

next man, and was cruelly repulsed. Seeing this, we determined to learn the boy's situation, and to aid him in some way. We took him along, and the following is the substance of his story:—"My papa is a good workman, but he gets drunk so often that his employer discharged him some time ago. He is drunk all the time, and beats mother every day. Sometimes we have nothing to eat all day, and often we go to bed crying because we are hungry. The last time I had anything to eat, was last night—a lady gave me a piece of bread; I divided it with my brothers and sisters. I have been begging all day, but cannot get anything." We took the boy home and gave him what we could spare, and, with tears streaming from his eyes, he went away. Comment is unnecessary.

ONE VIRTUE.

"Temperance, after all, is only one virtue," said a friend to us the other day. We admit this; but it seems to us that it is almost the key-stone of the arch. Though but one virtue, if it could universally prevail, it would save forty thousand people every year from entering the grave.

Like a quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon.

If it could universally prevail in the world, it would cause thousands of men to adore life, live honorably, and die respected. If this one virtue had been possessed by that father, his daughter would not be walking the streets, nor his son be in the State prison. His lack of one virtue caused his children to be reared in ignorance, and form vices. It is the want of this one virtue which turns a family reared in comfort upon the charity of a cold and unfeeling world. It is this which murders wives, beggars children, nourishes crime, and brings the largest accession to the gambling hall, the house of ill-fame, the prison, and the grave. Go, then, and seek everywhere to implant this 'one virtue' in men, and you will not have lived in vain."

CURIOUS FACT FOR MODERATE DRINKERS.

Some object that they drink a small portion of alcoholic drink, and therefore cannot be injured by it. This remark arises from ignorance. One drop of alcohol would fill a tube whose length and diameter are the eighth of an inch. If you decrease the diameter one-half, you must prolong the tube four times, if you wish it to contain the same quantity of liquid. This is a mathematical fact, and therefore no conjecture. Well, then, go on decreasing the diameter of the tube in question, and prolonging it until you get a capillary as small as the smallest blood vessel in the human body, the tube will be of an astonishing length, demonstrating that one single drop of alcohol, when passed into the minute vessels of the human frame, will be sufficient to cover nearly the whole surface of the body, and consequently, as an inflammatory poison, capable of deranging our health to a very great degree. What, then, must be the mischief effected by taking daily a wine-glass or more of this pernicious spirit? To talk of moderation in the use of alcohol is absurd; the only moderation is abstinence.

TEMPERANCE!!!

It is now fully arranged for Mr. J. B. Gough, the celebrated lecturer on Temperance, to visit Toronto in May. He is evidently one of nature's most eloquent children, and has a great advantage in speaking not as a professional advocate, or as a mere politician, but as a deeply experienced friend of a universal interest, namely, Temperance. We hope the Committee of the Society will provide for the influx of visitors from the country who are sure to come in to Mr. G.'s

lectures, and will give public notice of the time so soon as it shall be fixed.—*Communicated.*

The friends of Temperance in this City have long and nobly exerted themselves to suppress the traffic in ardent spirits, to save the sober and reclaim the inebriate, from the influence of intemperate habits. And viewing the coming of J. B. Gough as the opening of a new era in the Total abstinence cause in this City,—we congratulate the Committee on their success in securing his services. We have already had lectures, and lecturers of a high order, amongst us; but common consent, whatever Mr. Gough has been, declares that his lectures are destruction on the large scale, to the traffic in ardent spirits! In a recent trip to Buffalo we were astonished to find that in almost every little group, Gough and Gough's lectures were the great topics of Conversation. It appears his powerful eloquence nearly approaches the irresistible.—Surely a spot could not be found where eloquent appeals to a grog-selling, grog-drinking population are more needed than in Toronto. We hope the public will appreciate Mr. G.'s efforts.—*Toronto Watchman.*

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION, EXETER-HALL.

The Sixth Monthly Temperance Demonstration was held in Exeter-hall, on Monday evening last, the 4th inst. The attendance was, if possible, larger than on any previous occasion; and on the platform we observed, amongst other friends of the cause, D. D. Gounley, M. D.; Rev. Jabez Burns; W. Janson, Esq.; W. Oxley, M. D.; Rev. W. Morton; Rev. J. Dosey; Dr. P. Meching; G. Cruickshank, Esq.; Rev. Benjamin Parsons; Carl Olof Brink, LL. B., Secretary to the Royal Board of Prisons in Sweden; Messrs. J. P. Edwards, J. Taylor, jun., of Birmingham, J. W. Green, R. Warner, &c.

John Cassell, Esq., the Treasurer, was called to the chair. The proceedings commenced by the Secretary reading apologies for non attendance, accompanied by expressions of attachment to the great cause, from Dr. Marsh, of Leamington; and Messrs. Charles Gilpin, Joseph Brotherton, T. Beaumont, J. S. Buckingham, and Richard Cobden.

The Chairman then rose, and said they had now arrived at the close of the series of meetings which had been arranged; but, from the vast importance of the subject, and the intense interest which had been excited in its favor, he trusted that, if their lives were spared till next autumn, they would commence another equally vigorous campaign (cheers). They had every reason to be satisfied with the results of the past (hoar). The attention of thousands who had never before considered the question had been awakened to the great social interests involved in the success of their great movement; while their friends, in all parts of the kingdom had been stimulated by their example, and had arranged for similar demonstrations in their several localities. The subject proposed for discussion on the present occasion embraced the whole question for which, as the friends of temperance, they contended—namely, "that intoxicating liquors are not essential to health or comfort; and that their entire abandonment would be promotive of the physical, intellectual, social, and religious condition of the community" (cheers). To enunciate such a proposition as that would not, as formerly, incur for them the charge of fanaticism or of wild-dreaming enthusiasm, because it was beginning to be understood that not only ardent spirits, but even our national beverage, ale, was incapable of affording to the system that strength and stimulus they were once thought to possess (hear). The public, and especially the working classes, had once been deluded and cheated with the idea that they were physically benefited by the use of these drinks; whereas it was now proved that in every gallon of ale there were seven pints of water, eight ounces of spirit, and the very smallest portion of nutrient, and that of the coarsest and most indigestible kind (hear); while the use of it, instead of repairing the strength, tended to enervate the system, to debase the intellect, to brutalize the mind, to abridge the comfort of the laboring classes, and to draw upon them the appellation which had been frequently employed against them of "the awmish multitudes" (hear). Happily, however, for them, they had begun to open their eyes, and having discovered their error, many of them had come forward on that platform to declare,

consequence of a man named Charles Holden, a labourer, aged 40 years, having voluntarily surrendered himself up to the police and confessed that he murdered a young woman 20 years ago. Holden has stated most clearly and distinctly that about the time specified he used to keep company with a young woman, aged 18, named Jane Lewis; that one night in going across a field path with her, between Chertsey and Isidham, they had a quarrel, and he gave her a blow with his left hand under the ear, from the effects of which she instantly expired; that he then carried the body into a plantation near to the mansion house of the Earl of Lucan, where he buried her, having first made a hole two feet deep with a spade, which he got from the tool-house of Lord Lucan's gardener. He then stated the exact place where he had laid the body, and went with two policemen to point out the spot. It appears that in November last a skeleton was found in this very place, and a communication was made to Mr. Wakley upon the subject, but that gentleman, owing to some information received from a surgeon in the neighbourhood, declined to hold an inquest, and no further notice was taken of the skeleton. The statement made by the prisoner has been taken down in writing, and he has several times declared solemnly the truth of it, both before the policeman and Mr. Marriot, one of the county magistrates. He has been remanded to the next petty sessions.

THREE MEN KILLED BY STRONG DRINK.—Thomas Worsnop stated at a temperance meeting in Bradford, on the 21st of Jan last, that when a boy, he was in the habit of associating with three youths who had fallen victims to the drinking system. One of them died in a coalpit cabin in the neighbourhood, after having wandered about as a drunken vagabond. The second took it into his head, one night in a public-house, to compel a junior, who happened to be present, to measure him for his coffin. The junior, alas, had to be sent for next morning, to ascertain whether he had taken a correct measurement. The poor inebriate having been unexpectedly summoned before Him whom he was attempting to mock on the previous evening. The third died a drunkard in America. The fourth of the party, Thomas Worsnop, was arrested by the Bradford tectotals, upwards of thirteen years ago, and is now a most enthusiastic advocate of the abstinence cause.—*Scottish Temperance Review.*

IRELAND.—The *Limerick Chronicle* says that emigration from that section to the United States is amazingly on the increase; nine vessels were at the quays taking in passengers, and the banks were busy paying out money upon the orders sent by those in America to aid their friends to the land of promise. The extent of potato cultivation this year is wholly unprecedented. In the neighborhood of Cork, the whole country is turned into a potato field, grass-lands and parks and all, while wheat is almost wholly neglected. The *Sligo Journal* makes a statement showing the improvement which has taken place in the western counties.

UNITED STATES.

E. C. DELAVAN, Esq., of Albany, who has long been known in the Temperance cause, has, we learn, accepted the Presidency of the "Temperance Life Insurance Company." His wisdom in council and efficiency in action will give great character and success to the institution.

AN ANACONDA.—The *Panama Star* of March 2d relates the following:—Last week, several gentlemen in crossing the Isthmus, when about a mile this side of Gorgona, came in contact with a large anaconda, that lay basking in the sunshine near the road. The natives, when they saw the reptile, took to their heels and run, and could not be induced, under any circumstances, to return and attack it. The Americans, having nothing but a pocket pistol with them, felt a little skittish about undertaking the task of killing so huge a monster, so the "terrible visitor" was suffered to pursue his way unmolested. It was about eighteen feet long and twelve inches in diameter.

SARAH SARBS.—The Steamship *Sarah Sands*, formerly on the line between New York and Liverpool, and subsequently purchased for the California trade, has reached Panama on her voyage to San Francisco.

NORMAL SCHOOL IN ALBANY.—The annual report of the New York State Normal School, in operation at Albany, shows that 1,130 pupils have thus far enjoyed its advantages. The new building, which is just completed, cost 28,500 dollars. It contains seventeen large rooms, besides the dwelling of the principal. It is pronounced by the editor of the *Albany Journal* to be the most

spacious and best arranged establishment of the kind in the Union.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF ANOTHER FACTORY GIRL.—Some workmen who were lately employed in cleaning out a drain running from Storer street, in Saco Me., to a marsh, discovered the body of a girl from eighteen to twenty years of age, with a rope tied about her hands and about her neck. The body had apparently been there for some time, and was clothed in an under garment only. An examination of the body resulted in discovering that she probably died from an attempt at abortion. It is said that three factory girls are missing from the town. Since then, Dr. James B. Smith has been arrested, charged with being implicated in the tragedy. It was near his house the body was found, and the plank to which it was tied, fits exactly to a certain place in his barn. It is said that strange developments have been made by an Irish servant girl, who has resided in his house for some time.

BROKERS' CIRCULAR.

Montreal, 11th May, 1850.

FLOUR.—The Sales of the week do not exceed 7000 barrels—30 0 a 22s. 6d. and the remainder at 22s. 7 1/2. a 23s., the latter price being paid for superior lots of No. 1 Superfine, of quality equal to our "Extra Superfine" of last year.

WHEAT & GRAIN.—No U. C. in Market. For I. C. Red, of good sample, 4s. 7d. per minute is offered. A Sale of 10,000 bushels took place in the early part of the week at 4s. 6d. —*Barley.*—No Sales—price nominal. —*Peas.*—Are a good deal asked for, but there is too wide a margin between the views of buyers and sellers to admit of transactions. 2s. 7 1/2d. has been refused for a shipping parcel of good quality—*Oats.*—In fair demand, with Sales at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per minute.

PROVISIONS.—*Beef*—"Prime" and "Prime Mess," in barrels, is in moderate demand, the quantity in Market being trifling—*Pork.*—There have been Sales of American "Mess" to a small extent at 63s. 9d., and of Canada at 65s. "Prime" and "Prime Mess" has been readily saleable throughout the week at 45s. to 46s. 3d. for the former, and 51s. 3d. to 52s. 6d. for the latter—*Butter.*—The lower qualities are not much asked for, and there is no No. 1 in Market.

ASHES.—There has been an active demand for both kinds during the week—Sales amounting to about 1000 barrels Pearls chiefly at 26s. 6d., and 600 Pots at 27s. 3d. a 27s. 6d. Prices have been gradually rising for the last two days, and they may be, to day, quoted as saleable at 28s. for Pots and 27s. for Pearls, with an upward tendency.

FREIGHTS.—Shipments of Ashes have taken place to London, Liverpool, and the Clyde, but the rate of freight (which is not in any case to exceed 35s.) has not yet been settled. Grain has been taken for Liverpool, at 5s. per quarter. For Flour, no rate is yet fixed.

EXCHANGE.—Very dull at 11 per cent prem. for Bank 60 day drafts.

STOCKS.—*Montreal Bank.*—Sells readily at 3 premium. —*City Bank.*—No sellers at 28 discount. —*Bank British North America.*—None in Market. —*Banque du Peuple.*—Procurable at 30 1/2 discount. —*Commercial Bank.*—Not in demand—offered at 3 discount. —*Upper Canada Bank.*—Sellers ask 30 discount, buyers offering 32 discount. —*St Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company.*—Offering at 70 discount. —*Montreal Mining Consols.*—The amount in Market is trifling, but the demand is languid, and 20s. 6d. is, to day, the highest offer for them. —*Quebec Mining Company.*—No Sales.—In other Stocks, no transactions.

GROCERIES.

The following memorandum of the opening transactions and prospects of the Grocery Trade in this City is kindly furnished to the *Witness* by an authority on whose accuracy we can rely—

Our Wholesale Dealers are now well supplied with

their stocks from the places of import, and are offering them to the Trade at prices which seem to be extremely moderate. During the last week several Auction Sales took place, with fair attendance, and large quantities of the principal articles were disposed of.

Twankay Teas have a great range in quality, the lowest of which brought 1s to 1s 1d, and a superior kind 1s 5d to 1s 7d. Other teas brought all prices, the varieties of kind and quality being very great.

Muscovado Sugar, of fair quality, was sold at 36s 6d to 38s 6d per cwt. We may notice that some of our importers are desirous of introducing the standard of 100 lbs. in place of 112 lbs., as being much more convenient, and this change was acted upon at a large sale on Saturday: however, as some objection is raised to this innovation, it may not be generally adopted. White Bastards bring 6d to 6½d; Loaf Sugar, 7½d to 7½d.

Molasses are very low,—those offered at Auction going at 1s 4d to 1s 4½d, leaving a considerable loss to the owners. We quote Coffee, green, 7½d to 9d; roasted, 9d to 10d. Muscatel Raisins, 15s to 15s 3d. Linseed Oil, boiled, 4s to 4s 6d; raw, 3s 9d to 4s 3d. No other oils in market to quote. Salt, Liverpool, 9½d to 11d; sacks, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; fine stoved Salt, 5s 6d to 6s 3d; coarse packing, 1s 6d.

Produce.—Butter, ordinary to good quality, 6d to 6½d; of firsts there is very little in market, it would command 7d. Lard, 4½d to 5d, in kegs.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—26th ult, Mrs Henry G Thompson, of a son. 3d inst, Mrs A Leing, of a son.
Farnham West, CE—21st ult, the wife of the Rev W Jones, of a son.
Quebec—6th inst, the wife of Abraham Joseph, Esq, of a son.
Stratford—9th ult, the wife of the Rev Wm Dignam, of a daughter.
20th ult, the wife of Mr Wm Fraser, of a daughter.
Toronto—6th inst, the wife of the Rev T T Howard, of a son.
Waterloo, CW—3rd inst, Mrs Thos Morrison, of a son.
Whitby—23th ult, Mrs J H Gerrie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—6th inst, by the Rev John Jenkins, Mr Hugh Carson, of Whitehall, N. Y., to Miss Anne Miller.
Brookville—6th inst, by the Rev P M Donald, Mr Lewis M Baldwin, of New Haven County, Conn, to Miss Miriam Thorne.
Ost—6th inst, by the Rev Michael Boomer, William Smith, Esq, to Miss Mary Brown, both of Haysville.
London—27th ult, by the Rev Jas Skinner, Mr Dan Young Hoyt, to Miss Susan Hunt.
Ramsay—23rd ult, by the Rev Mr Nankeville, the Rev W Johnston, to Mrs Drynan.
Richmond Hill—2nd inst, by the Rev Mr Scott, Mr H M Lymburner, to Miss Harriet O Torrey.
Toronto—4th inst, by the Rev John Barclay, Mr Alex Leckie, to Jane, relict of the late James Bicket. 6th inst, by the Rev James Hughes, Mr Robt Mathews, of Walpole, to Miss Elizabeth Cashion, of Scarborough.
7th inst, by the Rev Mr Jennings, Mr W Sharpe, to Ann Maria, second daughter of Mr E Lloyd, Kingston.

DEATHS.

Montreal—6th inst, Alfred, youngest son of Wm H A Davies, aged ten months. 8th inst, Mr John Mounoy, Printer, aged 36 years. 9th inst, Mr John Hayden, Type-Founder, aged 36 years. Maria Lord, wife of Mr Andrew Palmer, aged 46 years. James Davidson, infant son of Jas Darling, Esq.
Bytown—26th ult, Mr John Strachan, aged 75 years.
Caledonia—6th inst, Georgiana, infant daughter of Alex Scott, Esq, aged eleven months.
Colborne—31st ult, Ann Schuyler, relict of the late Matthew Goslee, Esq, aged 88 years.
East Hawkesbury—23th ult, Anne Ovans, wife of Mr Thomas King, aged 36 years.
Elmbank, Etobicoke—4th inst, Sarah, relict of the late W Bennet, aged 35 years.
Esquimaux—27th ult, Anne Ross, of Ross-shire, Scotland, aged 75 years.
Grimaby—20th ult, Wm Nelles, Esq, aged 80 years.
Jeune Lorette—6th inst, aged 89 years, Michel Raphael Sioui, Grand Chief of the Council of Warriors of the Huron Nation of that village.
Kingston—4th inst, Mr William Lyall, carpenter. 7th inst, aged 37 years, Charles Stuart, Esq, Barrister at Law.
Nelson—4th inst, in the 75th year of his age, Jas Tassie, Esq.
Point Fortune—17th ult, John M'Donnell, Esq, aged 51 years.
Quebec—3rd inst, Catherine, aged 6 years and three months; and on the 6th, Robert, aged 3 years and seven months, children of Mr J Brown. 9th inst, Henry, infant son of A Joseph, Esq.
St Armand West, CE—3d inst, Jane Kraus, the wife of Mr O Adams, aged 23 years and nine months.
Toronto—29th ult, Charlotte, infant daughter of D Gould, aged one month and nine days. 9th inst, Frances, wife of C Beaty, aged 62 years.

J. C. BECKET, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, HAS REMOVED

To No. 22, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET,
Opposite the Wesleyan Church,

WHERE, from large additions made to his stock of Jobbing Letters, he is prepared to execute all Orders entrusted to him, in every style and color, in a superior manner and on reasonable terms.

Montreal, May, 1850.

TO FARMERS IN CANADA.

THE Subscriber calls the attention of the Agriculturists to the following list of FARMING IMPLEMENTS which he keeps constantly on hand, manufactured under his own inspection, and which are made of the best material:—

SCOTCH PLOUGHS
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IMPROVED SUBSOIL GRUBBERS
SCUFFLERS
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The above articles are warranted, and if they do not give satisfaction, may be returned.

April 8. ALEXANDER FLECK.

R. D. WADSWORTH, YORK-STREET, HAMILTON, C. W.;

IS Agent in Western Canada for the following Periodicals:

	S.	D.	
Montreal Witness,	Weekly,	10 0	Per Annum.
Christian Guardian,	do	12 6	do
The Watchman, (Toronto,)	do	10 0	do
Canada Christian Advocate,	do	7 6	do
Missionary & S. S. Record, Monthly,		1 0	do
Ecclesias. & Miss'y Record,	do	3 9	do
Sunday School Guardian,	do	2 6	do
Journal of Education,	do	5 0	do
Canadian Agriculturist,	do	5 0	do
Canada Temp. Advocate, Semi-Mo'ly		2 6	do

□ N. B.—Mr. W. will visit the Districts west of Youngs-Street, during the Summer and Autumn of 1850. May 8.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS.

THIS FAMILY NEWSPAPER is divided into the following Departments:—

1. A careful compilation of News, Canadian, British and European, American and Religious.
2. A selection of the most able and interesting articles that appear in the British and United States Journals, presenting a vivid picture of the great movements of the age.
3. Reviews of, and extracts from, new publications.
4. Editorial and other original articles.
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On the last Monday of the month a page of Missionary Intelligence is given instead of the Review page.

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JOHN DOUGALL.

shops; 144 drink shops; 7 pawn shops; 14 drug shops, 98 clubs held at public houses; 23 clubs not at public houses, poor's-rate, £6680 a year, or £128 weekly; sums spent weekly on drink, £1273; for religious purposes, £140; for secular instruction, £41 13s, for the temperance society, £1 10s; Adult Members of temperance society 830; Juvenile Members, 570, total numbers in the town, 1400; 7 pledged ministers; 180 pledged Sunday Teachers; 120 reformed members; 300 temperance tracts circulated monthly.—*Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bury Abstinence Society, Nov. 1849.*

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH—A congregational meeting took place on Monday evening the 28th January, in the United Presbyterian Church, Broughton Place, Edinburgh, according to announcement on Sabbath, "on business of importance to the best interests of the congregation." After some preliminary business had been disposed of, the chairman informed the meeting that the lease of the vaults below the church was expired, and asked whether they wished it to be renewed for the same purpose or not, when Mr Young, one of the elders, said, that although he was unconnected with teetotalism, and had his doubts whether it was right altogether to abstain from wine and other liquors, yet it was evident that the same drinks that are sold beneath this sacred place, filled our jails and poor-houses, and the land with crime and misery; and from repeated serious objections which had been made on the subject by several members of the congregation, and the taunts of their inconsistency as a christian people, made by those without the church, he considered it would have been well if the rooms below had never been let for such a purpose. He then proposed the following resolution, which was carried without a solitary dissentient, "That the managers endeavor to set apart the vaults for congregational purposes, but should that be found inexpedient, that they be let for any other purpose they may think best, but by no means as wine and spirit vaults."

DALKETH—The total abstinence movement has been making decided progress in this place for some time past. Last winter the committee instituted a course of monthly lectures by ministers of various denominations, but though all possible publicity was given to the meetings by handbills, and intimation from the pulpits of the various churches, the attendance was so limited, that this season it was found necessary to adopt something different. About the beginning of Dec., it was resolved to try the effect of a regular weekly meeting, and with this view a central and most commodious and comfortable public hall was engaged, where a meeting has been held every Friday evening. An address is given by a member of the society, and remarks made by as many as time will admit of. Schedules of admission are issued, and new members pledged and addressed by the chairman. At first the attendance was very small, but it has continued to increase, and for some nights the hall has been completely filled. Accessions to the roll of membership continue to be received—the average having been at the rate of one new member for every day since the commencement of the year.

BROXBURN—The total abstinence society held their annual soiree on the evening of Thursday, 17th Jan, in the Free Church, which was crowded to excess by a respectable audience. The chair was occupied by Rev. Alex. Lowrie, Eastcaldor, who, after having addressed the meeting in a most appropriate manner, introduced the Rev. Mr. Duncan, from Midcaldor—after which Messrs Easton and Palmer, from Edinburgh, addressed the meeting. The whole of the addresses were of the most convicting nature. Mr Palmer, during the evening, sang several of his temperance melodies. At the conclusion, 23 came forward and were enrolled as members.

KIRKALDY—On Sabbath evening, 10th Feb., an excellent and impressive temperance sermon was preached in Union Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson of Dunfermline. Long before the hour of meeting the house was crowded, and hundreds had to go away who could not obtain admission.

The annual report, which had been drawn up by Mr. Gibson, stated that the past year had been the most successful of any the society had since its formation. That no fewer than 621 members had joined the society during the year. That 76 public meetings (at which 137 addresses had been delivered) had been held, besides 58 committee meetings, 2 sermons, and 5 soirees, and that the cause in Kirkaldy was in a most flourishing and

hopeful condition. The practice of holding weekly meetings is still continued most successfully; and monthly soirees are now commenced, which are expected to prove very favourable for the onward progress of the temperance reformation. Altogether, the cause is progressing most satisfactorily, as it will do in any place where a little care and attention is bestowed upon it by an intelligent and energetic committee.

LEVEN—The Leven Total Abstinence Society held their annual soiree in the Free Church school, on the evening of Tuesday, 15th Jan. The chair was ably filled by the president, the Rev. J. Hamilton; and the occupants of the platform were Messrs Hamilton, Easton, and Barclay from Edinburgh. A vocal band sang a number of sacred pieces, and at the close of the meeting a number came forward and joined the society.

DUNDEE—The following statement of progress in the enrolment of members is encouraging:—

During 1848 the total number enrolled was	-	-	-	210
During 1849, there have been enrolled at central meetings,				
Lamb's Hall,	-	-	-	770
Weston,	-	-	-	25
St Margaret's Close,	-	-	-	30
Hilltown,	-	-	-	126
Total,	-	-	-	950

Thus, there appears in the enrolment of members for 1849, an excess of 740 over the enrolment of 1848, and whilst the membership of your society has been increased, other societies holding your principles as total abstiners, have, during the same time, been established and increased. Among these is the 'Castle Lane Temperance Society,' which was formed in February last, and has two meetings weekly on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, which have been successfully sustained. Eighty members have been enrolled in this.—*Twelfth Annual Report.*

AUCHTERARDER—The Rev. William Pringle has for a number of years given an annual temperance sermon, on the evening of the Sabbath previous to Handseel Monday. This year he preached from Habakkuk ii. 15, 'Wo unto him that giveth his neighbour drink;' showing in the clearest light that the giving as well as the receiving of drink was equally sinful in the sight of God. The church was crowded, and the strong but calm reasoning of the rev. gentleman was listened to with strict attention. What effect this sermon had upon the proceedings of the day following it is impossible to say, but it was remarked by many that, except among a very few characters of whom nothing else was expected, there were very few cases of intoxication.

DALRY—At a meeting of the Dalry Total Abstinence Society, held on 6th Feb., a petition was adopted to the Justices of the Peace, praying for a diminution in the number of public-houses, of which there are forty-six in the parish.

AIRDRIE—The yearly meeting of the Airdrie Total Abstinence Society, was held in Graham-street chapel, on the evening of Thursday, 31st January, for the purpose of hearing a report of the proceedings of 1849, and to elect a committee and officers for 1850. Mr. Jack, the president of the society, occupied the chair. Mr. Hutchison, preacher of the gospel, delivered a lecture on the occasion. His statements appeared to have a good effect upon the audience, as 17 became members of the society at the close of the meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Newcastle, April 13, 1850.

The Oshawa Division of the Sons of Temperance was organized on the 6th of November, 1849, and during the first three months of its existence 74 members were initiated. During the quarter ending on the 31st March, 59 were initiated, making the whole number at the end of a little less than five months, 110.

The numerical increase of this Division, is not its only interesting peculiarity. Probably they are not outdone in their consistency, in the harmony and good will which characterizes their proceedings, in their conformity to the rules of the Order, and in the proportion of members who are

in that department he had taken, and hoped he had also afforded, delight; but he had also endeavored to show occasionally that he could be serious. He could assure them that he was serious at the present time, and having been a teetotaler for three years and a half, he thought he might add that he was perfectly sober (laughter). He had often been asked to give some account of the origin of his sketches of "the bottle" (hear, and cheers). The fact was, that although he had never entertained the idea of becoming a teetotaler, he had been very early impressed with the weightful extent and consequences of drunkenness, and endeavored, some years ago, to check it. He referred to his "Gin Juggerman," in which he endeavored to draw a comparison between the Hindoo deity, before whose wheels so many devotees prostrated themselves and were crushed, and the English god, at whose shrine so many voluntarily became victims (hear). It was frightful to think that in a Christian country such a thing should exist, and that the idol of India should cause the sacrifice of so many less than the idol of Britain. Many of the scenes which he had depicted in his work of "The Bottle" were witnessed by him in early life (hear). After alluding to the passages of the Scripture which were supposed to sanction the use of strong drinks, he observed, the object of that meeting was to effect a great moral change in the condition of humanity. He rejoiced that it was gaining ground every day, and he held that it was every man's duty to the utmost of his power to help forward so desirable a consummation (cheers).

After some remarks from the chair,

Mr. J. W. Green then read the following address:—

"The first series of Monthly Meetings in Exeter-Hall for the advocacy of Temperance, having been brought to a termination, the committee appointed to conduct them take this opportunity for presenting a brief statement of the origin and results of the movement.

"In the course of conversations which took place in the autumn of last year, as to the state of the Temperance Movement in the country, and more especially in the Metropolis, it was suggested by Mr. John Cassell, whose long connexion with that movement qualified him to give sound advice, that a series of public meetings on a large scale, in which addresses on specific topics should be delivered by intelligent advocates, and the circulation of the reports of such meetings through the medium of the public press, would be at once the most efficient and the most economical mode of advancing the Temperance Reformation. A committee of twelve gentlemen was formed, when it was proposed to hold six such meetings in Exeter-Hall, one on the first Monday evening in six successive months. To encourage the committee, Mr. Cassell generously proposed to assist this movement by a donation of £25, and also to employ his personal influence with others friendly to the Temperance cause, to induce them to subscribe towards the required fund.

"A circular, detailing the plan, and appealing for funds, was addressed to friends in various parts of the kingdom. To this prompt and generous replies were received. Exeter-Hall was then engaged, and, on the first Monday evening in October, the first meeting was held, and the committee were cheered by witnessing a crowded hall. Other five meetings have regularly followed. The subjects successively brought before the audience have been—

"I.—The Temperance Reformation, in its bearing upon the moral, political, and social elevation of the working classes. The speakers were, the chairman, Mr. J. Cassell; the Rev. Benjamin Parsons, Thomas Beggs, Esq., Mr. Robert Lowery, and Mr. T. A. Smith.

"II.—The influence of the Temperance Reformation on the extension of religion at home and abroad, and the moral obligation of professing Christians to promote it. Speakers: the chairman, the Rev. W. Morton; Mr. D. G. Paine, the Rev. S. Dunn, and the Rev. J. Kirk, of Edinburgh.

"III.—The claims of the Temperance Movement upon the teachers and friends of Sabbath schools. Speakers: the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Burns, the Rev. James Sherran, Mr. T. B. Smith, who had collected for the occasion a large number of authentic returns from prisons and penitentiaries, for the purpose of showing that a considerable majority of the inmates of those places had received instruction in Sunday-schools. Statistics equal in importance to these have rarely been laid before the public. That meeting was addressed also by the Rev. Asa Mahan, President of Oberlin College, in the United States of America, in a speech which will not soon be forgotten.

"IV.—Intoxicating liquors not necessary for working men, either to assist them in their occupation, however laborious, or to promote their health and happiness. Speakers: Joseph Sturge, Esq., of Birmingham, in the chair, and Messrs. Parker, M'Curmack, West, M'Lachlan, Phipps, M'Currie, Stearne, Wood, Robinson, Mann, Reynolds, and Grove; also William Janson, Esq., and Mr. John Cassell.

"V.—Juvenile Depravity: its cause, consequences, and appropriate remedies. Speakers: Benjamin Kotch, Esq., chairman, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, who brought with him four other magistrates: Mr. Jackson, Thomas Beggs, Esq., the Rev. Thomas Spencer, A. M., the Rev. Benjamin Parsons, and Mr. Woodward, one of the county magistrates.

"VI.—Intoxicating liquors not essential to health or comfort, and their entire abandonment promotive of the physical, intellectual, social, and religious welfare of the community."

Progress of the Cause.

ENGLAND.

LONDON.—The fifth of the series of monthly temperance meetings was held at Exeter Hall, on Monday evening, 4th February—the subject for consideration, being, 'Juvenile Depravity, its Causes, Consequences, and appropriate Remedies.' The attendance was very numerous. Benjamin Kotch, Esq., B. C. L., was called to the chair, and, in course of his introductory address, said:—There were at that moment no less than 15,000 children in the prisons of this country—15,000 learning to be thieves, to break their country's laws; whose whole art, and skill, and talents, which in many cases were very great indeed, all being prostituted to the sad purpose of learning to be abandoned men; for that was all that prisons did for juvenile offenders. From his own experience, he could testify that one great cause of juvenile depravity—nay, he might almost say the greatest—was the neglect of children by drunken and dissipated parents. Very recently, in the Coldbath-fields prison, there were two boys confined, the one nine and the other eleven years of age. They were the sons of a man who was employed on the government works, and earned as much as two guineas and a-half a-week. His wife was dead, and he himself was an inveterate drunkard. At six o'clock in the morning, when he went out to work, these children were turned into the streets, and when at night he returned home drunk, if they happened to be on the steps they were let in, otherwise they were allowed to spend their nights in the same way. As a natural consequence they fell into vice, and became the inmates of a prison, and the associates of the worst of characters.

SCARBOROUGH.—Six consecutive meetings of the Scarborough Temperance Society, were held during the third week in January, which, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, were crowded to excess, and on one or two of the evenings, many could not obtain admission. Each meeting was of two and a half hours' continuance. The zealous and indefatigable advocate, Mr. James Teare, of Preston, had been engaged for the occasion, and fully and satisfactorily proved the immorality of the traffic, and the evils of moderate drinking, calling especially upon ministers and professors of religion to adopt the principles of total abstinence. Mr. Teare's addresses were listened to with intense interest, and as a convincing proof of their power and efficiency, above 100 signatures were taken. On the last evening, a vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Teare, which was carried by acclamation, the whole assembly standing.

LEEDS.—The annual Christmas festival of the Leeds Temperance Society, was held on Christmas-day in the music hall. About 600 persons partook of tea, and the public were afterwards admitted at a small charge. After the tables had been cleared, the attendance was at least doubled, and Lawrence Heyworth, M. P., was called to the chair. The chairman delivered a powerful opening address, and was followed by Mr. S. Clayton, Rev. Alex. Wallace, Mr. William Logan, B. Mirfield, Esq., and the Rev. C. G. Finney, of America, author of 'Revivals of Religion,' etc., etc. At the close of the meeting, a number signed the pledge; and on the following Thursday evening another meeting was held in the Music Hall, addressed by twelve reformed characters.

BURY.—In Bury there is a population of 25,000; 16 places of worship; 22 Sunday schools; 9 booksellers; 123 provision

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, MAY 15, 1850.

WARNING TO MINISTERS.

We believe that many of those ministers who "take a little drop in moderation," are not aware of the lamentable consequences which they are not unfrequently instrumental in producing. The following fact, for the truth of which we can vouch, furnishes an example in point:

There was a respectable young man, a mechanic, who was falling into the habit of getting on the spree, rather too frequently. He was not, however, regarded by his fellow-workmen as a confirmed drunkard. He had been religiously educated, and was even a member of a church; yet, every month or six weeks, he would get upon the ramble, and continue drinking for a day or two at a time. At last, his companions got him persuaded to sign the pledge; he kept it faithfully for several months, and began to exhibit the usual happy effects of true temperance, both in purse and person. About that time, however, he purchased a farm in the country, and consequently found it necessary to remove, to settle upon it. But before doing so, he called upon his minister, to bid him "good bye," and to get a certificate of his connexion with the church. This was on a Friday forenoon.—His minister received him with great kindness, gave him his certificate, and, after some general conversation, asked him whether he would have a glass of wine or brandy before parting? The young man thanked him for his courtesy, but stated that he had joined the Temperance Society and therefore took neither wine nor brandy. "Nonsense!" said the minister, "have these Temperance folks turned your head too? Sir, if you cannot take a glass of wine with your minister, before parting with him, I shall have a very poor opinion of you." What could the young man do in such a case but yield; he took the glass of wine, which as usual contained a large proportion of brandy; made his bow, and retired. The drink, however, began to work, as he passed down the street. It awakened in him the "old appetite" to such a degree that, on passing a tavern he could resist no longer. "My pledge," said he, "is already broken; if my minister can drink, why should not I?" He rushed into the tavern, and drank himself drunk before he left it!

His original intention was to leave the city in the afternoon of that day, (Friday,) by a steamboat, which would enable him to reach his farm the same evening. Drunk as he was, he managed to get on board the boat; but as he kept on drinking all the way, he did not get home till the next evening. He awakened out of his drunkenness on Sabbath morning, in a very uncomfortable state of mind. There was no one with him in the house. To relieve his mind, and thinking it only Saturday morning, according to his original calculation, he immediately resolved to set about some repairs which he saw his new abode required. He was a carpenter to trade, and wrought diligently all day, without stirring out of doors. He rose on Monday morning and dressed himself to go to church; but he had not gone far before he saw some people working in the fields, and was greatly shocked at the supposed profanation of the Lord's day. At last he came to a man breaking stones on the road, and in pious indignation asked him if he, and the people hereabouts, did not keep the Sabbath? Sabbath! said the man, do you not know the Sabbath was yesterday? Confounded at this reply, the truth now flashed on the young man's mind, that he had lost a day in the stupor of intoxi-

cation, and had unintentionally violated the rest of the Sabbath. He returned home, overwhelmed in shame and distress; but more concerned for having been guilty of working on the Lord's day, than breaking his pledge, and drunk to intoxication, which was the cause of it.

Every candid judge will admit, we think, that the minister was more to blame in all this than the young man himself. He persuaded, almost forced him to return to his former practice of drinking, and he was therefore morally responsible for the consequences to which that course might carry him. Yet he was actuated only by kindness to the young man, when he urged him to take a glass of wine, and would have been horror-struck if any one could have shown him the issue, as it actually fell out in the above case. And are not moderate drinking ministers constantly in danger of doing the same thing? There are some of them who would not hesitate to urge a member of the temperance society to break his pledge; but all of them do the same thing by the silent influence of their example; all of them contribute to bring about similar results, by preventing people from signing the pledge, as well as inducing them to break it afterwards. Are they sufficiently aware of the sin to which they are accessory, either directly or indirectly, by lending the whole weight of their influence to persuade the members of their churches to continue drinking? To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE LICENSE SYSTEM.

In 1848, there were 383 licensed Taverns and Groceries in the city of Montreal, which paid into the public treasury £1675 15s. This is the whole sum which the revenue derived from the traffic.

In the same year, the expense of the Police department in the city amounted to £2,307; two-thirds of which, according to universal admission, are to be ascribed to intemperance—£1538 0s.

When these criminals are sent from the Police office to the Jail, two-thirds of the expense incurred there must also be set down to their account. We have no means of ascertaining what this is; but may safely take it at double the expense of the police—£3076.

Two-thirds of the expense attending the administration of justice, or more correctly, of criminal law, in our criminal courts and in the Penitentiary, must also be added. We have no means of ascertaining what this amounts to; but we are far below the truth, by taking it at double the two former—£9303 10s.

This will show that this city incurs an expense of £13,917 10s. annually, for the sake of levying a tax of £1,675 15s. on the vendors of spirituous liquors! We may safely declare that a worse bargain is not made in the city, from the one end of the year to the other, even in a pecuniary point of view, and this is the lowest view that can be taken of it; for look at the fruits which these 383 licensed houses produce! The Coroners for the district declare that "in 530 inquests, 53 of the deaths, (one in every ten,) were traced directly and immediately to intemperance. Many more are believed to be ascribable to that cause, but jurors being reluctant to return verdicts of death by intemperance, the exact number cannot be accurately ascertained." The Police Report for the same year, shows that "upwards of five public offences were committed every day, directly or indirectly, through intemperance," as we proved in the Advocate, of Jan. 15, 1849. To say nothing of the wreck of property, which is every year caused by intemperance, nor of the widows, orphans, lunatics, and paupers, it appears that, for the sake of the above mentioned tax, our authorities maintain a system which leads to the perpetration of five offences every day, and

ready to make sacrifices in organizing and keeping up Divisions in other places, by any Division in the Province. Nevertheless, from what I saw of them during several visits in the spacious hall in which they held their weekly meetings, I am satisfied it would afford them great pleasure to hear that others were doing much better than themselves.

There are also several other prosperous Divisions in this part of the country, viz., two in the township of Clarke, two or three in Darlington, three in Whitby, one in Prince Albert, and others elsewhere,—Yours, &c.,

A. G. ALEXANDER.

St. Armand, Pigeon Hill, April 21, 1850.

The Sagersfield, St. Armand, Total Abstinence Association held its annual meeting on the evening of the 19th of March, in the Wesleyan Chapel, at Sagersfield. A Temperance glee from your excellent paper was sung by the choir. The annual report of the association was then read by the Secretary, being as follows:—In presenting the third annual report of the Sagersfield, St. Armand, Total Abstinence Association, the Committee, with some regret, would state that from removals, deaths, and various other causes, the Society's number is somewhat less than was reported last year, yet they would say, with thankfulness, that there are now 167 members reported in good standing, monthly meetings have been held during the past year, showing that the Society has not relaxed its exertion in this noble cause.—Your Committee, however, see much necessity for increasing exertions in a movement which has been so glorious in its results, and of such unlimited benefit to mankind, and feel encouraged that the cause is gaining ground throughout the country, as experience proves it to be the only way a drunkard can be reclaimed from his vile habits, and the temperate preserved in the paths of sobriety.

Judging as we may from the success that has attended the efforts made in favor of the Temperance Reformation, we are persuaded that the cause is of God; and we would therefore hope the time will speedily arrive when righteousness and Temperance shall every where prevail.

On motion of David Brimmer, jr., seconded by Wm. S. Holsopple, the report was adopted, and the following officers unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz., Joseph Richard, President; Peter Sager, Thomas R. Brill, Joseph C. Smith, Vice-Presidents; John Holsopple, jr., Rec. Sec.; George S. Littermore, Cor. Sec.; David Brimmer, jr., Treasurer, and a committee of eight, after which B. E. Perry, A. B., occupied about one hour in addressing the meeting, advocating the Total Abstinence cause, with such feeling for his fellow beings that stand aloof from the cause of Temperance, and the welfare of the human family, much to the gratification of his hearers, and encouraging the members of this flourishing Society to continue in the way of well-doing; knowing that the cause is of God, and demands the approval of every rational being; and yet we have men of talent and influence who still refuse to be coadjutors with us in the philanthropic movement, but will rather aid those who deal out poison for gain, careless about the consequences, as long as the Government will license them to do so, and the

poor inebriate has a farthing to spend. Notwithstanding these aggravating evils, your committee would desire to go on with, not only unabated, but increased zeal in the prosecution of a work so benevolent in its object, and which may be so glorious in its results.

G. S. LITTMORE, Cor. Sec.

Port Colborne, May 1, 1850.

I beg permission to lay before the readers of your invaluable *Advocate* a circumstance with which I am well acquainted, for the purpose of showing how successfully the growth of appetite conquers the determination to be only a moderate drinker.

About ten years ago a young man possessing every endowment that bids fair for future success in life, came into a neighboring township (where I am well acquainted) and married the daughter of a very respectable farmer. His greatest fault (though as yet very trifling) seemed to her to be that he would, now and then, take a "social glass with a friend," he being one of those self-possessed individuals who do not wish "to sign away their liberty to the temperance pledge." He went on, apparently with self-command, in "moderation," seemingly respected by his friends and neighbors. But, alas! that appetite which few can govern (after it becomes a second nature) carried him from one degree to another, in spite of all his boasted self-control, as it does every navigator of the sea of alcohol. We have now, in imagination, followed him to port Sociability, where he rested in apparent security from the increasing tempest of that ocean, on which he is as yet but a juvenile mariner.—But, as experience teaches us, there is no abiding port in this dangerous voyage to shield its unwary victim from the howling tempest and gathering storm without. He went on from this to port Appetite, and from that to port Brutality. But stop, let us pause a moment and view those with whom he was more tenderly connected in happier days. Often did he come home and abuse his family; often did his wife and friends remonstrate with him, but in vain, on this barbarous conduct; till at last, (to cut this painful story short), horrible to relate, he made an attempt to murder his wife! and would, in all probability, have done so, had not a passerby prevented him. Yes, attempt to murder the "friend of his youth;" her whom he had pledged himself, before God and man, to protect. She was taken home by her friends, and he carried on his mad and drunken career for several weeks, attempting several times to break into the house, till they were obliged to get up in the dead of night to secure the doors and windows in order to keep him from committing some unknown depredation. She was afterwards conveyed secretly to a secluded part of another neighborhood, where she now resides, in order to keep her from the ruthless hands of a drunkard! He is going on in that course which will ere long lay his cold limbs in the detested grave of a drunkard! Awful thought! Beware, O! ye young maidens, how you give your hand in marriage to a temperate drinker—for of temperate drinkers drunkards are made. Beware, O! parents, how you give your daughter to him who is fond of the "social glass," for this is the first lesson of drunkenness. That something may be done by the friends of temperance to prevent such occurrences as this, is the earnest prayer of,

G. W. COOK.

immediately sent for our medical man, who told me that he was fast approaching his end; and in about two hours after he died in a state of delirium. From the commencement to the end it was a scene past all description. I had ruined a kind husband. I made him drink the first glass, the first glass gave him a thirst for more; and I made him a drunkard."

She now broke out again into a flood of tears, and the emotion of my mind was so great that I shed tears with her. I consoled her as well as I could; and after a pause she proceeded:—"At my husband's death the business was sold to meet the demands of our creditors, which were so great that the furniture and every article of value in the house was sold before they were satisfied. This so much affected me that I made up my mind to beg my bread from door to door, in some strange place where I was unknown, for I could not think of living in the town where I had enacted this fearful tragedy: I thought that I was pointed at by all who knew the circumstances; and I accordingly left the town one fine summer morning, and I have wandered about ever since. I came to this town on Friday, and I and the children had been without food from Saturday morning till you saw and relieved us so kindly."

Reader, my tale of misery and woe is finished. I might enlarge and comment on it; but it needs no comment, the facts are sufficient to induce any reasonable person to become a total abstainer. You may think that you will never become a drunkard; but who on earth would have thought that the subject of this narrative would have found a drunkard's grave? Oh! take warning, ye females! Your influence is irresistible, either for good or for evil. Oh! let it be for good; shun all intoxicating drinks, and fail not to let your principle be known. If you would have sober and good husbands, set them an example worthy of imitation; and you who have unsteady husbands, reason with them and aim to wile them over to the cause of total abstinence. But bear in mind that before you can consistently persuade your husbands, you must sign the pledge yourselves.—*Teetotal Times.*

"GIVE ME BACK MY HUSBAND."

BY ELIHU BURRITT.

Not many years since, a young married couple, from the far, "fast-anchored isle," sought our shores with the most sanguine anticipations of prosperity and happiness. They had begun to realize more than they had seen in the visions of hope, when, in an evil hour, the husband was tempted "to look upon the wine when it was red," and to taste of it "when it gives its color in the cup." The charmer fastened around its victim all the serpent spells of its sorcery, and he fell; and at every step of his rapid degradation from the man to the brute, and downward, a heartstring broke in the bosom of his companion.

Finally, with the last spark of hope flickering on the altar of her heart, she threaded her way into one of those shambles where man is made such a thing as the beasts of the field would bellow at. She pressed her way through the Bacchanalian crowd who were reveling there in their own ruin. With her bosom full of "that perilous stuff that preys upon the heart," she stood before the plunderer of her husband's destiny, and exclaimed in tones of startling anguish, "Give me back my husband!"

"There's your husband," said the man, as he pointed towards the prostrate wretch. "That my husband! What have you done to him? That my husband! What have you done to that noble form that once like a giant oak, held its protecting shade over the fragile vine that clung to it for support and shelter? That my husband! With what torpedo chill have you touched the sinews of that manly arm? That my husband! What have you done to that once noble brow, which he wore high among his fellows, as if he bore the superscription of the Godhead? That my

husband! What have you done to that eye, with which he was wont to 'look erect on heaven,' and see in his mirror the image of his God? What Egyptian drug have you poured into his veins, and turned the ambling fountain of the heart into black and burning pitch? Give me back my husband! Undo your basilisk spells, and give me back the man that stood with me by the altar!"

The ears of the rum-seller, ever since the first demijohn of that burning liquid was opened upon the shores, have been saluted, at every stage of the traffic, with just such appeals as this. Such wives, such widows and mothers, such fatherless children, as never mourned in Israel at the massacre of Bethlehem, or at the burning of the Temple, have cried in his ears, morning, night, and evening, "Give me back my husband! Give me back my boy! Give me back my brother!"

But has the rum-seller been confounded or speechless at these appeals? No! not he. He could show his credentials at a moment's notice, with proud defiance. He always carried in his pocket a written absolution for all he had done, and could do in his work of destruction. *He had bought a letter of indulgence.* I mean a license! A precious instrument, signed and sealed by an authority stronger and more respectable than the Pope's. He confounded! Why, the whole artillery of civil power was ready to open in his defence and support. Thus shielded by the Ægis of the law, he had nothing to fear from the enemies of his traffic. He had the image and superscription of Cæsar on his credentials, and unto Cæsar he appealed, and unto Cæsar, too, his victims appealed, and appealed in vain.

THE DRUNKARD'S SON.

"Mother, this bread is very hard; why don't we have cake and nice things, as we used to when we lived in the great house? Oh, that was such a pretty house, mamma, and I did love to live there so. You made sweet music there, mamma, with your fingers, when pa would sing. Pa used to laugh then, and take me on his knee, and say I was his own dear boy. What makes pa sick, ma? I wish he was not sick, for it makes me afraid when he stamps on the floor, and says, so loud, 'George, go off to bed!' Say, when will he get well, and take me on his knee, and love me, as he used to? But, ma, there is a tear in your eye; let me wipe it. There another comes; oh—another! Did I make you cry these tears mamma?"

"Hush! little innocent; you cannot stop your mother's tears, for they are the overflowings of a fountain, filled with blighted hopes, anguish, and misery. She cannot tell you when your father will love you, for, alas! he is a drunkard!"

I heard a little boy, scarce four years old, lisping this to his mother; and I pitied him from my inmost soul. His name was George Elwyn. His father was once rich and happy, and nearly idolised his little son; but in an evil hour he began to sip the intoxicating cup; the habit had grown upon him until the peace of his family was destroyed, and he a tyrant. The beautiful house in which they had lived was now exchanged for a miserable cottage in the suburbs of the city, and little George doomed to be the companion of the idle and vicious.

EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.

"A few months ago, while walking along the wharves, we were accosted by a ragged little boy," says a gentleman, "apparently about 12 years of age. The little fellow seemed to be nearly starved. He no doubt was. 'Mister, please, sir, give me a penny; I am so hungry; I have not had anything to eat to-day.' Man's heart is sometimes proof against the piteous pleadings of a starving fellow. So did mine prove to be. We told the boy to go away. He ran to the

difficulty than the building of schools, as it is found easier to rouse men to make one great effort, than to induce them to pursue a steady and persevering interest in the work." But there was nothing to prevent government from assisting the people to educate themselves. In various parts of the country, there was an educational movement which the legislature should recognise; and there was a general impression, that secular education was necessary to give to religious education its full efficiency. There was another reason why the time had come for taking a further step in this matter, in the fact, that this nation was not supporting, in this respect, its high character in comparison with other nations; and he showed that, in England, the highest proportion of the population attending schools—including every kind of school—was only 1 in 8½, and the education was deficient, not only in extent, but in quality. From the statistics of crime he inferred, that education, as now administered, had had comparatively little effect in the abatement of criminality; the great increase in the relative proportions of criminals was in those who could read and write imperfectly. To prevent religious instruction being checked and restricted, it ought always to be accompanied with such instruction as would give it its full force on the mind, and elicit its best results upon the heart and the character. Out of 6,000 children who had been imprisoned, 3,000 had attended Sunday-schools, to say nothing of other schools. [Probably hundreds of these had been enrolled in one or more schools, without staying long enough to be classed, or to partake in the slightest degree of the ordinary good influences of such a connexion.—Ed. S. S. J.] Report after report might be quoted, all showing analogous results, and chaplains and governors of gaols, and inspectors of prisons, all appeared to have come to the same conclusion as to the need of secular instruction and intellectual training, in order to make religious instruction valuable. Mr. Fox then explained the provisions of the bill he desired to lay before the House, the main features of which were, that the deficiency of the means of education in parishes should be ascertained by government inspectors, and that the neighborhood should be invited to supply it by electing an Education Committee, to be empowered to rate the inhabitants for the improvements of the old, and the establishment of new and free schools, with a better system of education, or rather of instruction. As to religion he would reserve to the parents the inalienable right, at certain convenient times fixed, to have their children instructed where and by whom they pleased. He proposed that, on leaving the school, each child whose conduct had been satisfactory to the masters, should have a present of books, of which the Holy Scriptures should always form a portion, thus putting the child in possession of the sacred volume, at a time when he was most prepared to come under the influence of its moral precepts. If instances should occur, where a locality was so careless, or so neglectful of its duty as not to undertake the education of the district, he would call on the Committee of Council on Education to step in, and not allow that locality to become a sink of ignorance, prejudice, vice, a disgrace to itself, and a nuisance to all the surrounding districts. He would give to the masters salaries of which he would fix the *minimum* at such a rate as would insure a considerable degree of respectability in their social position. As of the poet, so it might be said of the schoolmaster, "*nascitur, non fit.*" There were tendencies in some minds that led them to sympathise with children, feel the difficulties of children, to conciliate their perverseness, and to train them up, for the lack of which no amount of learning could ever compensate. He would throw the competition for masters perfectly open, and would make their qualifications; and especially their aptitude for teaching the great test of each, and would reward them accordingly. Their functions were in reality such as might well be deemed sacred, and they deserved the honors the State could bestow

There was another class of persons whose co-operation was of the utmost importance in working out any system of education—he meant the working people whose children were to be instructed and trained. Amongst that class, whose intelligence was underrated by those who had not the advantage of personal communication with them, a sturdy intellect and moral sense prevailed which recoiled from charity; and whatever they might think of their feelings, rights, and privileges, he thought this sturdiness of intellect, which was invariably the result of self-cultivation, though it might not be accompanied by external culture, was entitled to respect. These people were indisposed to send their children to schools when they found them used for the purpose of proselytism, and thus a suspicion of their intentions was generated, which he regretted to say was not always unwarranted. Mr. Fox estimated the cost of the experiment, taking no credit for the diminution of the expenditure on account of crime, &c., at a very insignificant poundage; and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the House.

Mr. Slaney seconded the motion.

Lord John Russell supported it, giving no opinion on the measure itself.

Sir R. Inglis would not oppose its introduction, but hoped the ultimate assent of the House would not be given to a national system of education to terminate with this world, leaving it to the ignorant fathers and mothers of the pupils to enlighten them on the subject of their hopes hereafter.

Mr. Milnes deprecated further discussion.

Mr. Hume complained that Sir R. Inglis had misapprehended and mis-stated the objects of the member for Oldham; (Mr. Fox.)

Mr. Plumptre understood that in the proposed new schools, there was to be no religious instruction whatever. Against this principle he protested, and would never give his consent to it.

Mr. Osborne offered his tribute of gratitude to Mr. Fox for the enlarged and statesmanlike views with which he had addressed himself to this question.

Mr. Napier concurred in the encomiums passed upon Mr. Fox, and hoped that an opportunity would be afforded for discussing the subject of national education in the spirit he had displayed.

Mr. Cockburn protested against the view taken of the measure by Sir R. Inglis.

After a few observations from Mr. Miles, Mr. Law, and Mr. Newdegate,

Mr. Fox said, his position was this—that they could not give real religious instruction, unless they bestowed on the mind so much of other knowledge that religion could take deep root in the soil. He fully admitted the necessity and benefit of religious education; as, in his opinion, secular without religious education would be a teaching of words without principles. But he did not believe that the mountains and the stars taught infidelity, or the waves and the winds heresy. He should not press the second reading till after the Easter recess.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

In respect to the last observation of Mr. Fox, we beg leave to say, that "though the mountains and the stars do not teach infidelity, nor the waves and winds heresy," it is very clear, that the great mass of their pupils are heathens. They have had a school of eight or ten hundred millions, all the time, for many hundred centuries, and it is doubtful whether one in fifty of their scholars have ever learned the lesson in which their teachers were appointed to instruct them, *viz.* "the wisdom, power and goodness of the great Creator and Governor of all, and their duty to love, serve and obey Him."

Esqs—Richard Hatfield, Esq., one of her Majesty's recently-appointed Justices of the Peace for the County of Waterloo, was charged, on the information of James Hodgert, Esq., the County Revenue Inspector, with selling spirituous liquors in small quantities without license. Witnesses were in attendance to prove the fraud, which had for a considerable period been practised on the Revenue; but their evidence was not required—the accused admitting the charge, but pleading, in mitigation of punishment, that it was his first offence. The Inspector said that this was certainly the first time he had been enabled to obtain such evidence as clearly established the criminal act, and insured a conviction; but that he had previously received several informations that Hatfield had been for some time in the habit of defrauding the Revenue, and that he (the Inspector) had more than once warned him of the consequence. The delinquent was fined £5. We have been given to understand that had the Magistrates been aware of circumstances which afterwards transpired, the fine would have been considerably higher. Thereafter, one of the witnesses subpoenaed as evidence against the same party, desired the Magistrates present to take his information on oath against Hatfield for selling goods on the Lord's Day, which the witness averred he was in the habit of doing. The Magistrates recommended him to prefer his charge before the Town Reeve of the Township of Arthur, in which the parties are resident.

Drunkness is emphatically the vice of Canada—impoverishing, corrupting, and destroying her inhabitants by thousands, as the continuous tale of robberies, deaths from destitution, suicides, and murders, recorded in almost every journal in the Province, witnesseth. Nor is there a greater or more fruitful cause of these results, than the very large number of unlicensed groggeries and spirit-vending groceries, which, like so many maelstroms, overspread the Colony, drawing multitudes into their devouring vortices; and it will become those in authority to use their every influence, and put forth the power with which the law has armed them, to root out this unlawful and unblatant traffic, and to punish transgressors by infliction of the severest penalties. Magistrates guilty of such practices, or who may seek to extenuate or gloss them over, are alike unworthy the office they hold.

Who would suppose that our neighbor the *Advertiser* was perfectly cognoscent of the real facts of the above case, when he penned the annexed delicate little *morceau*, by way of shewing how far a man can go to screen a political partisan?

"In connection with this Township Election we heard of a circumstance the other day, which turned out rather more serious to the party concerned than was expected at the time. Returning from the poll on the second day, a number of voters called at the store of one of the elected and seemed to anticipate a treat, with which they were favored in the shape of sundry horns of whisky. A second party came up, and a second treat was the result, at the expense of another of the fortunate candidates. All passed pleasantly, the Councillors were fine fellows and the company happy ones; but the morrow came, and with it other ideas and feelings. A complaint was lodged against the store keeper, and a few weeks since the mitigated penalty of £5 was imposed on him for selling whisky in less quantities than three gallons, without a license. So much for the honor and profit of being a Councillor, and so much for the pleasure of TREATING a constituency."

The idea of a Bench of Magistrates convicting and fining a gentleman £5 for treating his friends to a horn of "hot stuff," or "raw without," as the case might be, is certainly exquisite. If courtesy—so called—be illegal, convictions may be had "as thick as blackberries," and some gentls we have in our eye may be shaking in their shoes; but if there be no law in the Statute Book against such a practice, the convicting magistrates have erred egregiously in imposing a penalty in the case cited, and the public will doubtless expect an explanation of the act. Seriously it is alike disgusting and preposterous to see a journal the one day lauding the efforts of Temperance Societies to suppress the spirit-drinking customs of society, and the next endeavouring to gloss over the malpractices of an illegal vender.

The Rev. J. Girdwood, lately pastor of the Baptist Church in this city, was a member of the Perseverance Tent of Rechabites. He has been called to a church in New Bedford, Conn., and his brethren presented the following address to him before his departure. We cordially unite with them in the regard which they

express for our esteemed "brother," and regret that the cause of Temperance in this city is to be deprived of so faithful and consistent an advocate. We wish him success in pleading the same cause, in his new sphere of labor.

RECHABITE HALL,
Montreal, April 30, 1850.

PERSEVERANCE TENT, NO. 107, I. O. R.

REVEREND SIR AND BROTHER,—We, the undersigned Officers, acting for ourselves, and on behalf of the Brethren of Perseverance Tent, would take this opportunity to express the regret we feel, that you are about to take your departure from amongst us. And we cannot permit you to leave us, without expressing the high sense of regard we entertain toward you, and our sincere thanks for the many favors you have conferred upon us—at our public meetings and social soirées—by your earnest and forcible appeals on behalf of the cause of Temperance, and the Order of Rechab, and more especially on behalf of the interest of Perseverance Tent.

That the richest blessings of the Most High may attend you in the field of your future labors: and that your efforts in the cause of Temperance, and in the great and glorious work of the Gospel, may be crowned with abundant success, is the sincere and earnest prayer of the Brethren of Perseverance Tent.

William R. Tabb,	W. B. Thompson,
George M'Cormack,	Robert Dean,
J. Joseph Curriegan,	Robert Irwin,
Robert Powney,	John Fletcher, D.C.R.
Samuel Wilson,	

To the Rev. Bro. J. Girdwood,
late Pastor of the Baptist Church,
St Helen-street, Montreal.

Mr. Girdwood returned his sincere thanks to the Brethren of his Tent for their kind and feeling address. He regretted that he had not been able to do more for the cause than he had done. He also hoped that they would still continue to persevere in, and keep up, that feeling of love and harmony which he had always seen amongst the Brethren of the Tent. He regretted his having to leave them, after so many happy meetings, and concluded by expressing his kindest wishes to the Brethren of the Tent, and his earnest solicitude for their future prosperity.

The Brethren then all joined together in singing a hymn, and prayer having been offered by Bro. Girdwood, he took his leave, in a manner which will not soon be forgotten by the Brethren of Perseverance Tent.

A SCENE IN DORCHESTER, C.W.

The other day a seller of alcohol received a good lesson, from a woman, Mrs. S. Her father, Mr. H., for years, could not see intoxicating drinks, without earnestly desiring to have them. He had spent his hard earnings, for years, in drink; and the wife had brought up her two daughters as well as she could, who, nevertheless, spent many of their juvenile hours in sorrow. The father and mother were visiting their daughter Mrs. S., for a few weeks; and during this time, the father would often go to a *drunkery* hard by, and drink to excess. One Sabbath evening he came from the groggery much intoxicated; the daughter's feelings were painfully alive to the unhappy condition of her father; for she was a teetotaler. She soon after went to the tavern, and begged of the landlord not to sell any more liquor to her unhappy father. Judge of her surprise, when the tavern-keeper boasted that "he would sell or give Mr. H. as much liquor as he pleased."

GO, GO, THOU THAT EN-SLAV'ST ME.

T.

 1. Go, go, thou that en-slav'st me, Now, now, thy power is o'er; Long, long,

Alto.

 2. Thou, thou, bringest me ev-er, Deep, deep, sorrow and pain; Then, then,

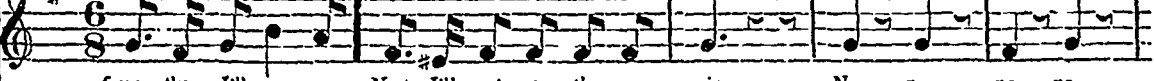
Alr.

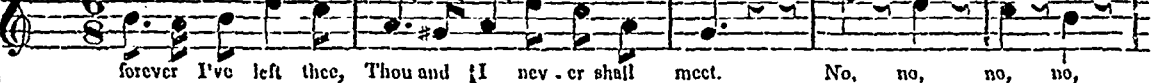
 3. Rum, rum, thou hast bo-rest me, Home, friends, pleasures so sweet, Now, 'r now,

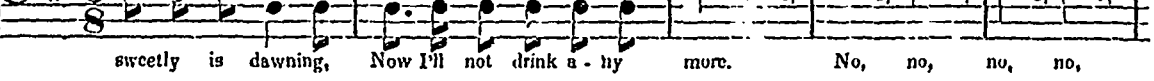
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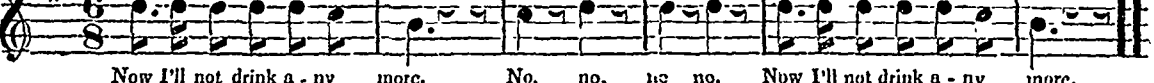
 4. Joys, joys, bright as the morning Now, now, on me will pour; Hope, hope,

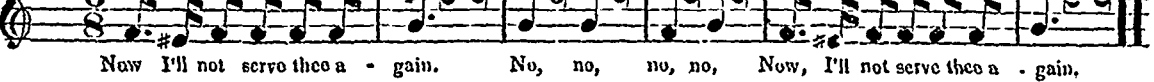

 have I o-beyed thee, Now I'll not drink a-ny more. No, no, no, no,

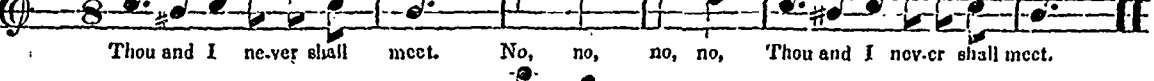

 from thee I'll sev-er Now I'll not serve thee a-gain, No, no, no, no,

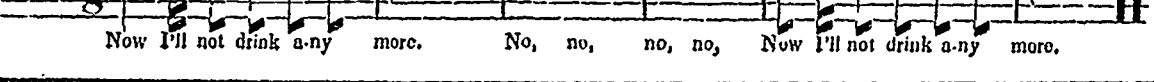

 forever I've left thee, Thou and I nev-er shall meet. No, no, no, no,


 sweetly is dawning, Now I'll not drink a-ny more. No, no, no, no,


 Now I'll not drink a-ny more. No, no, no, no, Now I'll not drink a-ny more.


 Now I'll not serve thee a-gain. No, no, no, no, Now, I'll not serve thee a-gain,


 Thou and I ne-ver shall meet. No, no, no, no, Thou and I nev-er shall meet.


 Now I'll not drink a-ny more. No, no, no, no, Now I'll not drink a-ny more.

News.

CANADA.

GREAT RAINS.—The *Montreal Courier* says,—the incessant rain which fell without intermission during the fifth, has inflicted serious loss upon many parts of the country—rivers have overflowed their banks throughout the district between the St. Lawrence and the Frontiers, carrying away bridges, mill-dams, mills, and farming stock. In some localities, such as St. Hyacinthe the cattle were saved by raising them from the barns to high grounds. On this Island, we are informed of an instance where five acres of spring-planted potatoes were swept clear off.

FAST SAILING.—On Wednesday morning the steamer *St. Lawrence*, built about a year ago at Chateauguay by Mr. Merritt, the builder of the *Alliance*, and owned by Mr. Parke of Montreal, arrived here, in 11 hours and 20 minutes from the port of Montreal.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

KINGSTON ASSIZES.—The Assizes commenced on Monday, Judge Draper presiding. There are 100 cases on the Docket. The Hon. Mr. Ross of Belleville conducted the Crown business. Yesterday the case of the widow Lane, vs the Ordnance Department, was tried. A verdict was obtained of £200, to be equally divided between the widow and her three children. This action arose out of the death of her husband, caused, it was alleged by the giving way of the rails of a bridge, against which he was shoved, and which it proved was in a very unsafe state. The bridge it seems is vested in the Board of Ordnance, hence this liability.—*Kingston Herald*.

SAD ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on the body of a boy named Thomas Jordan, aged 4 years, on Cleator's farm, near Brantford, on Thursday last, by Richard Catton, Esq., Coroner. The particulars of the melancholy occurrence are as follow:—The boy's brother was chopping wood, and the little fellow, who was picking up chips, unfortunately came too near, and although told by the brother two or three times to keep away, the axe glided, and struck him on the head, which instantly terminated his existence. The verdict was in accordance with the facts above stated.—*Brantford Courier*.

CANAL TOLLS.—We copy the *Official Gazette Extra*, a new tariff of Canal Tolls, for which this Province is doubtless indebted to the firm stand taken by the mercantile interests against the tariff of March last. We are glad that Mr. Merritt has exercised his influence in the Cabinet so beneficially. The reduction ranges from 20 to nearly 50 per cent., a very material alteration. We perceive that vessels will pay but one rate whether they take the river or the canal.—*Toronto Patriot*.

STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENTS.—Arrangements have been made by the Steamboat proprietors on our lake and rivers for the season. The mail line will run daily from Toronto to Kingston, and consist of the *Magnet*, *City of Toronto*, and *Princess Royal*. These steamers will run in connection with the *Ottawa, Canada* and *Lord Elgin*, which will ply between Kingston and Montreal. There will be an additional "Through line," direct from Montreal to Hamilton, consisting of the *New Era*, *Passport* and *Comet*, touching only at Toronto in the route. The *Era* will be under her former popular Commander, Capt. Maxwell. We regret to learn that one of these vessels will run upon the Lord's Day. Public sentiment ought to frown such an arrangement down.—*Christian Guardian*.

DISASTROUS STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT ON LAKE ERIE.—We were informed by telegraph, on Tuesday evening, of the loss of the steamboat, *Commerce*, owned by McPherson, Crane, & Co., on her voyage, with troops, from Montreal to Port Stanley. She came into collision, near Fort Matilda, with the steamer *Despatch*, shortly after twelve o'clock on Monday night and sank in eight fathoms water. She had on board 150 men of the 23rd Regiment and we deeply grieve to say that thirty-eight persons met a watery grave. Of these, one was an officer, 22 privates, and 13 women and children connected with the Regiment; of the remaining two, one belonged to the steamer, and the other was a lad of 14 years of age, the son of a gentleman residing in Montreal.—*Globe*.

THE FLOUNDERING MATCH.—This long expected event came off yesterday, in the field lately belonging to Col. Thorne, near Brantford's Mills, Markham. His Excellency the Governor General and Col. Bruce were present, with quite a concourse of cur-

gentry and citizens. The judges awarded the prize to Scarborough, which has thus well sustained its established reputation.—*Toronto Patriot*.

EARLY TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN MAINE.—The *Portland Advertiser* quotes, as an illustration of an "early temperance movement in Maine," a law passed in 1690 requiring that rum, strong liquors and flip should not be sold to the inhabitants, except in case of great necessity or sickness; or to a stranger in greater quantity than a gill at one time; and that suspicious houses should be searched. We presume that allowing a stranger a gill of rum for one drink would scarcely be called a temperance movement in the present day. The *Advertiser* refers to the law as a precedent for giving the police the right to search every house on suspicion, without warrant. We do not believe that, even for a good cause, such tyrannical enactments are justifiable.—*St. Catharines Journal*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Thomas O'Rourke, a native of Ireland, who came to Glenagarry some months ago, from St. Johns, New Brunswick, was on Thursday last, 18th inst., so severely injured by the fall of a tree, whilst chopping (with his master, Mr. Malcolm Dingwall, front of Charlottenburgh), that he died within an hour after. An inquest was held on the body, before Dr. McIntyre and a respectable jury, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the above facts. It would appear the unfortunate young man had no relations in Canada, but it is believed that his parents live in the vicinity of St. Johns. If this paragraph should meet their eye, it will be satisfactory for them to learn that he was respectably interred, and followed to the grave by the generous Highlanders of the neighbourhood, together with many of his own countrymen.—*Cornwall Freeholder*.

On Thursday last an inquest was held at Caledonia, before Robert Young, Esq., Coroner, on the body of John Allen, when a verdict of "Died from *delirium tremens*, caused by excessive drinking," was returned by the jury.—*Hamilton Gazette*.

INQUEST.—One of the most painful duties which devolves upon us, is having almost weekly to record deaths which were solely caused by an immediate indulgence in spirituous liquors. The majority of inquests in the Gore and Home Districts during the past year have originated from similar causes; and Mr. Wakley, the Coroner for the "Great Metropolis," has made a like acknowledgement relative to his cases. How truthfully and pointedly does the Inspired Volume allude to this blighting curse, by saying,—"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging,"—and "Woe to him that rises up early in the morning to taste strong drink." The particulars of the present death are as follows:—James Duff met the deceased, George Ranson, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of 18th instant, at King's Tavern, on the plains. They then rode as far as Skuce's on the heights, where deceased took several glasses of liquor, and after staying there about an hour, proceeded towards Hamilton on his return home. When at a short distance from Sir Allan Macnab's fence, Ranson suddenly fell backwards, where he remained in a state of insensibility, in which state he was carried home. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but without success, and he expired about 10 o'clock the same night. An inquest was held the next morning, before H. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner, and the following verdict returned. "That deceased came to his death by congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance."—The unfortunate man has left a wife and three children.—*Hamilton Gazette*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MISSING VESSEL TRUE BLUE.—This vessel cleared from Montreal on 29th October last, and has not since been heard of. A Glasgow paper of the 12th April, has the following:—"Shotland, 27th March, 1850.—A ship, apparently from the St. Lawrence, seems to have been wrecked about the North entrance of Yell Sound, several barrels have been found in the sound a log of timber, and a number of pipe staves. One barrel of flour was found, on the end of which was branded "Extra Superfine, Watson, Sons, Montreal, October," and part of the stern of a vessel has been found near the place on which the name "True Blue" is painted.

EFFECTS OF YOUTHFUL PASSION.—Two boys at Cherrybank, Perth, having quarrelled about a marble, one struck the other with violence. The boy who was maltreated became ill, and died in four days afterwards. The assailant is still at large.

VOLUNTARY CONFESSION OR A MURDER.—Much excitement has been caused in the neighbourhood of Sunbury and Latham in

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12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

that not only were those drinks unnecessary, but that the total abstinence of them was conducive to health, strength, and domestic happiness (cheers). He trusted that their friends would still exert themselves to promote and maintain a healthy public sentiment on this question (hear). A few years ago it would have been impossible to find members of parliament or gentlemen in the literary world to come forward in their cause. When he (the chairman) first became a teetotaler, the principles of the society were confined almost entirely to Lancashire, and scarcely a minister of the Gospel could be found willing to espouse it; but now it had spread through the length and breadth of the land, and hundreds of ministers were ranged on their side (cheers). Richard Cobden, too, at a meeting at Bradford, had borne his testimony to the principles and value of their association; and they had also in their favor the zeal and ability of such men as Colonel Thompson and Joseph Brotherton, who had been practical teetotalers for a number of years (applause). To the working classes he would say, in conclusion, that whilst much was being devised for their social improvement, the means of their elevation were in their own hands (hear). Let them abandon intoxicating drinks altogether, and the first great step was taken for their future health and happiness (hear). The time he believed was coming when the unfortunate drinking customs of the country would pass away, and the fabrications of intemperance crumble into dust, and then the friends of freedom and truth would meet in that or some other spacious hall to raise the glad cry of victory over that which had proved itself alike the foe of God and man (loud cheers).

P. W. Percitt, Esq., rose to say a few words in opposition to the intemperate habits of too many in his native land, and that not merely because those habits led to the destruction of health, life, and property, and made men politically slaves, but because they blasted and withered their immortal minds, and degraded them beneath the reptile which crawls with its belly on the ground (hear). The mind of man was not made to bow down and become subservient to the gratification of mere animal appetites—to become the serf of sensual desires and passions—to live regardless of the interests of its fellow-immortals, and, unconscious or careless of the bright and beautiful future which was opening before it; but to walk erect and nobly beneath the smile of its maker and its God, and so to live as to leave behind a bright ray of godly influence and example, which should be as a lamp to lighten the pathway of future generations (cheers). There were higher gratifications than those of sense, and mind was given to enable man to look back and hold converse with the great and noble spirits who have passed away, and to look onwards and catch a glimpse of the serene and bright home beyond him (hear). That mind could not only act upon the present, but it could influence the future; it could call up from their graves the best spirits of the past, and hold communion with "the mighty dead;" it could make its own nature sublime, and when it quitted this world, leave some footprints on the track of time. But strong drink debased, and enervated, and destroyed that faculty, and made man a brute (hear). The celebrated Dr. Percy proved beyond all question that it was absolutely impossible for a man to take alcoholic liquors into the stomach without disturbing the nervous system and interfering with its regular action, and that they not only acted upon the brain in that way, but also roused all the lowest and worst passions which it was intended should be subdued and kept in check. He need only refer to a Burns and a Sheridan (hear). He called upon them, therefore, although they might not have suffered from the evil in their own persons, to do a man's part, and strive to move the danger from the path of others, even as the champions of liberty and truth in past ages laid down their lives to secure those blessings to the generations which should come after them (cheers). In the struggle for political liberty, too, he called upon the working classes to remember that, if they were only true to themselves, they would present so powerful a phalanx against their oppressors that none would dare to act unjustly by them; and even should they fail in obtaining for themselves the franchise which they sought, they would exhibit to the world the spectacle of a noble race of men, who, though enchained by others, were too great to enchain themselves (cheers). What was wanted in the present day were men who would boldly say, "If you will not give us our rights as citizens, you shall not deny to us the right of being sober men—men such as God loves, and whom the truly great delight to honor." Let them strive to develop their better natures, abstain from everything likely to impair the sensibility of that mind which God had

given them, and to be useful in their several spheres—so that when called upon to pass into another world, they might be enabled to say, "Per bidding a brotherly adieu to those they loved on earth, and whilst angel wings were waiting to bear them up towards their God, "Father, the talent which thou gavest me was not hidden in a napkin, but employed to benefit and bless the world" (cheers).

Mr. Jas. Taylor, jun., of Birmingham, the originator of the "Freehold Land Societies," next addressed the meeting, and gave a graphic account of his rescue from the impending ruin of a drunkard's life. The best document he ever signed in his life was the Birmingham Temperance pledge (hear). To his connection with that society he owed all the provident habits which he had acquired, all the property he possessed, the happiness of his domestic circle, which he could only compare to "a little heaven below," and his union with a Christian church (cheers). In former times he was accustomed to stand upon public-house benches, and declaim against all governments as the oppressors of the people; but since his conversion to teetotalism, he had found out that a drunkard is his own worst oppressor (hear). He had discovered that the way to political improvement and elevation was the temperance society (cheers). He had gone through its portals, and had become a voter in seven counties (loud cheers). Before he signed the pledge, everything he possessed in the world was not worth the half of a five pound note. His late wife, too, adopted the temperance principles, and so staunchly did she uphold them, that when on her death bed wine was prescribed for her, the firm reply she made was, "I will never suffer such things to come into this house; I am prepared to depart, and leave my children to the care of a sober father, rather than admit wine and live with a drunkard's husband" (cheers). Speaking of the present cry for the extension of the franchise, he confessed to a serious doubt of the sincerity of those who raised the cry, while they were willing to give to the landlords what would help them to a vote (hear). Of the £19,000 invested in the Birmingham Freehold Land Society, he believed that as much as £15,000 had been rescued from the public house (cheers). It was calculated that if the thirty millions annually spent in strong drinks by the working classes were applied to such a purpose, there would not be in three years a single unenfranchised person in Great Britain or Ireland (cheers). The price they were paying in Birmingham for freehold land, was 13d. per yard; or in other words, a quart of ale for half-a-yard (laughter). He suggested that men frequenting public-houses, should ask the landlord not for "a pot of four-penny," but for "four feet six inches of freehold" (hear and laughter). The idea of a man swallowing in one night as much as five or six yards of solid earth (hear, hear)! Scores of men, he knew, who had left off drinking their freeholds and swallowing their votes, who could now take their partners with them to enjoy the luxury of a freehold garden (hear). It was not an uncommon thing in Birmingham to be asked to take a freehold cabbage, or a freehold potato (laughter and cheers). In conclusion, he observed that all that he possessed in this world, and the hope he entertained of a happy immortality, he owed, under God's blessing, to teetotalism (loud cheers).

The Chairman bore testimony to the valuable exertions of the last speaker in the cause of temperance.

Rev. Dr. Burns, in corroboration of some portions of Mr. Taylor's argument, stated that there was in the Hall a person who, nine years ago, was not worth 5s., but who, by becoming a teetotaler, had acquired a vote in three counties. He referred to a solid argument, nearly two yards long and eighteen stone in weight, of the name of John Plato, of Chesterfield (laughter and cheers).

George Cruikshank, Esq., on rising, was loudly cheered. He said they were called upon that night to give their evidence as to the truth of the statement put forth in the bills. In his own person he could answer all those points (hear). Physically and mentally he felt that he was a better man since he became a teetotaler; that he was also a better social being; and that his religion had more sincerity and truth in it than it ever possessed before. He believed that it was in his pencil he was indebted for the kind reception the meeting had given him (cheers). He thanked them for their cordiality, and assured them that the conviction of being able to render some slight benefit to his brethren in that good cause, had alone induced him that evening to leave the retirement which his profession imposed upon him (hear). His profession was generally understood to be that of a humorist, and certainly

The Canada

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED

TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION,



AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

PLEDGE.—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 discountenance their use throughout the Community.

Vol. XVI.]

MONTREAL, MAY 15, 1850.

No. 10.

THE WIFE'S INTREATY, AND THE HUSBAND'S RUIN.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

Mr. William D—— was a young man of promising character. As his parents were in good circumstances, he received a liberal education, and was called from school at the age of eighteen, to assist his father, as clerk to his business. Two years and a half after this, he received a heavy stroke by the death of his father, who was addicted to drink to excess, and was found dead in bed one morning, being drunk the night before, and thus met a drunkard's grave! As William was the only son, he succeeded to his father's business, which he conducted with order and propriety; and the business flourished and increased. Being pious and generous, and a superintendent in a Sunday-school, he built a school at his own expense. He married a pious young lady, who was also a teacher in the Sunday-school. As I had business to transact in the town where he resided, I arrived there one morning very early, and as I was going to his residence I met him with his fair companion on their morning's walk; and the thought struck me that if ever a couple on earth had good prospects before them, it was they; for he was religiously, morally, and intellectually wise, and his companion was in no sense behind him. I stopped with them as long as I could conveniently, and left them with the impression that I had never seen two human beings enjoy more felicity.

Alas! this fair picture had to be blurred; and now it must be shown in all its deformities.

A short while after I left them, I went to Spain, where I continued for eight years. On my arrival in England, I made my way towards the place where they resided, and arrived at a town within 27 miles of it, one Saturday night. As I made it a practice not to travel on Sundays, I put up at the Temperance Hotel. The Sunday morning was a sharp, frosty morning, and the people were muffled up in their winter costumes. As I was going to the House of God, my thoughts fixed on my friend; I saw him, in imagination, in the Sunday-school, with a number of young men and women who had been trained up in the fear of God by him, and who were now his assistants as teachers; when my attention was suddenly drawn to a wretched female, with two children, sitting on the stone steps of a warehouse, shivering with cold, and asking charity of the people who chanced to pass; her two little children were crying for bread, and when I approached her she asked me for a trifle, to get some bread for the children, for they had not had anything to eat for

nearly twenty-four hours. She was in such a wretched condition that I could not speak, but stood looking her firmly in the face. She burst into tears and fainted; I immediately procured assistance; conveyed her and the children to an adjoining house, and got a medical man to attend to her. As soon as she recovered, and saw me enter the room, she hid her face in her hands and wept. I approached her and told her, not to make herself uneasy, but to tell me how she had become such a wretched object. She said it would be ingratitude in her to deny my request, after behaving so kindly towards her. She then asked me if I had no remembrance of her? I answered that I had never seen her before that I knew of; and I asked her name. Judge of my surprise, reader, when she told me her name was Mrs. D——, the wife of my former wealthy and generous friend. She stated that for four years after they were married they lived, as I had seen them, in peace and happiness. "My husband," she said, "had always a strong aversion to intoxicating drinks, and I often rallied him about it, and told him it was a foolish notion he had got into his head, and that a little wine would cheer him and make him more fit for business; but he always refused to take any. One day, however, as he was out of the town on business, it rained heavily, and he came home wet through. I again rallied him, and told him that I would not take any supper with him, unless he would take a little wine! Alas! I succeeded. He drank until he was quite drunk, and I gloried in conquering his foolish notions, as I called them. But when I retired, and reflected that I had made a kind husband and father drunk, and that I had no guarantee that he would not become a confirmed drunkard, my mind shuddered at the prospect before me. Everything in the future looked gloomy, and I for the first time in my life felt the awful responsibility I had incurred. I cannot tell you all my sufferings for a period of five years; my husband turned out, as I had that night feared, a confirmed drunkard; his business was neglected, and he was prohibited from teaching in the very school which he had built. His character was no longer esteemed, and he was shunned by the very men who before courted his society. When he saw himself thus an outcast, he gave himself up entirely to drink, and for the space of seven weeks he was drunk every day. One night, after we had put him to bed, he grew delirious; and he who before this, and even in his drunken state, had never spoken a cross word to me, now cursed me, and called me a fiend from hell, crying that I had been his ruin, to all eternity! Alas! alas! I had to drink the cup of bitterness to the dregs. I

Mrs. S. determined, if the landlord ever came into her house, he would leave it without a reckoning. A few days after, he had the audacity to enter her house, where she instantly ordered him out. As he hesitated to obey, female heroism rose to its height, in the woman; and, taking him by the shoulder, she turned him from her domicile, at the same time bestowing a few *heartly kicks* upon the Gentleman of the Bar, who went off, for this time at least, completely chopfallen. Many in the vicinity think that other females should, under similar circumstances, do the same thing. Were the sighs and groans of mothers and daughters, whose fathers and husbands have been ruined by "alcohol," even in this Province, condensed in one volume, it would be like the tread of an earthquake, or as the voice of mighty thunderings! O God! deliver the world from this baneful curse.

SCRUTATOR.

Dorchester, 25th April, 1850.

[She served him right. The wretch, who could utter such a heartless saying as the above, deserves a "kick" from the whole community; there are many tavern-keepers even, who would lay it on as heartily as Mrs. S.—*Ed. C. T. Ad*]

[FOR THE ADVOCATE.]

Morpeth has witnessed this morning a scene which shall long be remembered—a scene which shall constitute an era in the history of that village. No less than the absolute destruction of a quantity of intoxicating liquors, the wholesale price of which was \$100, and that by the friends of Temperance.

The Honorable Malcolm Cameron having been on a tour, through this part of the country, was invited by the teetotalers of Morpeth, to deliver an address on Temperance, in the "new meeting-house," last evening. To this invitation he cheerfully responded. The house was densely crowded, and Mr. Cameron spoke with his usual good taste and feeling. He adverted to the evils of intemperance, in language at once chaste and forcible; discussed the Tavern license law so ably, that the most prejudiced could not fail to have been convinced of its immoral tendency, and concluded by an animated appeal to the moral sentiments of his audience. His address was culminated by a number of humorous anecdotes, connected with the temperance movement. He was listened to with the most profound attention, and was heartily cheered at the close of the address.

One of the merchants of Morpeth had been for some time engaged in selling liquors, for which traffic his conscience reproached him. He went last evening to the Temperance meeting, and there it appears determined to give up the traffic for ever. He had a large stock of liquors on hand, and could not afford to lose the whole. To sell them was out of the question. Being thus placed on the horns of a dilemma, in a happy moment he suggested to Mr. Cameron, that if the society would pay him \$50 they might destroy the whole concern. Mr. Cameron came forward, and with a devotion to the cause of Temperance, almost peculiar, offered to pay \$25. A subscription list was immediately opened and the sum required obtained on the spot. When the worshippers of Bacchus saw what turn things were likely to take, they were loud in their murmurs. "Folly," "madness," "destruction of property," might be heard in whispers not a few. One old toper, whose head is blossoming for the grave, actually came forward and offered to take the liquor at \$50, and carry it four miles out of Morpeth. Another toper offered to take \$5 worth, and pledge his honor not to get drunk upon it. But the

talers was awakened; nothing short of the destruction of the monster would satisfy them. He must be bled to death. The morning of the following day was appointed for offering the grand sacrifice at the shrine of temperance. At an early hour this morning a large crowd of anxious spectators was gathered in the street, and at eight o'clock the friends of temperance dragged the barrels and puncheons from the vaults which contained them, and on the public road, in presence of 100 people, opened them. Whisky and rum, brandy and gin, wine and pepperumt, might be seen in amber waves commingling in the gutters. When the last barrel was being emptied, Mr. Cameron mounted on the top of it, and, in a pithy speech, characterised by cogency of reasoning, justified the course the teetotalers had taken. The Hon. Gentleman immediately left Morpeth followed by the good wishes of all the friends of social reform.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Howard, 20th April, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of our esteemed correspondent in Hytown will appear in our next number.

Education.

EDUCATION QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

(With brief comments. From Sunday-School Journal.)

In a debate, a few days since in the British Parliament, some views were expressed, which ought to interest the friends of public education in the United States. Mr. Fox, who led the debate, we believe to be a champion of Unitarianism.

Mr. W. J. Fox rose to ask for leave to bring in a bill to promote the secular education of the people in England and Wales. The honorable member said he could not approach the subject to which he was about to call the attention of the House without a keen sense both of his deficiencies, and of the great importance of the subject. He acknowledged the difficulties which lay in the way of any scheme of government education. These difficulties formerly arose from indifference; now they were caused rather by an excess of zeal. The efforts made to promote education reflected honor upon both the religious parties engaged in this movement. The church had put forth a magnificent degree of fervor and zeal in the work, and the dissenters, the tried friends of education, who had labored to spread instruction among all the poorer classes in bygone days, had made corresponding efforts of late with the same object, while the Committees of Privy Council for Education had, with great judgment and tact, sought to combine existing agencies and promote their efforts; and yet, what was the present state of this question? It was, that these great bodies were in hostile collision with one another. The result was, that the progress of education appeared to be stayed, and, in some respects, a retrograde movement had set in. This was a state of things most earnestly to be deprecated. He found that the Congregational Dissenters, who, a few years ago, said they would have nothing to do with the government in the matter of education, and who declared their intention to raise £200,000, and show the government that they were able to educate themselves, had failed in their purpose. Little more than £8,000 were in the hands of the directing committee, who were compelled to suspend their grants to Sunday-schools in poor districts; and in the last publication put forth by the national society he found the following passage:—"The efficient annual support of schools continues a matter of greater

causes a tenth part of those melancholy cases, in which a Coroner's investigation is required! We believe that every inquest costs the public £5, if such a paltry consideration may be mentioned, in connexion with the life of a fellow-being. For the sake of this £1675, we subject ourselves to an expenditure of £13,917; knowing it at the same time to be morally certain, that the system which yields this odious tax will involve thousands of our citizens in crime, and bring many of them to an untimely end. How long will it be ere men's eyes be opened to see this fatal mistake, and permit the application of an effectual remedy?

PETITIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

We understand that the Order of the Sons of Temperance, both in Upper and Lower Canada, and the Temperance public in general, are petitioning Parliament to enact the Wisconsin Law in this country. The practical working of that law has not yet been fully tested, but we have no doubt that wherever it is faithfully enforced, it will present an effectual barrier to the spread of intemperance. Its chief feature consists in making the vendor liable for all the consequences, and in requiring him to give a bond of \$1000 with two sureties, before he can obtain a license, so as to secure a fund, out of which damages may be obtained. We repeat, that if this law can be enforced, it will secure the object; but there seems to be an unaccountable and lamentable determination, both among rulers and people, that no penalties shall be exacted against the licensed or the unlicensed tavern keeper. But as unanimity is of the utmost importance, we would exhort all to join with the Sons in petitioning for the same law: it is only by unanimity that our petitions are likely to make any impression on Parliament. The following is a copy of the petition:—

To the Honourable the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada.

The petition of the Inhabitants of the ———

Humbly Sheweth:

That the Laws of this Province relating to the granting of Licenses for the sale of Spirituous Liquors, are injurious to the general prosperity and well being of Her Majesty's subjects, and require the consideration of your honorable House, for the amendment thereof.

It is not necessary that we expatiate before Your Honorable House, upon the pernicious properties of Spirit, the detestable nature of drunkenness, or the wickedness and miseries that are produced by it. Your Honorable House must be fully convinced by the records of death and crime, how much the use of spirits is abused, and how much that abuse contributes to the disease, wickedness, and misery, which pervades certain portions of our population.

Neither is it necessary to remind you that the preservation of virtue and morality, where they exist, and the recovery of them where they are lost, are the most valuable purposes of Government; that Laws which do not promote these ends are useless, and those that obviate them injurious; that the government that does not lead the people back to virtue, but plunges them deeper into vice, is no longer a sacred Institution, because it is no longer a benefit to society.

Your Petitioners therefore pray, that, in consideration of the prosperity and well-being of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province, your Honorable House will be pleased to enact the following:

LICENSE LAW.

No person shall hereafter be allowed to vend or retail Spirituous Liquors, until he shall, in addition to any other requirements of the Law, have executed to the Treasurer or other proper Officer of the County, City, Town or Village in which he may reside or carry on such business, a bond in the penal sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, with three or more sufficient sureties, who shall be residents of the place where such business is carried on,

conditioned to pay all damages the community or individuals may sustain by reason of such traffic; to support all paupers widows and orphans; pay the expenses of all civil and criminal prosecutions made, growing out of, or justly attributable to such traffic.

The bond, above required, shall be filed with the proper Officer, and a copy of the same, properly authenticated, shall be received in evidence in all Courts of Justice in this Province.

It shall be the duty of the Officer with whom such bond may be filed, to deliver on demand, a copy of the same to any person who may claim to be injured by such traffic.

It shall be lawful for any married woman to institute and maintain in her own name, a suit on any such bond, for all damages sustained by herself or children on account of such traffic; and the money when collected, shall be handed over to her, for the use of herself and children.

No suit for Liquor Bills shall be entertained by any of the Courts of this Province, and whenever it shall be made to appear to any Court before which a suit may be pending on a Promissory Note, that such note was given in whole or in part for Liquor Bills, such Court shall immediately dismiss such suit at the costs of the Plaintiff.

On the trial of any suit under the provisions of this Act, the cause or foundation of which shall be the act of an individual under the influence of liquor, it shall only be necessary, in order to sustain the action, to prove that the Principal in the bond sold or gave liquor to the person (so intoxicated or in liquor) whose acts are complained of on that day previous to the commission of the offence.

Whenever a person shall become a County, City or Village charge, by reason of intemperance, a suit may be instituted by the proper authorities on the bond of any person who may have been in the habit of selling or giving liquor to such person or pauper so becoming a public charge.

Any person against whom a judgment may be obtained under the provisions of this Act shall be entitled to compel a contribution towards paying the judgment against him against all persons engaged in such traffic in such County, City, Town or Village, who may have sold or given liquor to such persons committing an offence or becoming a public charge.

Any person who shall vend or retail, or for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this Act, give away Spirituous Liquors without first giving a bond required by the First Section of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than £10, or not more than £100, and be imprisoned in the County Jail, not less than Ten Days, nor more than Six Months, and shall be liable in all respects, to the public and to individuals, the same as he would have been had he given the bond required in the First Section of this Act.

All suits authorized by the provisions of this Act, may be commenced and prosecuted before Judges of the Division Courts, when the damages claimed do not exceed £10, although the penalty in the bond may exceed that amount, and the judgment shall be for the damages proved.

This Law, your Petitioners are confident, will be found at once useful to the Finance and beneficial to the People, at once powerful in its effects and easy in its execution; a Law by which a middle way is proposed between Prohibition and License; by which reformation may be produced by those gradations which have always been found necessary where inveterate vices are to be counteracted. And your Petitioners, us in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

We rejoice to find, from the following extract which we take from the *Guelph Herald*, that in that locality at least the District Council is composed of men, who not only know but are willing to perform their duty. The scourge of intemperance would be comparatively light, and would, no doubt, soon entirely disappear, if all the District Councils throughout Canada, and other officers appointed to administer the laws, were acting their part in accordance with their respective oaths:—

CONVICTION OF A MAGISTRATE FOR DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE
At a Petty Sessions of the Peace, held at Fergus on the 17th ult.—present, John Harland, Alexander Harvey, and John Wall.