care my life and health have been continued; and, secondly, with gratitude do I return thanks to all the hospitable friends in whose houses I sojourned, and who spared no pains to make me comfortable.

This tour occupied three months and three days, during which period I travelled 1110 miles, visited 75 places, delivered 94 Lectures, organized 3 Societies, and revived several old ones, obtained 1519 names to the Pledge, and received in collections £23 1s 1d; Donations £2 6s 3d; Consignments £3 7s 6d; Advocate £44 10s 5d; Penny Subscription Card 4s 4d in all £73 9s 7d.

Considering the extremely unfavourable state of the roads,

and the great scarcity of money, the foregoing results will not be regarded unfavourably, but on the contrary call for thanksgiving to the Author of all good for the success which is still given to the efforts of the Montreal Temperance Society. There are many interesting incidents connected with this tour which might be pleasing to narrate; I must, however, forbear, lest my report be found tedious, and confine myself to noting a few places where large lists of names were obtained, new societies organized, and the cause revived.

Napanee produced the largest list, 82; Kingston the next, 70; then Bloomfield, 59; Mallorytown, 53; Farmersville, 52; Wellington, 48; Cobourg, 48; Picton, 45; Johnstown, 44; Prescott, 43; Bowmanville, 43; Charlesville, 40; Gananoque, 40; the other places range from 1 up to 35. New Societies were organized at Charlesville, Johnstown, and River Trent. Old societies were resuscitated at Cornwall, Farmersville, Pittsburgh, Kingston, Bath, Belleville, Cobourg, Bowmanville, Yorkville, Clearville, Streetsville, &c. &c.

It is pleasing to be able to state that the teetotal principle, like *leaven*, is working its way into society, receiving the assent of multitudes who have not decision enough to come out honourably and own themselves Teetotalers; exerting a healthy influence in the community, by frowning down the drinking customs, and presenting a bold front to those engaged in making, vending, and using intoxicating drinks; and from day to day adding to the thousands in Canada already pledged, others who by their added influence and consistent example, will help to strengthen the hands of those already in the field. I had no opposition at any of my meetings, but I learned that at Hog's Hollow, near Toronto, some *fellowes of the baser sort* disturbed a meeting lately, giving insult and abuse to the speakers. This I trust will be the last attempt to disturb a Temperance meeting in this Province. The cause has done too much good in Canada, not to enlist the good wishes of the community generally, and to protect its Advocates against the abusive attacks of men whose pecuniary interests alone lead them to offer opposition to our efforts.

There is a growing desire and demand that Ministers of the Gospel should be teetotalers; and the opinion is spreading fast, that an anti-teetotal Minister can do little good, comparatively speaking, with what he might do, were he decidedly *teetotal*. Some may laugh at this, but there is no questioning the fact, that Evangelical Ministers are expected to espouse and advocate all the leading moral enterprises of the age in which we live, such, for instance, as the Anti-slavery, Sabbath-day observance, Peace, Sabbath School, and Temperance enterprises.

The conduct of Col. Guay at the late session of Parliament in introducing a "Bill for inquiry into the causes and extent of Intemperance in Canada," was hailed with great rejoicing by all teetotalers, and they earnestly hope that he will press the matter until the Legislature will abolish the License System, and now that we have more pledged Members of Parliament than in former years, it is considered the most favourable time to urge the measure forward. I am

sure that if Col. Gagy would appeal to the country for statistics, a host of facts would be furnished fully sustaining the most extreme view he might feel at liberty to take in reference to the dreadful evil of drunkenness.

Would it not be well to try once more the scheme of a Provincial Union? There appears a very strong desire that the Montreal Society should move in this matter, and although all the societies might not come into the plan at once, yet a large number would.

I was sorry to observe that in very few places are Temperance Hotels established; there may be many reasons for this, but I am satisfied there is not *one good one*. Some say the country is not prepared for them—others say, there are not enough of Teetotalers to sustain them, but I am prepared to venture this opinion, that the number of Teetotalers is large enough, and the country in a good state to support such houses, if temperance men will themselves be true to one another, consistent and liberal, and if such houses are established on a respectable footing, and conducted on strictly moral principles.

I have yet one other remark to make on the desirableness of establishing Female and Juvenile Societies. Having consulted with many of the friends of the cause on these points, it appears to me not merely desirable, but really necessary, to have such organizations as will bring into active operation all the influence and talent which we can command. In a general Society, the distinct and peculiar influence of the young, and of ladies, is not so beneficially felt as in separate associations, where they can deliberate on measures and form their plans to suit their own sympathetic and energetic turn of mind.

Having extended my remarks beyond what I at first intended, I leave the whole subject before your readers, hoping that they will become more deeply interested in the cause than ever. I am, &c.,

R. D. WADSWORTH,  
Cor. Secretary, M. T. S.

To the Editor of the CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

Sir—I rejoice to find, on my return to Montreal, that the *Temperance Advocate* has been continued, and, I trust, has done much good. It may be gratifying to you, and some of your readers, to hear good news from the south. On my late journey to Charleston, South Carolina, I found a splendid temperance hall, in which, I was informed, a meeting was held every week. I had the pleasure of speaking in it twice; and I heard the Hon. Judge O'Neil twice very powerfully advocate the cause of temperance. This excellent man is a devout follower of the Redeemer, and, like his Divine Master, is going about doing good. In whatever place he may be holding the court, he employs his evenings in advocating the cause of temperance and religion.

In the same city I found a most interesting man, who is the chaplain to the Seaman's Society; he holds one temperance meeting weekly in the Bethel, and I found that meeting well attended, and furnished with good speakers,

who faithfully advocated the temperance cause. A captain of a vessel then in the port, with all his crew, came forward and signed the pledge of total abstinence.

On my return I had the privilege of attending many temperance meetings in the different towns and cities through which I passed, from Savannah to Boston. In more than 500 schools in which I had opportunity to speak, I urged the scholars to unite with the temperance society, and become good soldiers in the cold water army. I feel greatly encouraged in the temperance enterprise when I hear the little children sing very delightful temperance hymns, as I have done in many schools on my late journey.

While visiting schools in Salem, Massachusetts, I was introduced to a city missionary, by the name of Mr. Ball, who devotes his whole time to the promotion of temperance and Christian instruction. He has the confidence of all denominations of Christians, and is doing great good, not only in suppressing intemperance and other sinful practices, but in leading sinners to the Saviour.

The friends of temperance in Boston have done much towards promoting the temperance enterprise. The state legislature in Massachusetts has, for some years, during the session, held a temperance meeting once a fortnight in the state house. I had the pleasure of attending one of them; I heard a number of good addresses, but the most interesting address was delivered by Mr. Bungay, from Canada. He was invited to give a second lecture in Boston.

It is a gratifying circumstance that the governor of Massachusetts is a warm supporter of the temperance cause, and several of the ministers of the gospel in Boston have come forward boldly in support of this noble enterprise. Also the mayor of Boston, and deacon Grant, with several other laymen, have nobly distinguished themselves in putting down *king alcohol*. There is only one county in this state in which any license is granted for the sale of intoxicating drinks. It is hoped that all the other states, with all the nations of the world, will do likewise. It ought to be done without delay.

The evils of intemperance are so very alarming, that all good men should at once cease from making, selling, or using those poisonous liquids, which spread plagues and suffering among all the inhabitants of our world. It is a painful truth, that more lives have been lost by means of intoxicating drinks than all who have been slain by the sword; and more property sacrificed than would have been sufficient to enlighten and evangelise the world.

That all ministers of religion, and all teachers of the rising generation, may exert themselves to put a stop to this moral pestilence, is the sincere desire and fervent prayer of

THADDEUS OSGOOD.

Montreal, April 19, 1848.

SOUTH WEST CALEDON.—21st March, 1848.—After so long a delay, I am able to furnish for your paper only about one subscriber to every 10 members in the Society. I am happy, however to inform you, that the Society has grown, in a little more than a year, to 140 members. We have two branch Societies in the adjoining townships, prosper-

ing so well, that it is expected they will shortly become independent Societies. This triumph of truth over error—of intelligence over vitiated appetite, and confirmed prejudice—is very signal, and is a cause of gratitude and encouragement. But with such a host of “moderate drinkers,” marshalled (I may say) by a Minister of the Gospel, opposing this self-denying, this benevolent and every-way Christian movement, complete victory in this locality may yet be far distant. Still, if looking back to what has been already accomplished, and forward to what is yet to be achieved, will have its proper effect, our sluggish powers will be roused into more vigorous action: and humbly relying on Divine aid, we will affectionately exercise all the “means consistent with our plan of moral suasion,” till every drunkard is reclaimed, every moderate drinker is induced to forsake his fascinating but awfully ruinous practice, and King Alcohol dethroned and closeted in the Medical Hall. Our meetings are held once every four weeks, and this I am fully convinced is not too often for any Society, during the first year at least. At our annual meeting it was “Resolved that each male member above the age of 16 shall contribute a sum not less than 1s 3d in aid of the funds of the Society;” and the most sanguine expectations of our office bearers have been more than realized in the increase and stability of our members, and that such may be the case hereafter, is the earnest desire of—ALEX. McLAREN, Sec.

ELM GROVE, April 3.—At our annual meeting the following officers were elected, viz.:—Dr. A. O. Kellogg, President; John Haight, Vice-President; James Hilborn, Treasurer; and the Writer, Secretary; with a Committee of nine. There have been added the past year about 30 members; whole number, 160. Some of those that have united in our last efforts have been much given to the use of strong drink, but are now happily delivered from its bondage. We have had several lectures from Dr. Kellogg, Provost, and several ministers, which have had a good effect in keeping the subject before the public. We united with the adjacent Township of Ops last spring in sending a petition to Parliament on the license system, though it was unsuccessful. We are still of opinion that it is the duty of Temperance men, and all well-wishers to their country, to speak out on this subject, that the abuses in the system may be reformed. The people of this Township have been noted from its first settlement for their good order and sobriety; but we are well aware, if the dealers in intoxicating drinks are encouraged to take out license, they will soon corrupt the morals of the people, and change our society for the worse.—JOHN DIX, Sec.

CHARLESVILLE, OSNABRUCK, 6th April, 1848.—I transmit you a brief sketch of the success attending the labours of Mr. Wadsworth in this vicinity, when on his tour last winter. A few years ago, a Temperance Society was formed in this village, but their labours, though crowned with success at first, did not effect any permanent good, in consequence of the introducing of two pledges into the Society. That the Society did not prosper, and finally became extinct, was just what might naturally have been expected, as past experience has shown too plainly, that moderation in the drinking usages is not calculated to lessen materially the number of drunkards, and to dry up the source from whence the evil comes. No happy results have ever been realized from the moderate, or, if you please, half-way pledge; and any Society entertaining both cannot prosper, from the fact, that the one principle conflicts with the other. While the grand object of teetotalers is to reform the drunkard, they are quite as active in endeavouring to thin the ranks of the moderate drinkers, as it is evident from the latter class come all the inebriate. As the introduction of two pledges into the former Society marred its usefulness, the present one, formed by Mr. Wadsworth, has adopted but one, and the members, one and all, have waged a war of extermination to mode-

rate as well as excessive drinking. But our weapons are Christian; by kind and persuasive arguments we hope to eradicate the seeds of intemperance from this otherwise happy community. At the conclusion of Mr. Wadsworth's address, the pledge was circulated, and forty signatures obtained, from which number the following officers were unanimously elected:—Rev. John Hill, President; Mr. Simon, J. Bush, and the Writer, Vice-Presidents; Mr. E. Barnhart, Treasurer; and H. L. Cook, Secretary; with a Working Committee. We have had three meetings since the Society was instituted, which were addressed by the officers. We were so far successful, that 68 new names have been received, making, in the aggregate, 108. At our last meeting an incident occurred which is encouraging, and will stimulate us to persevere. A confirmed drunkard came forward and subscribed his name to the pledge. This augurs well; and as there are a few more similar cases in this neighbourhood, we trust we shall be able to induce them to throw off the galling fetters of intemperance, and reinstate reason's prerogative.—J. R. AULD.

CORNWALL, April 10.—Having a moment to spare, I hasten to perform a duty, too long neglected, viz., to report the proceedings of the “Eastern District of the Total Abstinence Union,” at its first annual meeting, convened at Mrs. Chesley's Temperance Inn, in this town, on the 24th ult. The meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. J. Loverin, of Monlinette; after which delegates from several societies took their seats in the convention. The following gentlemen were then unanimously elected as office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Peter Christie, Esq., of Martintown, was re-elected President; Mr. G. Purkis, of Dickinson's Landing, and Mr. Isaiah Ault, of Charlesville, were elected Vice-Presidents; N. A. Murch, of Cornwall, was elected Secretary; and Mr. Joseph Borkus, of Osnabruck, was re-elected Treasurer. Several resolutions were passed, two of which are deserving of notice. The first referred to more systematic effort in the circulation of a petition to Parliament, praying for a repeal of the existing license laws; and the second to the employment of a popular lecturer to pass through the District. The meeting was then adjourned. In the evening a meeting was held in Mrs. Chesley's Hall, which was addressed by Mr. G. Purkis, G. Macdonald, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Fraser, of Cornwall, and by your humble servant. After the exercises of the evening closed, tea was provided, to which about 20 ladies and gentlemen sat down. The proceedings throughout were harmonious and delightful, and the joyful hope was inspired in many hearts, that a more auspicious day was about to dawn.—N. A. MURCH, Sec.

The Temperance Meeting at Bedford on the evening of the 22d inst., was one of peculiar interest. Mr. Briggs, the President of the County Society, was invited to the Chair, and the meeting was opened by singing and prayer. The large brick school-house, was crowded to overflowing by the inhabitants of Bedford and the region round about. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen present, among whom was Mr. Crippen who spoke one hour, to the high satisfaction of the audience. He stated that just one year ago that evening, he first spoke on the subject of temperance in that same house, and that since that time he had delivered over two hundred temperance lectures, and had obtained many hundred names to the teetotal pledge. Surely great things have been accomplished in the eastern part of this county; concerning which I hope ere long to be able to lay before your readers some definite and thrilling facts.—*Gleaner*.

## Education.

## HOUSEHOLD SURGERY.

(From Chambers' Journal.)

In a recent number of the Journal, at the suggestion of a correspondent, we published, in more minute and practical detail than usual, the formula of treatment of the apparently drowned; and at a season of the year when so many plunge into the water for health, and so many more for pleasure, the memorandum may perhaps be found of some utility. But at all seasons of the year there are emergencies of various other kinds occurring, in which a little knowledge, and the coolness and presence of mind that accompany a consciousness of knowledge, may be of essential service; and we are well pleased to see that a surgeon of standing and character has now come forward to enlighten non-professionals as to what ought to be done, and the best way to do it, in the absence of the doctor. Mr. South sets out by advising us to get the doctor always when we can; but it is vain to preach upon this text. There are hundreds of accidents and complaints that have been the property of old women, and other amateurs, from all antiquity, and that never by any chance get into the hands of the regular practitioner till the others have coddled them up into something worth his while. It is of great importance, therefore, to bring this home-practice under the laws of science; and in sifting out from Mr. South's collection, as we are about to do, the cases that most frequently occur, together with the treatment he recommends, so far from desiring to set up for a Goody Buchan on our own account, we design to call the attention of our readers to a useful and sensible book, which they will do well to make acquaintance with.

Let us first look into the home-doctor's shop. Poultices were treated as matters of consequence by Abernethy, who described them as of two kinds—the evaporating or local tepid bath, and the greasy. Tepid bathing, by means of a poultice, he held to be the most soothing of all local applications, but effective only when the patient is kept in bed. To make it—"Scald out a basin, for you can never make a good poultice unless you have perfectly boiling water; then having put in some hot water, throw in coarsely-crumbled bread, and cover it with a plate. When the bread has soaked up as much water as it will imbibe, drain off the remaining water, and there will be left a tight pulp. Spread it, a third of an inch thick, on folded linen, and apply it when of the temperature of a warm bath." The drying of this poultice is not a defect, as our worthy grandmother supposes, but the very thing that is wanted—the proof of evaporation; and as this goes on, warm water must be dropped upon it, to keep up the action. Poppy, carrot, and horse-radish poultices are all bad; the juice only of these substances should be mixed when wanted, with the bread poultice. "The linseed-meal or greasy poultice is, on the same authority, to be made in the following manner:—Get some linseed powder, not the common stuff, full of grit and sand. Scald out a basin; pour in some perfectly boiling water; throw in the powder, stir it round with a stick, till well incorporated; add a little more water, and a little more meal; stir again, and when it is about two-thirds of the

consistence you wish it to be, beat it up with the blade of a knife till all the lumps are removed. If properly made; it is so well worked together, that you might throw it up to the ceiling and it would come down again without falling to pieces; it is, in fact, like a pancake. Then take it out, lay it on a piece of soft linen, spread it the fourth of an inch thick, and as wide as will cover the whole inflamed part; put a bit of hog's-lard in the centre of it, and when it begins to melt, draw the edge of the knife lightly over, and grease the surface of the poultice." The irritating poultice, to be used in cases where a blister is unnecessary or inconvenient, is made simply of mustard and water, mixed as if for the dinner-table, and put within the folds of a piece of fine muslin, so that only the waxy part, oozing through, touches the skin. When this poultice is removed, the part should be sponged with warm water, and then gently dried with a soft kerchief. In the case of a child, it should be taken off in two or three minutes after the skin reddens. Cold poultices are disapproved.

"Fomentations are warm fluids, applied for the purpose of encouraging perspiration on the skin, and thereby to diminish inflammation, and to render the skin yielding, so that the swelling which accompanies inflammation may be less painful, by the greater readiness with which the skin yields than when it is harsh and dry." The usual practice, therefore, of rubbing, dabbing, or pressing, is improper. The patient must be as well defended as possible from exposure to wet, by having something placed under him; and then a piece of thick flannel, or blanket, after being saturated in the warm fomentation, is to be instantly wrung, and laid liberally on the part of the body affected, and covered with oiled silk or a jack-towel, to keep in the warmth. This process is to be repeated every ten minutes or so, for hours if necessary. The foot or hand may be fomented by mere immersion, the heat of the fluid to be kept up by the addition, from time to time, of more which is hot. Warm water makes, of course, the readiest fomentation, and is generally the best.

The object of lotions (or washes) "is to lessen the inflammatory condition of a part by diminishing its increased heat, which is one of the signs of inflammation;" and they are of two kinds—cooling, and stimulating. The cooling lotion acts by means of evaporation, and should be applied by dipping a single piece of linen in the wash, and laying it upon the part, which, of course, is to be kept uncovered. As the evaporation goes on, the linen is to be kept moist with the lotion by means of a sponge. A spirit wash is made of half a gill of spirits of wine, or a whole gill of ardent spirits, to a pint of water; and a vinegar wash, by mixing one-fourth of vinegar with three-fourths of water. In case of severe pain, a tablespoonful of laudanum may be added to a pint of lotion. "Stimulating washes are employed for encouraging sluggish sores to heal. They are usually applied by dipping lint in them, which, being then put on the sore, is confined with a roller." The black wash is the most valuable of this kind, and is composed of a drachm of calomel in half a pint of lime-water.

Liniments are chiefly used to remove swellings, and are applied by rubbing gently with the flat of the hand for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour at a time. In the case of a large joint requiring the operation, the two

hands are to be used, one at each side, and moved alternately up and down at the same time, making each hand travel half round the joint. One-third of hartshorn to two-thirds of oil make a good liniment for stiff neck and lumbago; another is an ounce of camphor rubbed down in four ounces of olive oil; and a third, called opodeldoc, is composed of three ounces of hard white soap and an ounce of camphor, put into a bottle with half a pint of spirits of wine, or other strong spirit, and as much water, and shaken from day to day till dissolved. But the best is the mustard liniment, made of "an ounce of fresh flour of mustard put into a bottle with a pint of spirits of turpentine, and shaken daily for two or three days." After this, the liquid is fit to be decanted for use; and its advantage is, that it may be made to act slightly or severely, according to the length of time it is rubbed; to tickle, prickle, or smart the patient, or take off his skin, whichever he likes.

Ointments are of use merely to protect wounds from their coverings, from the air, and from filth, and the simpler they are the better. The common dressing for a blister "consists of a quarter of an ounce of white wax, three-quarters of an ounce of spermaceti, and three ounces of olive oil, melted together." Elder-flower ointment, for anointing the face and neck when sunburnt, "is made of fresh elder-flowers stripped from the stalks, two pounds of which are simmered in an equal quantity of hog's-lard till they become crisp, after which the ointment, whilst fluid, is strained through a coarse sieve." Plasters may be bought in the roll, and spread at home with a hot knife, when the parties are far from the druggist's shop.

We now come to the operations of household surgery, beginning with bleeding and blistering. The best mode of bleeding to be adopted by an unprofessional person is by cupping, which is easily learned, although we have no room for the directions. In the absence of a proper instrument, a common cup, or a tumbler (if of a bellying shape, so much the better), may be turned down upon the part, after the air has been rarefied with lighted tow or paper. The skin rises into this, and is afterwards to be wounded with a lancet or sharp knife in half-a-dozen places. When leeches are inconveniently fastidious in their appetite, the skin may be scratched with a needle-point till the blood comes, which will generally be irresistible. A warm bread-and-water poultice, renewed every half hour, is better for encouraging the bleeding than sponging with warm water. Bleeding in the arm with a lancet is a delicate operation, owing to the neighbourhood of the great artery, and must be learned from a regular practitioner. It is, besides, in much less use than formerly after common accidents—such as a fall or a blow. The chief thing to be attended to in blistering is, that the plaster should never be suffered to remain on a child under ten years of age longer than till the skin has become well inflamed, which will be in three or four hours at most; and that if any of the disagreeable effects of blisters are feared, they may be easily avoided by covering the plaster before application with tissue paper.

The convulsion fits that so frequently carry off children are usually caused by the constitutional disturbance incidental to their cutting their teeth; and the "remedy, or rather the safeguard, against these frightful consequences

is trifling, safe, and almost certain, and consists merely in lancing the gum covering the tooth which is making its way through. Lancing the gum is very easily managed; and any intelligent person, after seeing it done once or twice, will do it very effectually. Cline taught a mother of a family to do this; and after lancing her children's gums she never lost another, at least from that cause; for, so soon as the teething symptoms appeared, she looked for the inflamed gum, lanced it, and they ceased. The operation is performed with a gum fleam, the edge of which must be placed vertically on the top of the inflamed gum, and moved along, pressing firmly at the same time till the edge of the fleam grate on the tooth, and the business is finished.

(To be Continued.)

## Agriculture.

### THE EDUCATION OF FARMERS.

(From the *Scientific and Practical Agriculturist*)

It has often been a matter of surprise that, in this age of improvement and progress, the education of our agricultural community should be so entirely neglected; the more so, when we consider how large and important a body our farmers constitute. For the professions, from twenty to twenty-four years of constant study from youth to manhood, are considered requisite to prepare a young man to enter even upon the threshold of either; and for the first trades, either mechanical or mercantile, the first fourteen years of his life are spent in an elementary education, while the subsequent seven are devoted to acquiring the rudiments of the pursuits selected. The farmer, on the contrary, conceives that, after his sons can hold a whip or pull a weed, one quarter of the year is quite sufficient to devote to the development of their minds, while the other three quarters are consumed in the most drudging minutiae of agriculture, and this at a period of life when impressions are most easily made; and when, if they imbibe any notions at all of the culture of the soil, it must be those of their fathers; and if these are tainted with ignorance or prejudice, the rising generation must be cursed with the same obstacles that were stumbling-blocks to the preceding.

We often hear it said, that practical experience will correct erroneous opinions formed in youth, and will supply the want of agricultural information which has not yet been acquired. And is this a fitting preparation of a young man for any pursuit, much more for one that requires the immediate and constant application of fixed and correct principles? Is it wise, is it just to the young farmer himself, first to expose him to the inculcation of the errors of an unimproved system of agriculture, and then throw him, with a half-formed mind, upon his own energies, to suffer the consequences of his mistakes, and correct them if he can? Do we find that this practical experience remedies the deficiencies of early education, and makes our farmers what they might and should be? Is not the adherence of our farming population (and we appeal to their sober judgment when we put the question) to old and erroneous practices in culture, almost proverbial? Judging from our own observation, limited to be sure as it has been, their love of the systems of

their fathers, right or wrong, has given birth to a prejudice against, and a hostility to the improvements of the day that many have no power to overcome. This is the constant cry of those engaged in the regeneration of our agriculture. They cannot persuade the farmer to adopt modes of culture that every principle of science and all experience warrant, because preceding generations have followed different ones.

The reason why our agriculture is so far in the rear of all other pursuits, seems to be of a twofold nature; first, because our farmers are but half educated when young; and, moreover, because they will not be induced by the ten thousand motives held out to them to eradicate mistaken opinions and prejudices engendered in youth, and which are at constant war with their best interests. They will not educate themselves. Scientific principles are ridiculed by them under the name of book farming, and the many substantial improvements and useful discoveries offered to them by the public-spirited, are sneered at by many as being theoretical and visionary. Generally speaking (we appeal to common observation for corroboration of the statement, which is made without the slightest disrespect to the farming interest) they will know but little of the fundamental principles that govern the culture of the soil, and their intelligence and skill are limited to the usual and more general operations of farming. And is this as it should be? Can the husbandman hope to reap the heaviest and most profitable crops while ignorant of vegetable physiology—the organization and habits of plants? Can he expect to obtain the most perfect animals, while he disregards the law of breeding, and the comparative value and properties of different races? He will be successful just in proportion as he renders science and discoveries, which are the result of skilful observation, subservient to his pursuits; for just in that proportion does he compel nature to aid and complete his operations.

There are few, if any, other pursuits, that open so wide a field for inquiry as agriculture. It is true, every boy of common capacity, who is brought up on a farm, becomes sufficiently familiar with the usual farming operations to pursue the business in a way that enables him to get a living. But in most instances his operations are carried on with but very little inquiry as to the most correct and best principles of husbandry. He goes on this year as he went on last year, and his father went for many years. Moving onward thus in his unvaried rounds from year to year, the industrious and prudent man may gain property and be a respected and useful citizen. But his pursuits would be more interesting, and he would become a more intelligent man, were he to observe more closely the immediate and lasting action of each kind of manure that he applies; were he to note the effect of each kind of manure upon each different crop that he cultivates; were he to calculate the cost of each crop that he raises; were he to determine, by careful observation, the soil best suited to each crop; were he to consider the best time and manner of applying manure to each; were he to study how to make as much manure as possible; were he to learn whence his plants derive their principal nourishment, and in what state they take it up; were he to satisfy himself as to the parts of the farm which are too acid or too cold to be

productive; were he to learn carefully what spots could be greatly improved by deep ploughing; were he to seek diligently to know what it would be best to do on each comparatively unproductive spot of the farm in order to make it fertile. Were he to be observing, studying, thinking, reasoning, and judging upon these matters, there can be no doubt, that without ever reading a line upon agriculture, or making experiment above what his usual routine affords, he would become a more intelligent and a more successful farmer.

(To be continued)

## News.

### CANADA.

The remainder of the allowances granted to the sufferers by the Quebec fire, are to be transmitted to them in debentures of £10.

Many bridges were carried away in the Eastern Townships by the breaking up of the ice.

Small pox is pretty prevalent amongst French Canadians in the vicinity of Sherbrooke.

The Hon. L. M. Viger has been returned for Terrebonne.

An abortive attempt was made, on the night of the 26th March, to rob the Commercial Bank Agency, St. Catharines.

Counterfeit English shillings are in circulation about London, C. W.

Very lately there was not a single criminal or vagrant under sentence in the city bridewell, Halifax.

A sealing expedition, giving employment to 103 vessel and 3341 men, has been sent from St. John's, Newfoundland, to the out ports.

Several omnibuses are shortly to commence running to and from various parts in the city of Montreal.

Col. Duchesnay, M.P. for Portneuf, has presented his £50 allowance to his constituents.

A public meeting was lately held in Quebec, which was numerously attended, for the purpose of passing resolutions in favour of repeal.

A row took place about ten days ago in Bytown in consequence of a mob attempting to rescue a person from the constables who went to arrest him. Three constables were wounded, but not dangerously.

Two men were found guilty, at Kingston assizes, of inducing soldiers to desert.

The population of Hamilton, C.W., is 9990; being an increase, in one year and nine months, of 2768.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

The cotton spinners of Lancashire, &c., by subscriptions of 2d a head, propose assisting the surplus hands to emigrate. In this way they expect to send off 329 workers yearly.

Sir R. Peel declares himself unwilling to continue to lead the Conservative party in the House of Commons, as in the event of a defeat of the Whigs he considers he would require to assume the responsibility of supplying their place for which he is not disposed.

The leaders of the young Ireland party have been arrested for sedition.

Emigration from Ireland has received a sudden check from the rise of freight, in consequence of the new Emigrant Acts.

Flour going from Canada through the United States, in bond, can only go into Britain as foreign produce.

The news by the *Acadia*, which left Liverpool on the 8th April, was received in Montreal on the evening of the 25th ult.

IRELAND.—Ireland is in a state of great excitement. The Students of Trinity College at Dublin had armed in defence



of the Government. The Repealers continued to... law. Dublin will soon be put under martial law, and... will be given up. Many presses and men were out of a republic.

ENGLAND.—The great Chartist meeting of the 10th, was forbidden by the Government. The Chartists were firmly determined to hold the meeting, and declared they would forfeit their lives, if necessary, in the attempt. Feargus O'Connor recommended all the Chartists to withdraw their money from the Savings' Banks, with a view to embarrass the action of the Government. The gross amount in the possession of these institutions is stated at £25,000,000.

Additional troops have been brought into London. Many of the Chartist papers protested against the actions of the Government.

FRANCE.—The Provisional Government have ordered the army to assemble on the eastern frontiers. The Irish address to the Provisional Government was presented on the 3d ult. Lamartine, in his reply, expressed great sympathy, but he declared his intention of preserving a spirit of neutrality, and condemning the interference of France in the affairs of Ireland in 1798. Abd-el-Kader had arrived in Paris. Proclamations had been issued exhorting quiet in France. Lamartine had discharged all Englishmen employed in French steamers. One thousand men have been sent to reinforce the army in Algiers.

Paris working men were crowding to the Hotel de Ville, with contributions in aid of Government. The Belgian, Prussian, and Austrian Ministers had complained of demonstrations permitted in Paris in favour of the liberties of their countrymen. Lamartine replied that he could not controul the opinion of any one. France would be neutral. He expressed a possibility of the interference of the Government in the settlement of the affairs of Poland. The Provisional Government had taken possession of the Railways. The Bank of France had been allowed further latitude in their time of discount.

The Banks of Lyons, Bordeaux, Nantes, and others had suspended specie payments. Relief banks had been established in all large towns.

The election list was to be closed on the 20th April. The National Guards were to elect their own officers. Grenadier and Voltigeur companies were to be suppressed. All foreigners of five years' actual residence are declared entitled to naturalization. Fifteen days' further delay permitted for the payments of bills of Exchange. Arago is Minister of War. Archille Fould, the great banker, succeeds Gardier Jayes as Minister of Finance.

SICILY.—A Parliament has been formed. Separation from Naples complete.

SWITZERLAND.—This country is maintaining a strict neutrality.

PRUSSIA.—Prussia was likely to quarrel with Denmark with respect to the Duchies of Holstein and Lombardy.

RUSSIA.—Russia is making vigorous preparations to retain Poland. Every man beyond the age of 18 and 25, was to be removed from Russian Poland to the interior of Russia. Government was concentrating large armies in Southern Russia.

BELGIUM.—All attempts at Revolution had failed.

ITALY.—The King of Sardinia, with 30,000 men, had made war on Austria by invading Lombardy.

SPAIN.—Violent disturbances at Madrid. On the 26th ult., the people and soldiers fought all night. Queen Christina, it is said, ran away, and the city was declared in a state of siege, since which all was tranquil.

PORTUGAL.—Was tranquil.

GREECE.—The Ministry have resigned.

The province of Posen is represented as in a state bordering on anarchy. The Polish population, who are in the majority, are in favour of a new Kingdom, (Poland), while the Germans wish to participate in the brilliant future which

they await Germany. There has been a serious riot in... 13 were killed, and 70 or 80

of the 27th ult., in the Patriot of Ferrara have been so panic-stricken by the insurrection, that they are hastening away... The arsenal at Venice contains 400,000 and 600,000 muskets, which, being now in the hands of the Republic, are distributed among the people. 6000 deserters from the Austrian army have been allowed within the country of Venice. The Patria states that the ex-Duke of Modena has retired to his estates in Austria.

UNITED STATES: It is proposed to authorize any one to hold real estate in the State of New York who can pay for it.

In 1802 Pittsburgh consisted of some half dozen log houses. It now has 100 churches; more than 100 ministers, and 100 lawyers.

Emigrants should be very careful from whom they purchase passage tickets, as many frauds were practised upon them last year by unprincipled persons selling tickets at enormous prices, and sometimes worthless.

**Monies Received on Account of**  
 Adm. Ac. Per R. D. Wade, Oakville, J. Cronkie, J. Arnold, 2s 6d each; P. J. Elliott, 2s 6d; Streetsville, J. L. T. Glendinning, 2s 6d each; Humber, J. Harrison, 2s 6d; K. Sandhill, T. Richardson, H. Sanders, J. Cortes, 2s 6d each; Toronto, P. Lawrence, T. Hellman, 2s 6d each; Port Hope, J. Quay, 2s 6d; Darlington, Mr. Martin, T. Green, 2s 6d; Cornwall, K. Craig, 2s 6d; Cobourg, W. Janson, J. Hutelins, C. Cameron, N. Brewen, 2s 6d each; Brighton, J. Paybee, 2s 6d; Belleville, W. Cannon, 2s 6d; Kingston, W. Coveleville, 2s 6d.

**Consignments.**—J. Sanderson, Streetsville, in full, £2 2s 6d; C. H. Peck, Prescott, 10s; ditto, by A. Williams, Bellamyville, 15s.

**Donations.**—Matilda, J. Brouse, 10s; Prescott, Mrs. Peck, 20s; Milford, W. Bentley, 2s 6d; Pickering, T. Wood, 2s 6d; ditto, G. White, 1s 3d; Thornhill, Mrs. Mortimer, 10s.

**Collections after meetings.**—Williamstown, 9s 10d; Cornwall, 2s 4d; Moulinette, 4s 2d; Dickinson's Landing, 1s 8d; Maratown, 4s 7d; Matilda, 2s 4d; Prescott, 30s 5d; Farmersville, 5s 6d; Brockville, 4s 1d; Alportown, 4s 3d; Gananoque, 9s 6d; Kingston, 18s 10d; Collins Bay, 6s 7d; Mill Creek, 4s 6d; Napance, 2s 6d; Picton, 11s 10d; ditto, 18s 6d; Bloomfield, 11s 10d; Milford, 5s 9d; Wellington, 13s 7d; Concession, 4s 4d; Carrying Place, 9s 7d; River Trent, 3s 7d; Belleville, 7s; Brighton, 7s 7d; Colborne, 5s; Haldmand, 4s 5d; Cobourg, 23s 5d; Port Hope, 10s 4d; ditto, 7s 2d; Newcastle, 5s; Newton, 3s 7d; Bowmanville, 6s 7d; Millville, 8s 10s; Oshawa, 5s 7d; Brooklyn, 6s; ditto, 4s 6d; Whitby, 10s; Pickering, 8s 2d; Markham, 3s 11d; Stouffville, 2s 3d; Yorkville, 4s 7d; Mimico, 5s 5d; Toronto, 39s; Cookville, 6s 4d; Palermo, 1s 0d; Oakville, 2s 6d; Streetsville, 2s; Clareville, 6s 10d; Berwick, 4s 1d; ditto, 5s 8d; Richmond Hill, 3s 4d; Yonge Street, 4s 1d; Bowmanville, 3s 8d; Cobourg, 17s 1d; Brighton, 5s 0d; Belleville, 11s 4d; Kingston, 6s 3d; Cornwall, 1s 10d.

**MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—APRIL 27.**

ASHES—Pots, 26s 9d a 27s 3d	BEEF, per 200 lbs.
Pearls, 31s 9d a 32s 3d	Prime Mess, 00s 0d a 40s 0d
FLOUR—	Prmc, . . . 00s 0d a 30s 0d
Canada Fine, per brl. 136	PORK, per 200 lbs.
lbs, . . . 25s 0d a 00s 0d	Mess, . . . 00s 0d a 85s 0d
WHEAT, U.C. best, per 60	Prime Mess, 00s 0d a 60s 0d
lbs, . . . 6s 0d a 0s 0d	Prime, . . . 00s 0d a 50s 0d
Do. middls. 5s 6d a 5s 6d	