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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, &c.

VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, MARCH 15, 1849.

No. 6

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THE CHANGE—A TRUE NARRATIVE.

(For the Canada Temperance Advocate.)

It was about the year 1830, that Mr. K— left his native land, and arriving in America, with his wife and family, sought and found a home among the wild woods of Canada. By perseverance and industry, they were soon surrounded by many comforts, to which they had been strangers, even in "dear happy England." Mrs. K— was noted for the prudence and economy which she displayed in the management of her domestic affairs, and their dwelling was distinguished for neatness and order. At length they were induced to open an inn; their residence being eligibly situated for that purpose, on the public road between two villages. Their bar, as a matter of course, was soon furnished with every variety of intoxicating liquors, and with a good reputation, and many customers, there seemed a fair prospect that they would succeed in the world. Their eldest daughter was the belle of the neighbourhood, and a regular attendant in the ball-room, where she found many suitors. Among these, was the son of a neighbouring farmer, to whom she pledged her heart and hand. The wedding day was set, and preparations made for the approaching nuptials. It was a beautiful day in spring, the sun shone brightly, and the birds sung sweetly, as the friends of the young couple met at the inn, to witness the marriage ceremony, which was to be followed by a ball in the evening. But "midnight's silent hour" had passed, and their revels were still continued; and not until the darkness of night had given place to the grey light of dawn, was the party broken up. Ah! how little they thought, that ere long an event would happen that would chase the smile from

their cheeks, and the joy from their hearts. In the course of that day, the bride, worn out with the fatigue of preparing for the occasion, and the exertions of the previous night, was laid upon that bed, which was destined soon to be the bed of death. Medical skill was exerted to the utmost in behalf of the sufferer, but in vain; death had marked her for heaven. Several days and nights had been passed in grief and anxiety by her distracted friends, who now stood in silence around the bed of death. Their sorrow was too great for utterance. The dying girl opened her eyes and glanced languidly around; a tear stood in her once bright eye, one long deeply drawn sigh, and all was over, her spirit returned to God who gave it. Such was the melancholy fate of poor B. K—.

What must have been the feelings of those who had so lately been her companions in mirth and festivity, when they were invited to her funeral, just one short week after her marriage?

It might have been expected, that so dreadful and unexpected a stroke of Providence, as the death of this unfortunate young woman, would have made a deep impression on the minds of her relations. It did, indeed, cast a gloom over the members of her family, but as their hearts remained untouched, they soon recommenced their career of folly, with undiminished ardour. Mr. K—, regardless of his promise to his daughter, who on her death bed expressed an earnest wish that he would discontinue his traffic in intoxicating drinks, still persisted in filling the maddening bowl, and dealing out the accursed beverage; no doubt often partaking himself. His sons grew up in habits of idleness, and would much rather lounge in the bar-room, than devote their time to the cultivation of their minds, or any useful manual employment. They seemed to have no idea of religion or morality, and long before they had reached the years of manhood, they had acquired a love for intoxicating drinks, which, as one sin leads to another, led to the formation of other pernicious habits. When not permitted by their father to drink at home, they would secretly abstract money from his drawer, proceed to the next inn, and purchase for themselves. Mrs. K— herself had become an entire slave to spirituous liquors, so that she was no longer capable of superintending her household affairs. Oh! what a change had taken place in that once happy family. The father might be seen dealing out to his customers that which had been the ruin of those that were dear to him; the mother, fallen asleep on her chair in a state of intoxication, and the young men drinking in their own, or some neighbouring inn. This state of affairs had now come

to a crisis; Mr. K— was soon obliged to sell his property, and shortly afterwards set out to the United States, accompanied by all his family, with the exception of one of his sons, who remained some time in Canada; but prosecution being threatened, for some outrages which he committed while intoxicated, he followed his parents to the United States. Here closes my acquaintance with the history of this unhappy family. And if this simple narrative should be the means of inducing any to turn from the path that leads to misery and ruin, it will not have been written in vain.

Dumfries, Feb. 2, 1849.

J. R.

THE FEVER OF PASSION.

You know what like fever is—that dreaded visitant that is so familiar in your lanes and homes? The pulse beats quick—the brow burns and throbs—the cheeks are flushed—the eye becomes at first heavy and oppressed, then flashes with strange excitement—by and by the mind becomes confused, and the tongue wanders in wild delirium. And now all doubt is at an end; a thrilling awe and dread fills the dwelling; they now know well who the fatal stranger is—it is the fever! Now there is a fever of the soul as well as of the body. There are different kinds of it—did you ever see any of them? There is, for instance, the fever of anger—the fever of envy—the fever of jealousy—the fever of revenge—of covetousness—of lust. It is very deadly, setting the soul in fire, consuming its very life away, and bringing it to an eternal grave. Many awful instances are recorded of its ravages. It was under the frenzy of this fever that Cain lifted his murderous hand and slew his brother. It was this burning fever that hurried David on to those deeds of crime over which he wept so bitterly afterwards, and which had well nigh destroyed his soul for ever. He was just recovering from this fever when he cried, "Create in me a clean heart, O God." Even the meek and gentle Moses had a fit of this fever, which made him speak unadvisedly with his lips, and so to provoke the Lord that he was not permitted to enter the promised land. It was the delirium of this fever—the fever of covetousness—that hurried Judas on to his crime and to his doom. But time would fail me to speak of the innumerable victims of this disease, or to tell its awful ravages. I shall just give one instance more for your instruction and warning. It is this fever that is the drunkard's destroyer. Alas! my children, are you not too familiar with this case. See him now as he reels from yon tavern door, with his glaring eye, his burning cheek, and loud blaspheming tongue! He is in the height of sin's fever. He stumbles on the threshold, and rolls headlong amid the mire and rough stones of the street. He raves wildly, and mutters incoherent oaths. He tries to raise himself, but dizzy and confused with the darkness, he reels again and rolls a senseless mass to the ground. My children, look at that sight and weep. Oh, what a brutal, degraded spectacle!—and to think that this is an immortal creature, made in God's likeness, that is rolling there in the mire lower than the beasts that perish! Poor, unhappy man! he once knew better days. He was sober, industrious and respectable; and

walked with his tender wife and little children to the house of God in company, but he took to the accursed glass, and—look where he is now! And his wife and children! Alas! they are even now waiting for him in their comfortless home. Broken-hearted and in rage, cold and cheerless, they crouch around the scanty fire—they have scarce any bed to lie on. It is past midnight. The fire is dying on the hearth. The wind howls without, and the rain falls heavily. But now listen! There is the sound of voices, the tramp of footsteps without—then a loud crash at the door, and a heavy fall—they rush to the door—they open—it is their tather! Oh! my children, learn early to dread and abhor this destroyer. Shudder at the sight as you would the murderer's knife, or the cup of poison. Fathers and mothers, avoid the ale-house as you would the gates of hell. Young men! stand in fear, and as you mark the wide-spread ruin of thousands before you, dash the poisoned cup from your lips, and say, "Get thee behind me, Satan." And, young women! arise you against this brutal and degrading vice. None are so deeply interested in its extermination, as none are in such danger of suffering from its prevalence, as you. Remember it is the desolator of happy homes, the severer of tender ties and sacred affections, the murderer of wives, mothers, children. Think of your sisters who have gone before you, and who just shortly since set out in life with bright and sanguine hopes, but are now broken-hearted and degraded by the brutal dissipation of the other sex, and tremble for yourselves. Spurn the drunkard from your society, bind yourselves in a holy confederacy for discountenancing this hideous vice, and have no fellowship whatsoever with the man who does not stand at the farthest possible distance from its contamination.—*Rev. Islay Burns.*

REASONS FOR DRINKING.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mr. A. Drinks because his doctor has recommended him to take a little. | Mr. O. Because he's got a pain in his chest. |
| Mr. B. Because his doctor has ordered him not, and he hates such quackery. | Mr. P. Because he's got a pain all over him. |
| Mr. C. Just takes a drop because he's wet. | Mr. Q. Because he feels light and happy. |
| Mr. D. Drinks because he's dry. | Mr. R. Because he feels heavy and miserable. |
| Mr. E. Because he feels a something rising in his stomach. | Mr. S. Because he's married. |
| Mr. F. Because he feels a kind of sinking in his stomach. | Mr. T. Because he isn't. |
| Mr. G. Because he's going to see his friend off to Australia. | Mr. V. Because he likes to see his friends round him. |
| Mr. H. Because he's got a friend come home from America. | Mr. W. Because he's got no friends, and enjoys a glass by himself. |
| Mr. I. Because he's so hot. | Mr. X. Because his uncle left him a legacy. |
| Mr. K. Because he's so cold. | Mr. Y. Because his aunt cut him off with a shilling. |
| Mr. L. Because he's got a pain in his head. | Mr. Z. [We should be happy to inform our readers what Mr. Z's reasons are for drinking; but on our putting the question to him he was found to be too drunk to answer.] |
| Mr. M. Because he's got a pain in his side. | |
| Mr. N. Because he's got a pain in his back. | |

FRANCE.—On the occurrence of the Revolution in France, by which she assumed the attitude of a Republic, we felt a deep interest in her, it will be recollected,

as a good field of temperance operations; knowing that her considerate men must be looking to something more solid as a basis of government, than the mere will of the people; and we proposed a translation of the *Temperance Manual*, and other important documents, into French, to be sent to that country. The *Manual* is completed, and is now in press, and will shortly be offered at a low price, both at this office and the office of the American Tract Society. On our own Continent, both at New Orleans and in Canada, we hope it will find a good sale. While thus devising good for France, France herself is on the search for the boon we offer. We have received a call from Mons. Simonnet, "Consul General de la Republique Francaise," who, at the request of the Prefect of Paris, has desired of us all the statistics and documents in our possession, relative to the rise, progress, and results of the Temperance reformation, which we have gladly furnished;—at the same time, recommending the circulation in Paris and France, of the *Temperance Manual*. America has a rare opportunity to do good to the nations of the earth, by perfecting the temperance cause in her own borders, and sending light through every channel. France needs a temperance regeneration. Let her become a sober, reflective nation; adopt the Bible and the Sabbath, and she will become one of the most illustrious nations of the earth. She will do it before the Millennium. Let her do it now.—*Journal American Temperance Union*.

A SHORT SERMON.

BY H. MUDGE.

The subject was Temperance. The text was a drunken woman on her death-bed. The audience was a small one, viz., the woman's husband, who was a drunkard.

"There, now," said the preacher, "you, see, J—, what drinking comes to. Your wife is dying; there is no hope for her, she will never be better, and she will die soon. If you don't give over drinking, you will very likely be as bad as she is before long; and why not give it over? It does you no good: you are never happy, J—, are you?"

Here the old man shed a tear, and said, "No, sir, I'm never happy."

"Give it over then, and there is some chance for you. 'Tis an awful thing to die, and a dreadful thing to die drunk. Now, J—, you'll try to leave off, won't you?"

The audience stammered out a few words, but made no answer the preacher could understand. The woman died—the man went on drinking; until one night he got out of of his bed, took a pen-knife, stationed himself before the looking-glass, and cut his throat! In the morning he was found dead in his chamber. This couple had been respectable, then beggared! last of all rich (unexpectedly); their money spent in strong drink brought them to their end.

FRUITS OF ALCOHOL.

We lately attended a Coroner's inquest, held on the body of an Irishman named Macnamara, who came by his death through intoxication from ardent spirits. The deceased had been drinking in different houses through the town on Friday, and was seen by several of the witnesses quite drunk. He went home in this state at about seven o'clock, and demanded money from his wife to buy more whisky, but was refused: he demanded food, but she told him that she had none for herself or children; he then sat sometime by the fire, threatening to beat his wife. In this state of things a man of his acquaintance came into the house who gave him money, with which he went to some of the houses to be found in every part of the town, and procured the liquor; he brought it home—drank—was put to bed, and found dead in the morning.

The appearance of deceased was degrading and humiliating to humanity; he lay on a miserable lot of rags denominated a bed, on the floor; his face, neck, and breast, were discolored—in fact black, as we suppose, from extravasated blood; and in the dwelling, containing two families, there did not appear one dollar's worth of anything—furniture, food, or clothing. The verdict of the jury was "died of intoxication and want of care."

We thought it a remarkable coincidence, that the second family occupying the dwelling of deceased had been deprived of its head also by drunkenness; so that the two females standing before the jury to give evidence, as also their numerous offspring, had been despoiled by whisky, of the husbands of their youth, and the fathers of their children. It may be as well to remark, that the jury could not have some witnesses brought before them, whose evidence seemed desirable, because they were reported "drunk."

The facts as stated above naturally suggest many subjects for remark: first, the facility of obtaining whisky, because of the many houses allowed to sell it in every part of the town. If the deceased had not been supplied with liquor, by some house quite convenient to his residence, he would in all probability be alive now; so that the man who sold this drunkard the last pint seeing him to be drunk, gave him the finishing blow; and they may put the coppers they received from him by, as an inheritance for their children, but they should mark on them "*the price of blood*." And yet some of these whisky sellers have the assurance to put themselves forward as candidates for the Magistracy of the town. It is bad enough to have in the Magistracy men who do nothing to suppress drunkenness, except sending the drunkard to jail, but to have in office men who live by the destruction and misery of their countrymen, would disgrace any community. May we be saved from such a consummation. We would not make them turnkeys to the lock-up of our new town-hall.

Have we a moral agency paid by Government? If we have, we should like to see its results on the drunken portion of the lower classes of the Irish residents in this place. Oh! for a Father Mathew, or a Pries Chiniquy, of Eastern Canada, to labor among these peo-

ple. Sobriety would do more to raise these descendants of an ill-used race, than anything else we know of. They come out here steeped in poverty and ignorance—exposed to every temptation that may be presented to them, and we must say, often more “sinned against than sinning.” Under these circumstances, we call on the more reflecting portion of their countrymen to make some effort to save them from ruin and death—the reproach alike of the country they came from and the government they and their ancestors have lived under for ages.

Shall they be permitted to starve and die among us, and no effort be made to rescue them from their desperate circumstances? We wait for a reply, and hope it will come from a quarter possessing their confidence, and having sufficient influence to produce a salutary result. We intend to return to this subject, but will wait to give an opportunity to those whom we think should know it to be their duty and privilege to take a prominent stand in the affair.—*St. Catherines Journal.*

SPEECHES OF HOTTENTOTS AT A TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The temperance meeting was held in the Kat River settlement, at which about seven hundred people assembled; and in the course of six hours, during which the meeting continued, twenty-three native speakers addressed the audience.

Gert Samson rose, and said, “I have never drank brandy; but I have seen many spectacles from it. I was three years storekeeper to Mr. Hart. I had then to give out the brandy, and I have seen its bad effects. Those who drink are poor, lost people, and we should pity them. We should search our own hearts, and see if we are not like them in too many things. I think we may all say with the prodigal son, “Father, I have sinned against heaven, and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son.” These are my words. I did not come here to preach to you; but I have seen many sights. I have known men break open large houses to get brandy; and what did they profit? what did they get?—Condemnation, and death, and hell!”

Hans Jan rose, and said, “What have I got by brandy? I have got this (pointing to a bald spot on his head.) Every person should confess his faults, and I tell you I have lost part of my head through the brandy. I was riding on a horse, drunk, and I fell on a stone. When I got up, I saw a great deal of hair, and a piece of my head upon the stone. When you drink brandy, it makes you think of every thing that is bad; it makes you wish for things that do not belong to you; and after you have drank, it makes you thirsty again. But this river is very sweet, and you may drink the water in peace.”

Marthinus Uppels spoke as follows.—“Before I belonged to this society, when I went to Beaufort to buy necessaries, I used commonly to spend a dollar or two in brandy; and after my return, I was always sick, and used to send for more to make me well again. When I came home I used to quarrel with my wife; if the vic-

tuals was not well cooked, I would fly into a great passion; and when there was no bread I would say, How is this? why is there no bread? though I knew that there was no flour in the house. I used to call to my wife to bring out the meat, when, instead of killing a sheep, I had licen to the canteen. But since I signed, I have drank nothing but water; and, I thank God, I am both cheerful and healthy; and when I go to Beaufort, I come back with money in my pocket. One thing more I have to say; when I signed at Balfour, I told Mr. Thomson that I was doubtful if I could live without brandy; but I wished very much to try. Mr. Thomson then told me, that if ever I wanted to drink again, I must come and tell him, and he would blot my name out of the book; but I have never yet wished to taste brandy since that day. I am very thankful for what the society has done; and I hope it may conquer more and more.”

Andries Stoffles spoke as follows.—“Why do you speak so much against brandy? It never hurt our fathers. My grandfather did not know what it was; he never saw a vine-stock in his life. But we speak too much about it; let us talk of something else. When I was a slim little boy, I have seen four or five hundred men ordered out by a law of the governor or the king, to go after people who had stole cattle. Sometimes a sheep had been stolen, and a commando was sent out to shoot the thieves; but now these commandoes are off. Who ever heard of a bushman commando now? But, look out! look out! have you not a commando after your heels? Have you not a governor at home? Have you not a king on the place? Is not brandy a governor? Is he not king? Take care! take care! Who dare speak against him? He can make you pay double taxes; he can destroy lands, and make nations go backward. Yes! the bushmen commandoes are done away with; but there is a commando that destroys hundreds of our people,—not in the field—not with five hundred men; but at home, and with a bottle. But there is a new kind of men now, called judges. If you do wrong take care! take care of the judges! They do not send into the mountains, as in the old time, to shoot people; they come to their houses, and hang them in the road. But what is it that brings the judge round? What is it I ask? It is what our fathers never knew. If any man say it was a fault of our fathers, I could argue with him for a week. But I will say no more. I have spoken only of kings and commandoes—who dare speak against brandy.”

WHAT SHOULD THIS TEACH?—*Speech of an Indian Chief of the Rocky Mountains to a white man who wished to introduce strong drinks into their country.*—

“Of what good is this fire-water? It burns the throat and the stomach. It makes a man like a bear; as soon as he has tasted it, he bites, he growls, he howls, and ends by falling down like a corpse. Your fire-water does nothing but evil; carry it to our enemies, and they will kill each other, and their wives and children will be pited. As for us, we do not wish for it; we are foolish enough without it.”

APPEAL TO THE CHURCH.

BY J. ANGELL JAMES.

When will the ministers and members of our churches begin generally to inquire whether it is not expedient for them, if not for their own sakes, yet for the sake of the community, to discontinue altogether the use of intoxicating liquors? When it is considered that one-half of the insanity, two-thirds of the abject poverty, and three-fourths of the crime of our country, are to be traced up to drunkenness—that more than £60,000,000 are annually expended in destructive beverages—that myriads annually die the drunkard's death, and descends still lower than the drunkard's grave—that thousands of church members are every year cut off from Christian fellowship so, inebriety—that every minister of the gospel has to complain of the hindrance to his usefulness from this cause—and that more ministers of the gospel are disgraced by this than any other habit—that in short more misery and more crime flow over society from this source than from any other, war and slavery not excepted—and that by the highest medical authorities these intoxicating drinks are reduced, as diet, from the rank of necessities to that of luxuries—it surely does become every professor of religion to ask whether it is not incumbent upon him, both for his own safety and for the good of his fellow creatures to abstain from this pernicious indulgence. On the authority of Mr. Sheriff Alison, it is stated that in the year 1840, there were in Glasgow, amongst about 30,000 inhabited houses, no fewer than 3000 appropriated to the sale of intoxicating drinks. The same gentleman declared that the consumption of ardent spirits in that city amounted to 18,000,000 gallons yearly, the value of which is £1,350,000. No fewer than 30,000 persons there go to bed drunk every Saturday night: 25,000 commitments are annually made on account of drunkenness, of which 10,000 are females. Is Glasgow worse than many other places? Professors of religion! ponder this; and will you not, by abstaining from a luxury, lend the aid of your example to discountenance this monster crime and monster misery? It is in the power, and therefore is it not the duty, of the Christian church to do much to stop this evil, which sends more persons to the mad-house, the jail, the hulks, and the gallows—more bodies to the grave—and more souls to perdition than any other that can be mentioned? CAN THE CHURCH BE IN EARNEST TILL IT IS PREPARED TO MAKE THIS SACRIFICE?

INTEMPERANCE VITIATES A WILL.—The Baltimore County Court has been occupied about two weeks in the trial of a will case, which developed some curious facts. It was the will of David Hutson, who died a short time since, left a will bequeathing about \$30,000 to his boon companions, and cutting off his blood relations, or most of them, with one dollar each. The suit was brought to set aside the will, on the ground that the testator was not, at the time the will was drawn and signed, of sound, disposing mind. It appeared in evidence, that Hutson had been constantly plied with liquor for some weeks previous to his death, and also that his companions had kept constant guard over him, to avoid his coming in contact with his relatives. The case was finally disposed of by the jury unsettling the will, and directing the executors to refund all the rents collected.—*Richmond Herald.*

Progress of the Cause.

Oro, 13th Nov., 1848.—In compliance with your request, through bearer, I take up my pen to give you an account of the progress of Temperance in this neighbourhood, but first must thank you for the papers, &c., you sent. I have distributed them among the members of our Committee, who, I hope, will make good use of them.

The Temperance Reformation, if it deserves that name, commenced here in the harvest of 1847, with the reclaiming, by means of the writer, of a single drunkard, on the old pledge. One by one other drinkers, moderate and immoderate, were induced to sign also. Five *Advocates* were subscribed for; monthly meetings were resolved on, at which tracts, &c., were read. At the commencement of the present year Officers were appointed, and in February the old Pledge was superseded by that of the Montreal Society. The Toronto rules, with slight modifications, were also adopted at the same time.

The accessions to our number have been few and far between—we number but 36 in good standing (3 drunkards have relapsed) residing in three concessions of the south-west part of Oro, and two concessions of South Orillia. Population about 228.

But although the progress of Temperance has been slow here, yet it has exerted a healthful influence upon the neighbourhood, which was notorious for intemperance. People have found out that men can work as well, or better, without drink, than with it.

There is far less drinking at bees and raisings, even among those who do not belong to our Society; and we have had among us a Highland teetotal wedding.

In the next generation, however, the benefit of Temperance will be more fully manifested.—J. CUPPAGE, President.

PLYMPTON, Jan. 22, 1849.—Knowing that you take a deep interest in the cause of Temperance, I take the liberty of informing you of the progress of that cause in this vicinity. Ours is but a young Society, and in a backwood part of the country. It commenced only in July last, when a few of us, seeing the evils of intemperance, thought proper to call a meeting, and try to get some one to address us on the subject. We had the pleasure of hearing a good Temperance speech from one of our Circuit preachers, the Rev. John Webster, which had a very good effect; and our Society was formed the same day. As it originated with our worthy President, we have thought proper to name it the *Moffatt Temperance Society*, auxiliary to the Port Sarnia Society. Twenty-three names were signed to the pledge the same day, and the following office-bearers appointed:—James Moffatt, President, Benjamin Richmond, Vice-President, and your humble servant, Secretary; and a Committee of five. Since the above meeting, we have had two others, when twenty-seven more names were added, making altogether fifty members.

I have made some exertions here to try to get subscribers for the *Advocate*, but the people here are generally pretty poor, and think that they are not able to pay for a newspaper. By reference to your books, you will see that I have been a subscriber for a number of years; and I am sure that I would not be without it for all that it costs. If you think proper to send one or two copies more, at your risk, I will try and get them sold, and remit the price to you.—SIMPSON SHEPHERD.

PORT SARNIA, Feb., 1849.—The friends of the cause in this quarter, desirous to illustrate the superior excellence of Temperance principles in a social respect, and to make the illustration serve a good purpose also, have ingeniously contrived to accomplish both to advantage by a well-con-

ducted Soiree, which came off with considerable applause on the evening of Wednesday, the 21st February, in the Congregational Chapel, which was fitted up for the occasion.

The doors were opened for admission at 4 p.m., when a preliminary address was delivered by the Rev. A. Giekie, senr., Minister of the Chapel, and at 5 p.m., the Company being now fully assembled, and the Chair taken by Francis Talford, Esq., supported by A. Young, Jr., Esq., Vice President of the Society, Tea was served round in good order to a Company of nearly 200, after which some excellent addresses from the Chairman and other gentlemen, some Temperance hymns, &c., sung by a talented native choir, and at intervals refreshments handed round, kept the Company in very agreeable exercise till the hour of dismissal.

The speakers were partly Canadian and partly American. Rev. A. Giekie, senr., and Rev. A. Giekie, jr., from our own side, (Dr. Johnston and Rev. T. Fawcett being unavoidably absent.) Rev. Messrs. Crawford and Perry, from Port Huron, Michigan, in compliment to whom and other American friends present, the flags of the two countries were placed supporting right and left the beautiful Temperance Banner which overhung the platform, and lest any suspicion of disloyalty should attach to such commingling, our own National Anthem was sung as a *finale*, the whole Company standing. An accession of 21 names to the Society was made at the close.

The proceeds being intended for the Montreal Society, to aid in liquidating the debt so generously incurred in the advocacy of the cause, the Ladies, to their credit be it recorded, manifested their zeal by presenting such quantities of confectionary to enrich the entertainment, as enabled the Committee of Management to save out of receipts to the amount of £9, the sum of £4 5s. for the above purpose, which has since been transmitted to the proper quarter, along with £1 5s. collected at the Annual Meeting on January 7, and a further sum of £1 5s., the proceeds of a Soiree held lately in the rear of the Township for a similar purpose, making in all the sum of £6 15s.—A. M., Secretary.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE SOIREE.—We learn from the *Bathurst Courier* that the Juvenile Temperance Soiree, which had been previously announced, was well attended. The editor says:—"The house was full, we might say crowded, but owing to the excellent arrangements made for accommodating the people, no inconvenience was felt. Mr. W. Fraser presided as chairman. The speakers were J. Deacon, Esq., Mr. McLaren, Teacher, and the Rev. Messrs. Fyfe and Coleman. They all spoke well, and made stirring appeals in favour of total abstinence, using forcible language when urging upon the audience the necessity of making active exertions for the suppression of intemperance. The music was under the management of Messrs. John and James Campbell,—and it was excellent: several temperance songs were also sung, and sung well. The arrangements for supplying the audience with refreshments were the best we have seen for an occasion of the kind. Each table with those sitting round it, looked like a little social tea party, enjoying themselves in their own way. The only fault that we have heard, was, that the tea was a little too sweet. In fact when we consider the good speaking, good music, good arrangements, and the excellent arrangements, and good order preserved throughout the whole, we must say that it was decidedly the best soiree we have ever had in Perth; and the managers are in consequence deserving of all praise."

GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The meeting, of which notice was given in our last number, was held according to appointment, on Thursday last, and a very full account of the speeches delivered on the occasion is given in the *Morning Chronicle*, for which, to our regret, we cannot find room in our columns. We avail ourselves of

our contemporary's report, however, for the following introduction and other particulars:

"Although our Reporter was in attendance half an hour before the time appointed, it was with the greatest difficulty and perseverance that he gained the platform, so crowded was the Hall. Not less than 2000 persons could have been present, and several gentlemen who came on the platform after the meeting was dissolved, assured those present that no less than 3000 had gone away without effecting an entrance. In fact, the enthusiasm existing among all classes in Quebec had prepared us for a large attendance, but little did we expect to have seen so many congregating together at the first public meeting held on the subject of Total Abstinence, arising out of the movement headed by that indefatigable Apostle of Temperance, the Rev. Mr. Chiquay. A circumstance favourable to the furtherance of this good cause was exhibited at the meeting in the large attendance of Clergymen and gentlemen of, we believe, every Christian denomination in Quebec, and not only that, but the cordial manner in which the audience, composed as it was of all classes, received each speaker without reference to creed or country. But one feeling seemed to pervade the mass, and that feeling was the success of the Temperance cause.

His Honor the Mayor presided, and was supported by Monseigneur de Sydime, Jeffrey Hale, Esq., and Robert Symes, Esq., J. P., Presidents of the respective Temperance Associations of this City, and the Rev. Mr. Mailloux. Messrs. White and Rhéaume officiated as Secretaries."

Moved by Monsgr. de Sydime, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Mackie,—

Resolved 1.—That, considering that the immoderate use of spirituous liquors is to this day the cause of the most deplorable disorder and misfortune in this country, it is of the highest importance and the most pressing necessity, that all good citizens should unite and concert together to take measures to discourage the shameful traffic of these liquors, both in our cities and in the country.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Clarke, seconded by Rev. Mr. Churchill,—

Resolved 2.—That there exists abundant cause for just and well grounded alarm, at the ravages which Intemperance is producing in so many quarters of the Province, not only desolating the homes and blighting the prospects of the families, and even communities, but likewise tending gradually to undermine the foundations of national prosperity and greatness.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Mailloux, seconded by Rev. Mr. Cornwall,—

Resolved 3.—That this meeting has heard with profound regret of an intention to bring into parliament, during its present session, a bill having for one of its objects the reduction of the existing duty on foreign spirits—and takes this opportunity of expressing its entire disapprobation of that part of the measure, as tending to introduce into the country an increased quantity of an article already too great, either for the happiness or wants of the inhabitants.

Moved by R. Symes, Esq., seconded by Olivier Fiset, Esq.,—

Resolved 4.—That it is a source of heartfelt thankfulness to the Giver of all good, to witness the triumphs of the Temperance cause in so many different parts of the world, as well as in this Province; and this meeting recognizes with feelings of the liveliest pleasure and satisfaction the unwearied exertions of Messrs Chiquay, Mailloux, and others, in promoting the progress of this great social amelioration.

Moved by Rev. D. Marsh, seconded by Dr. Bardy,—

Resolved 5.—That the records of Courts of Justice, Police Returns, and Coroners' Reports, together with the history of Lunatic Asylums, Magdalene Institutions, Jails, Penitentiaries, &c., &c., sufficiently demonstrate the fact that Intemperance is the fruitful parent of a vast majority of the crimes and calamities which afflict and disgrace the community; and that the truth of this statement applies with peculiar force to the cases tried at the Criminal Term, held this month in Quebec.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Cazeault, seconded by Mr. Blight,—
Resolved, 6.—That this meeting considers that the number of Tavern Licenses granted in the District, and particularly in the City and Bailliou of Quebec is very great, and altogether disproportionate to the pretended wants of the population; and that with the view of restricting the facility with which licenses are obtained, it is desirable that the Act, 4 Victoria, cap. 23, and all other Acts conferring a discretionary power on the Executive Government of the Province, or any other public authorities, to grant licenses without the certificates required by the Act, 2 Victoria, cap. 14, should be repealed, and that more stringent provision should be adopted.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Drummond, seconded by Rev. Mr. Villeneuve,—

Resolved, 7.—That this meeting observes with regret the disregard of the laws relative to Taverns, and the impunity enjoyed by those who violate them, whilst the fact cited by His Honor the Mayor, in his address of the 12th instant, that 350 persons in the City of Quebec sell spirituous liquors without license, fully demonstrates the necessity for some legislative measures on this subject; and that in the opinion of this meeting it ought to be the special duty of some public officer to prosecute all delinquents, and that publicity should be given in the newspapers, to the names as well of those convicted of similar offences, as of those who obtain licenses.

Moved by Mr. L. Garé, seconded by Rev. Mr. Davidson,—

Resolved, 8.—That in order to give lasting effect to the proceeding of this meeting, it is expedient to appoint a Committee of twenty-one members with power to add to their number, whose duty it shall be to support the recommendations contained in the foregoing resolutions, to collect statistical information relative to the progress of Temperance in this District, to communicate with such Societies as are formed for the same ends, and to make a general annual report to a public meeting of the citizens of Quebec, to be called for that purpose in each year; and that the following gentlemen do compose the said Committee:—

Rev. Mr. Baillargeon, Rev. Dr. Mackie, Hon. L. Massue, Rev. Mr. McMahon, Rev. Mr. Charest, Rev. Mr. Marsh, Messrs. Jeffrey, Hale, R. Symes, W. White, W. Booth, U. J. Tessier, G. Mathieson, F. Defoy, O'Meara, J. G. Tourangeau, D. Robitaille, Dr. Morrin, G. H. Simard, Dr. Douglas, F. X. Methot, Charles Langevin.

Moved by Dr. Hall, seconded by J. G. Tourangeau, Esq.,—

Resolved, 9.—That a Special Committee of five members be appointed to draft a Petition to the Legislature, founded on the foregoing resolutions, and that the following gentlemen do compose the same:—

Messrs. Hale, Tessier, Symes, Massue and White.

Resolved, 10.—That the Petition now read be adopted, and that His Honor the Mayor be authorized to sign it on behalf of this meeting, and transmit the same to each of the three branches of the Legislature.

The Mayor was then moved from the chair and Jeffery Hale, Esq., being called thereto, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman for his dignified conduct; after which three cheers, each loud and long, were given for the Rev. Messrs. Chiniquy, Mailloux, as well as for the Waters of Canada. The meeting dispersed at 10½ o'clock.

"We understand the Rev. Mr. Haensel, and Doctors Douglas and Morrin, who were to have spoken, came to the meeting, but could not get through the dense crowd to the platform."—*Hercan.*

ST. CATHERINES, C. W.—A public meeting was held in this town, on Monday evening, in promotion of Temperance. The house was crowded, and the conduct of the meeting excellent. Above thirty names were added to the roll-book, and most sincerely do we hope that the signers will be faithful. We are neither monomaniacs or enthusiasts on this question.

"Our pulse, as yours, doth temperately keep time."

Though some may think otherwise. We don't propose to alter our political position by the progress of

this society, but we propose, what after all is of more importance, to change and improve our social condition. Will those men who say that they are interested for the advantage of community, prove it by signing the temperance pledge, and keeping it? If they refuse this small demand, and will hesitate to make this trifling sacrifice, how do they expect the people will give them credit for sincerity in their professions of patriotism? We care not who the men are that may feel touched by these remarks. We say that the men who will not make a sacrifice of so trifling a nature as this in order to save community from the curse of drunkenness, are unworthy of public confidence. Do not these hesitators say, that the temperance men are right, and that nothing but abstinence can save the drunkard; then we ask, why not unite with us to save society from the greatest curse we know of?—*St. Catherines Journal.*

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—The new year in this northern part of the island is always the season when a certain class of the community indulges in inordinate drinking, and our Teetotal Societies seek, with praiseworthy anxiety, to counteract, as far as possible, this almost national addiction, by meetings, lectures, and every sort of appliances adapted to the circumstances. There was a most interesting meeting of the Scottish Temperance League held at Glasgow last week. The men whose names were prominent as leaders on the occasion are a sufficient guarantee for the respectability of the movement. Mr. Kettle presided; the speakers were the Rev. Dr. Bates, Rev. Mr. McCie, superintendent of the Glasgow City Mission, Rev. Hope M. Waddell, Rev. H. Jennings, Rev. J. Brown, &c.; and we have great satisfaction in giving all the publicity which the CHRISTIAN TIMES can furnish to the important protest of the thirty-one City Missionaries which was read. This document is couched in the following terms:—

GLASGOW, Dec. 4, 1848.

We, the undersigned City Missionaries, give it as our deliberate and decided conviction, that the drinking of intoxicating liquors is the cause of a very large amount of the poverty, wretchedness, and wickedness which are so prevalent in many parts of our city. That whilst such drinking, by keeping thousands from forming or from maintaining church-going habits, thus renders our labours more necessary, it is, at the same time, the greatest external barrier to their successful prosecution; and that the present drinking usages of society being allowed to remain, any scheme for ameliorating the physical, intellectual, moral, or religious condition of the great masses of the people must, to a great extent, prove abortive.

The Rev. Mr. Waddell, who, before he went to Old Calabar, on the western coast of Africa, had been long in Jamaica, said, "he had been an abstainer for full fourteen years, had practised it in all circumstances, and uniformly with the best results. He never had reason to regret his adoption of the principle, but enjoyed the best health in all weathers, and could perform a greater amount of labour, with greater ease and less fatigue, than when he drank a little. He had no objection to take spirits as a medicine, if prescribed by a physician; but he did not like to take physic to dinner!"—*Christian Times.*

UNITED STATES.

METHODIST MOVEMENT.—At a recent Meeting of the Missouri Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the following resolutions were adopted:—That we

view with pleasure and delight the exertions made by the various Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, for suppressing the use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage, in these United States."—"That as a body of Ministers, we will, by all reasonable means in our power, discontinue within our respective fields of labour, especially among the people committed to our care, the manufacture, traffic, or drinking as a beverage, of intoxicating liquors of every kind ?

"THERE'S POISON IN THE CUP."

Long years ago, ere Media's throne
Had crumbled into dust,
Ere Plato lived, and Socrates,
And He they call the Just ;

A Persian youth of royal mien,
'To Media's monarch came,
For King Astyages had heard
His name of noble fame ;

And he had called him to his court,
That he might nobler be,
For he had spent his early youth
Apart from royalty.

While at a sumptuous feast they sat,
The prince addressed the king—
"Grandfather suffer me for once,
The wine to you to bring."

Permission given, without delay
The prince bore round the wine
But first to taste the proffered cup
Omitted by design.

The monarch praised his youthful grace,
Like Ganymede's divine,
But much he wondered that the youth
Sipped not the sparkling wine.

The prince replied when asked the cause,
"I do not choose to sup
The ruddy wine, for much I fear
There's poison in the cup.

When yesternight I saw your friends
Engaged in furious brawl,
I thought the bearer of the cup
Had surely poisoned all.

E'en you forgot that you were king,
And they that they were lords,
You sung, and he was praised the most
Who made the most discords.

Therefore, I pray thee, urge me not
To taste the ruby wine,
For surely poison doth possess
The offspring of the vine."

—N. E. *Washingtonian*.

Mr. G——, who had by degrees become so attached to his cups that he could not comfortably go by eleven o'clock without his nip of brandy, and who was yet anxious to avoid the suspicion of being a habitual drinker, was in the habit daily of inventing some excuse to the bar-keeper and those within hearing. He had used up all the stereotyped reasons, such as "a slight pain," a "kind of sinking," not "feeling right," &c., &c. One Saturday, at the usual hour, he called for his brandy-and-water, saying, "I am extremely dry, I am going to have salt fish for dinner."

WATER.—The Spaniards have a proverb that "Drinking water neither makes a man sick, nor in debt, nor his wife a widow."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A letter from O. W., Richmond, has been received and will be attended to in our next. Likewise the notice of Millville Temperance Society.

E. Wilson is informed that his letter, enclosing four dollars, was received, and that we have carefully attended to the instructions therein. We have sent off three numbers, as advised by him, to the Fingal Post Office.

G. P. Weston, the Advocate is sent to the person named.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

MONTREAL, MARCH 15, 1849.

POLICE REPORT.

By a slip from the Police Office we learn, that there were arrested by the city Police, from 27th January, to 27th February:—

Males,	Drunk,.....	58
Do.	Do. & Disorderly,....	35
Females,	Drunk,.....	17
Do.	Do. & Disorderly,.....	6

Total,.....116

This gives nearly four cases of drunkenness every day ; a slight improvement upon the average of the Annual Report, which we noticed a few weeks ago, which gave upwards of five cases daily, throughout the year. This we say is an improvement. It is to be attributed, in part at least, and we think, chiefly, to the diligence of the various Temperance Societies in the city, during the winter ; and we beg to call their attention to the fact, for the purpose of encouraging them to persevere. According to the Annual Report, there were 175 cases of drunkenness every month, on an average, throughout the year ; but in the last month, there were only 116, a diminution of 59, or nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole. This result we say is encouraging ; and although some may affect to consider it as arising from the want of employment at this season of the year, and the consequent lack of money in the hands of those who would otherwise fill up a niche in the Police reports, yet, though we admit this in part, we cannot receive it as the whole, nor even as the chief reason for the change.

The other modes of vice and fashionable folly in Montreal, have not been curtailed in a similar degree ; scarcity of employment does not always lead to an improved state of morality ; besides, the number of commitments for January, 1848, was 142, according to the Annual Report, but this year it is only 116, giving a decrease of one-fifth. This we maintain, is to be ascribed to the influence of the great Temperance movement in the city during the winter, and it ought to encourage the hearts, and stimulate the hands, of all who have taken a part in it. By their means, between thirty and forty individuals at least have been preserved from the sin of intemperance during the past month, and kept out of the hands of the police ; and if their labors have had such an effect on that class of the population that are most likely to fall into the hands of the police, they must

have told more powerfully on those who occupy a higher scale—who have character to maintain, and set a proper value on the good opinion of their fellow men. Let the friends of the Temperance Reformation “thank God and take courage,” and press forward to still greater victories. Let them join universally in the movement now making so generally throughout the Province, to call the attention of Parliament to the *statistics of intemperance*, and to entreat the Legislature, if they will not assist their virtuous efforts, at least to throw no obstacle in the way.

But if the members of the Temperance Society have the consolation to reflect that, through their means, the above number of persons were kept back from the sin of intemperance during the last month, the *moderate drinkers* ought also to reflect, that through their means 116 cases of drunkenness have occurred within the same period of time. Is it not so? Is any man led to drink by the example of a drunkard? No. Or by the example of a teetotaler? No. Men are led to the habit of using intoxicating drinks by the example of the *respectable moderate drinkers*; and being once put upon the ice by your means, you are responsible for the falls they suffer. See what you are doing, and reflect upon it.

A GREAT OFFENDER.

The following we copy from the *St. Catharines Journal*, and is the concluding paragraph of a long police report; and which by the way may form the conclusion of all police reports:—

“Indeed, we notice that the greatest offender in our community, is a fellow named “Whisky.” We should like to see him indicted, and punished as he deserves. He is an old offender, and has been guilty of numerous offences among us. The difficulty is in arresting, and obtaining evidence against him, as he has many friends, and is harbored and concealed in so many houses. Various efforts are constantly made to disguise the fellow, and so completely have they succeeded, that you may frequently be in company with him—nay, you may meet him every day in our public courts and not know him. He has so many friends, and so many disguises, that we sometimes despair of ever banishing the culprit from society. We have often called upon all *loyal* subjects to strive and expel him, as he is a rebel to all good government; but, alas! they seem to be his best friends, and argue most vehemently for his continuance amongst us.

NOTICE.

We deem it again necessary to inform those new Subscribers to the *Advocate*, who have not been furnished with the two first numbers, that we have run out of these two numbers. We will, however, reprint them, as soon as we can ascertain the probable number wanted. In the meantime, we will keep an accurate list of those who are not served with the first two numbers, and take care that all will be supplied.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Montreal, March 12, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—Those effective allies of the Temperance cause, the Rechabites, have made an inroad at Lachine by a public meeting, got up under the auspices of Union Tent, I. O. of R., and held on Thursday evening last.

The Committee, composed of Brothers H. A. Nelson, George Menzies, and Mansfield Holland, had made excellent arrangements; the Trustees of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, had, in the most handsome manner, consented that the Temperance meeting should be held in that building, which met the approbation of the Rev. Mr. Simpson, the minister, but some of the congregation having offered serious opposition, the Church was not obtained, and the Rechabites, with their intended hearers, were at short notice compelled to shift as they best could.

D. Duff, Esq., having generously placed at the disposal of the Committee, an empty house belonging to him, three rooms were prepared, and at the appointed hour in the evening became well filled, giving evidence that nothing but room was required in Lachine to ensure a large audience to the good cause. Bro. Menzies took the Chair: prayer was offered by the Rev. Wm. Taylor. Bro. G. B. Muir then addressed the meeting, after which the Rev. Wm. Taylor delivered one of his very best addresses; I have frequently heard him speak, but never to more purpose, or more happy in his illustrations. Had I not been jammed in the crowd, I should have taken notes for publication. The audience listened with deep attention, and as evidence of confirmed impression, twenty signatures were obtained to the pledge of total abstinence. The people of Lachine should feel under obligations to this most excellent and pious divine for the visit which he made them, at much inconvenience to pressing duties at home, and for the admirable manner in which, after being denied a proper place for speaking, he accommodated himself to the case, and discoursed so eloquently on the inevitable consequences that attend the common use of accursed stimulants.

Bro. T. S. Brown followed, merely to thank the audience for their kind reception, and to hope they would meet again for the same object under more propitious circumstances, so far as regarded comfortable accommodation.

The meeting is a good beginning, where any beginning is much wanted. It is a wedge driven into an obdurate place; for Lachine, from its peculiar position in regard to passing travellers, is more exposed to the pernicious example of free indulgence in poisonous drinks, than any village in Lower Canada; and no place more requires the friendly co-operation of neighbouring teetotalers. In this good cause the Rechabites have come forward like men, and it is to be hoped that the acquaintance now commenced with the good people of Lachine, will continue and increase for the mutual benefit of all.—I am, &c.,

G. K.

Kingston, January 9, 1849.

My dear Sir,—I fear you will be somewhat discouraged by the smallness of my *collections* on behalf of the Montreal Temperance Society, as well as the few subscribers to your valuable paper; however, the prospect is more cheering in this District, from which I expect to send you a large list of supporters of that invaluable auxiliary to the great Temperance Cause in Canada. Your disinterested conduct in continuing the paper under such disadvantageous circum-

stances, calls forth everywhere the gratitude and thanks of teetotallers, and a few short weeks will prove whether these thanks are *unmeaning* or *substantial*. I hope the latter. From the time that I left Montreal till I reached this place, I delivered 12 lectures and sermons—received 110 signatures to the pledge, 75 subscribers to the *Advocate*, and £211s 9³/₄ in collection, to aid in wiping off the heavy debt of your Society. The result of my labours in this District I will send you by and bye: so far it is good. The *Sons of Temperance* have organized a division at Brockville and another at Kingston, both doing well. I joined the Brockville Division, and was much pleased with the initiatory ceremonies, which are, in my opinion, more interesting and impressive than others with which I am acquainted. I expect to lecture on the principles of the Order in this city next week.

I am,

Yours truly,

R. D. WADSWORTH.

LETTERS TO MOTHERS.—No. 2.

THE INFLUENCE OF MATERNAL EXAMPLE.

In my former letter I endeavored to throw out a few suggestions (founded on practical experience and observation) as to female humanity being deeply interested in endeavoring to effect a change in the miserable destiny of children reared in the habitations of intemperance; and the personal duties of mothers, regarding true temperance as a mere question of health, to contribute by its personal adoption to the much-desired object of obtaining for their offspring the valuable possession of a sound mind in a sound body. Important as these considerations are, the mental and moral health of childhood is a higher and holier object. The training of a being for the duties of time, and the responsibilities of eternity, is an office that may well engross all the energies and powers of a reflective mind. In the formation of character, it is impossible for a mother, living with her children, to be without a vast amount of influence either for evil or for good.—It is always an active, it cannot be a negative influence; a helpless creature, comparatively plastic as clay, is given into the hands of a mother to be formed or deformed, according to the good or evil influences she exerts on it. And it is a merciful dispensation of Providence, that the humblest, and, in a literary sense, least intellectual mother, may, if her disposition be amiable, and her mind conscientious, so discharge her duties, as to exercise the most salutary influence on her offspring. The faculty of imitation, usually so strong in childhood, renders the mother's habits a sort of lesson that is learned intuitively—imbibed even at the breast—and every one who has in the slightest degree observed human character, will readily admit how powerfully personal habits influence the manners, the mind, and the future destinies of the young. Lord Bacon says "*custom is the magistrate (or ruler) of men's lives—therefore get good customs.*" When research, experience, and daily observation, have discovered that one particular *custom* of society has caused and is still causing poverty, crime, disease, and death,

and that where these more obvious evils are not so fully apparent, this same *custom* causes selfishness, profligacy, ignorance, and every moral evil that can afflict the community. When this has been made clearly apparent in speeches, sermons, books, and the daily scenes of life. And more than all, when *millions!* of individuals have found that the abolition of the *custom* complained of, has produced not merely an absence of the evils enumerated, but positive individual benefit to all who have had the resolution and firmness to make a fair trial and abide by its results, it becomes matter of astonishment that any human being, possessed of ordinary thinking faculties, can hesitate as to the extinction of a *custom* fraught with such fearful consequences, and the adoption of a principle involving such personal and relative benefits. But whoever is indifferent to the claims of right reason and common sense, in the question of Temperance, mothers—whose opinions and habits are like sunshine and showers in promoting the growth of the human plants they are rearing—mothers cannot, as a matter of duty, be undecided as to the part they ought to act, or indifferent as to the result, seeing that in an especial manner it depends on them to check the growth of our national vice by rearing their offspring under the influence of habits and principles which, while they in a great measure secure personal happiness and moral elevation of character, contribute to the general well-being of society, by cutting off the most prolific source of degradation and misery.

It was a very noble and true reply that a sensible woman made to a great conqueror, when he enquired "what is wanting to make France a great nation?" The answer was comprised in one brief emphatic word "mothers." Oh, can women, who hold so high a place in the estimation of the civilized world for their many virtues, look supinely on, tame witnesses of the mighty struggle that is making to free the country from the foul thralldom of intemperance?—can they weakly imagine that it is a question they are uninterested in? and that their habits—their boasted moderation—has nothing to do in perpetuating and strengthening this internal *slavery*? Are not the future men and women in their laps or around their knees, imbibing at that most fondly-loved and long-remembered of all shrines, the habits which time will only serve to strengthen?

Only reflect for a moment on the immorality, the cruelty, the selfishness there is, in teaching an innocent creature, by that most powerful of all plans, *example*, to consider that strong drink is good in itself, and necessary. Showing them your value for it, by resorting to it for fancied relief when suffering—for stimulus when weary—for comfort when sorrowful—for hilarity when in the social circle—for support when doing the daily duties of life. The moderate-drinking mother, supposing her to be incapable of the great imprudence of giving her children little drops, yet shows them that she considers strong drink as valuable food and physic—a medicine for the body and the mind,—and her children will not fail to long for the time when they may be permitted to taste this wonderful panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to. The immorality of the mother's conduct in this matter, consists in inculcating a direct and mischievous falsehood. Not one of the

attributes of assuaging pain or promoting strength that ignorance or appetite has invested strong drink with, does it really possess; consequently truth is sacrificed in this immoral lesson, and who shall calculate the result? Then reflect on the cruelty of the deception, and think of the temptation you are preparing for a creature destined to pass through a world full enough of tempting seductions, without a mother spreading the snare instead of shielding her child from it? such a parent is planting thorns in her child's path that will wound both her offspring and herself. How can a mother be so wanting in ordinary reflection as to act in the matter of strong drink so differently to what she would in any other branch of morals? Drunkenness is just as great, if not a greater, crime against society, as theft or lying. A good mother has very strict opinions on these latter views; she requires her children religiously to abstain from them; she practices the most perfect integrity and uprightness; she would treat with scorn any argument about moderation in stealing or falsehood; she knows that in these cases there is no such thing as a little sin; but yet she can drink in moderation, and look coolly in her children's faces as if she had done no wrong, and taught no wickedness. Alas! so long as mothers drink, be it moderately or otherwise, so long will children grow up pre-disposed to become drunkards. Oh! then, purify the sanctuary of home from the pollutions of incipient intemperance. Let the maternal character be a moral "light in great darkness," and above all, let the tenderness with which, as mothers, you regard your offspring, be as wise and judicious as it is unchangeable and intense. Remember that costlier studies may be forgotten, but the lessons learned at the fireside linger in the memory, and influence the heart through all the vicissitudes of life, and, (as an admired writer has justly said) "unhappy is that man whose recollections of his own mother have not, to him, endeared and sanctified all mothers." How beautifully and wisely has Montgomery said,

"A parent's heart may prove a snare:
The child she loves so well,
Her hand may lead, with gentlest care,
Down the smooth road to hell;
Pamper its frame—destroy its mind—
Thus do the blind mislead the blind,
E'en with a mother's love."

Oh! as you would promote your children's real welfare, your country's moral elevation, your own interest and happiness, adopt the principle of Total Abstinence; let your children learn it from you, and it shall be a shield and safeguard to them, and generations yet unborn shall arise and call you blessed.

Your faithful friend,

A MOTHER.

THE ATMOSPHERE.

The atmosphere is an ambient mantle which wraps the earth in its soft embrace. Its direct height from the surface of the earth is calculated to be fifty miles. The weight of the whole atmosphere which surrounds the earth, has been calculated by some one fond of curious comparisons to be equal to a solid globe of lead sixty miles in diameter. The air can be weighed

as well as solids, and likewise measured. It is essential to the life of animals and vegetables. Without air no creature could breathe. Air is everywhere present upon the globe, and bears upon every part of its surface with an enormous pressure. Every square inch of the human body continually supports a pressure of fifteen pounds. A great number can scarcely credit this, as every step we take must displace an equal weight as that supported by our bodies. We can scarcely say we support this weight as we are supported by it ourselves equally on all sides, and we move through it as easily as the dolphin glides through the waters of the deep. Each gallon of air weighs about a quarter of an ounce.

Air is capable of being expanded in bulk both mechanically and chemically. It can be condensed by pressure and expanded by heat, and its latter quality is just beginning to be developed as a powerful propelling agent in the Air Engine. Although the atmosphere is such a beautiful and transparent substance, yet it is not a simple substance. It is composed of two gasses perfectly opposite in their natures singly. The one is named oxygen and the other nitrogen. The oxygen is positive in all its qualities, and nitrogen is negative. The heating and cooling of the atmosphere will not affect the quality of the air, but combustion will. Combustion withdraws the oxygen from the atmosphere, and carbonic acid gas is liberated. The oxygen alone supports flame, the nitrogen is a non-supporter. The atmosphere is composed of 79 parts nitrogen, and 21 parts oxygen, and although many gases have been discovered and combined, yet no other combination and no single gas will sustain life for any length of time but the air, and bountiful is our Creator who has supplied our earth with such a quantity of it.

The act of respiration is curious. By it a decomposition of the atmosphere is effected as thorough as by the most trying process. The human frame is like a great furnace, and the lungs bellows which feed the fire. The great difference between the comparison is that the human frame is in the interior of the bellows, A man, breathing, consumes six hundred and forty pints of oxygen gas in twelve hours, making fourteen thousand four hundred respirations, and during the short time that elapses between an inspiration, the air is totally changed in its character—the oxygen is abstracted and united with the carbon, and carbonic acid gas is formed, and this is expelled from the lungs with the unaltered nitrogen. The air that is expelled from the lungs will not support flame. If we take a glass vessel with a tube fitted exactly to its top or bottom, and inspire and respire a few times by this tube, it will be found that a lighted taper introduced into the vessel, will be immediately extinguished. This simple fact should arrest the attention of those who desire to see health attending the labouring classes. Well ventilated apartments are just as essential to health as food and drink.

There is one mysterious view which we may take of this subject, viz: the renovation of the air after being breathed by myriads of animated beings who are continually consuming its vital principle. The plan which the Almighty has designed for this purpose, (renova-

tion), is unknown to man. We behold harmony a beauty in the whole system of the adaption of man to the atmosphere, and the atmosphere to man, and in the language of the Holy Writ, "it is very good."—*Scientific American*.

FOOD FOR FATTENING CATTLE, KEEPING STOCK, &c.

(Continued from page 62.)

Store kept should neither be too rich nor too abundant; and if an ox is once made fat and then loses his flesh, he is like one of Pharaoh's lean kine, the more he devours the leaner he becomes. If young cattle are kept in rich pastures in summer, and poor fodder in winter, sometimes stuffed, at other times starved, they lose their disposition to fatten. To such cattle Mr. Lawrence alludes when he says,—“It is extremely imprudent indolently to continue at high food animals which do not thrive; I advert chiefly to individuals with which the first loss is always the least.” “Stock cattle,” said Mr. Brodley, “are kept, others are fattened. The feeding is different. Cattle kept need no kind of grain, nor even hay, except to cows about calving time. Straw, with any juicy food, such as roots or drank, abundantly suffice for keeping cattle in heart through the winter, provided they are sheltered from the cold rains. Mr. Bakewell kept his fine cattle on straw and turnips through the winter. A drank for keeping cattle may be made thus: roots, chaff, or cut straw and salt, boiled together with a good quantity of water; the roots cut or mashed. The cattle drink the water and eat the rest. Drank for fattening cattle thus: roots, meal, flax-seed, chaff or cut straw and salt, well boiled together in plenty of water. If given warm, not hot, the better.” The same author says, “Hay, meal, and linseed jelly, with drank, must be excellent food in stall feeding. Linseed is thus made: seven quarts of water to one of flax-seed, steeped in a part of the water forty-eight hours, then add the remaining water, cold, and boil it gently two hours, stirring constantly to prevent burning. It is cooled in tubs, and given mixed with any meat, bran, or cut chaff. Each bullock (large) has two quarts of jelly a day: equal to a little more than one quart of seed in four days.”

In a tract entitled “Notices for Young Farmers,” written by the Hon. Judge Peters, formerly President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, are the following directions:—

“Cut or chaff your hay, straw, corn tops, or blades, and even your stalks, with a straw cutter, and you will save a great proportion which is otherwise wasted or passed through the animal without contributing to its nourishment. One bushel of chaffed hay at a mess, given in a trough three times in twenty-four hours, is sufficient for a horse, ox, or cow. A bushel of chaffed hay lightly pressed, weighs from five to five and a half pounds. A horse or horned beast thrives more on fifteen pounds thus given than on twenty-four or twenty-five pounds as commonly expended (including waste) in the usual manner of feeding in racks; to which troughs, properly constructed, are far preferable. Salt your clover and other succulent, as well as coarse hay. But over-salting diminishes the nutriment. More than a peck to

a ton is superfluous. Half that quantity is often sufficient. Ten or fifteen pounds are usually an ample allowance. Feeding your stock by weight and measure of food will not only save your provender, by its orderly distribution, but frequently save the lives of animals, too often starved by niggardliness or neglect, or gorged and destroyed by profusion. If it be true, as it is, that the master's eye makes a horse fat, it is equally so, that the master's eye prevents the horse from being pampered, wanton, pursive, bloated, foundered, and finally wind-broken and blind.”

If hay is salted by using salt in substance, it should be done at the time it is deposited in the mow. It is often a good practice to sprinkle a solution of salt in water over hay or other food for cattle in the winter time, especially if the fodder be of an inferior quality.

Colonel Jaques, of Ten Hills Farm, Charlestown, (Mass.) has been very successful in the breeding and rearing of neat cattle, and recommends from actual experiment the following mixture:—

Take Ruta Baga, cut fine,	2 bushels,
“ Wheat Bran,	1 “
“ Powdered Oil Cake,	½ “
“ English Hay, Barley Straw, and salt hay, cut, of each,	7 “
“ Water,	10 “

Let them be perfectly mixed. Give a bushel of the mixture to a cow of the common size every night and morning, and proportionably to greater or smaller animals.—*Christian Messenger*.

UTILITY OF SELECT SEEDS.—We hear much at this day of certain productions deprecating, or, as the phrase is, “running out.” This, however, would never be the case, were we to adopt the philosophy and practice in reference to them which nature so obviously teaches to every reflecting and observing mind, and which may be condensed into a maxim of most convenient brevity, viz: Propagate only from the best. There can be no question, we apprehend, that the grain that ripens earliest is the most eligible for seed, for the very good reason that circumstances show it to be the most mature. It is asserted in the *Albany Cultivator*, that a farmer at the North, a few years since, was accustomed to dispose annually of large quantities of seed wheat, and at prices unusually and even extravagantly high, as his wheat was of a very superior quality, remarkably heavy and productive, and by many supposed to be a new variety. It appeared, however, upon investigation, that he had succeeded in bringing it to that exalted degree of perfection which rendered it the wonder and admiration of all, simply by following the above practice, by reserving annually the best and most perfectly developed portion of his crop for seed. Many of the very excellent and highly productive varieties of corn now cultivated in New England, have attained their present excellence simply through the same practice, as have many other productions—such as peas, beans, cucumbers, pumpkins, squashes, and indeed most of the above ground vegetables and esculents that grow in a northern soil.—*Maine Farmer*.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—SPADE CULTURE.—Lord Cloncurry has published the following offer to his tenantry, in the Limerick Reporter:—"Convinced of the superiority of spade cultivation, both as to amount of produce and improvement of the ground, I offer to my tenants in Limerick the following prizes:—To the farmer, on my estate, holding not more than one hundred acres, who shall have the greatest quantity of land cultivated by the spade, not less than nine inches deep, and sown with oats before March 20, 1849, a prize of £50; to the second largest quantity, £10; to the farmer holding not more than 40 acres, £20 for the greatest quantity, and a prize of £15 for the second largest quantity. — *Cloncurry.*"

NEW VARIETY OF WHEAT.—Advices from St. Petersburg mention that a new variety of wheat has been recently discovered and cultivated in Besarabia. It is called the Kolus, or large-eared wheat, on account of the peculiar beauty of its ears. At present it is limited to mere seed-wheat, and fetches twice the price of the ordinary Arnautka. One other and more important peculiarity of this grain is, that it is less affected by drought than any other varieties. At the same time, it possesses several other features being distinguished by its greater fertility, its deep amber colour, and its early ripening. This important discovery was made by a peasant of the name of Bulatowisch, in the village of Troitzk, in the district of Bender, who, being a strict observer of nature, detected in his crops certain ears which were longer and became ripe earlier than the rest of the crop. These were collected, and sowed separately, and the result was an abundant harvest, and the introduction of a new and valuable variety of wheat. The Russian Government, it is to be hoped, will not let such an opportunity pass, of rewarding one so deserving of a substantial mark of its favour. The event has created a great sensation amongst the agriculturists and dealers in grain, and the new wheat well merits being named after the discoverer.—*Morning Post.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TESTIMONY OF ANOTHER JUDGE.—At the late Yorkshire Winter Gaol delivery, which commenced on the 18th of December last, and continued for a fortnight, (there being above 200 criminals for trial) Baron Platt, in passing sentence on a prisoner for horse-stealing, said, "In your case, like all others of a similar kind, tried at the assizes, drink is at the bottom of all. You spend all your money in drink, and then you go and take property belonging to other people, to supply the deficiency occasioned by your own profligacy." In a case of stabbing, his lordship observed, "that he believed, in every case but three which had come before him during those assizes, drunkenness had either made the parties robbed the victims, or the parties robbing had gone out on their unlawful errand in a state of drunkenness."—*Bristol Temperance Herald.*

THE FIRST SPREE.—"Never was drunk but once in my life," said a chap in my hearing; "never mean to be again. The street seemed to be very steep, and I lifted my legs at every step as if I was getting up stairs. Several cart wheels were making convulsions in my brain,

and at one time I fancied my head was a large carving and turning establishment, the lathes of which I was keeping in motion with my own feet. I couldn't conceive what was the reason that the town had turned into such an enormous hill, and what made it worse was that it seemed all the time growing higher, and threatened to pitch over on me. Stop, stop, thought I, and I'll head this old hill yet, or at least it shan't head me. So I turned round to go down and get to the bottom—but hang me if the town didn't turn round with me, heading me all the time, and presenting the bluff in front of me. Well, sure enough, the ground soon flew up, and struck me in the forehead, and as soon as the stars cleared a way, I commenced climbing with my hands and knees. The next thing I saw was a big brick house coming full split round the corner, and I believe it ran right over me, for I don't remember any more."

INTEMPERANCE.—Some years ago, Mr. Poynter, Under-Sheriff of London, made the following declaration before a committee of the House of Commons:—"I have been in the habit of hearing criminals refer all their misery to drinking, so that now I almost cease to ask them the cause of their ruin. *This evil lies at the root of all other evils of this city and elsewhere. Nearly all the convicts for murder with whom I have conversed, have admitted being under the influence of drink at the time of the act!*" The great and learned Judge Hales, after more than twenty years' observation on the bench, says—"I have found that if the murders and manslaughters, burglaries and robberies, riots and tumults, adulteries, fornications, rapes, and other great enormities that have happened in that time, were divided into five parts, four have been the consequence of excessive drinking—of tavern and ale-house meetings!"—and the Rev. Dr. Beecher, in his sermons on intemperance, has the following striking passage:—"Supposing that one-half of the 1800 licensed houses which are in Glasgow (and at present there are a vast deal more!) send forth a drunken man, there are 900 men in that city, spreading around them, every day in the year, beggary, wretchedness, pestilence, and crime!" What pictures of demoralization and misery do not these various statements exhibit to the human mind?

IS FRANCE A SOBER NATION?—It appears that the annual consumption of wine in France is 746,571,429 gallons; of brandy, 9,245,425; spirits, 2,250,000; cider, 221,705,450; beer, 74,021,550. In this aggregate consumption of 1,052,797,854 gallons, there is 137,298,767 gallons of pure alcohol, giving to each of the thirty-two millions of people no less than 4½ gallons of alcohol annually; considerably exceeding the amount of alcohol used by any other nation. There is more, far more of drunkenness or unnatural excitement from the use of intoxicating liquors in France, than the world are usually acquainted with.

NEW-YEAR'S-DAY IN EDINBURGH.—This morning brought in the year 1849, and with a quietness unexampled during the last half century. The peace and quiet of last night may be attributed to Hogmanay falling on Sunday, and to the stringent clause, 136, of the new police act, which compels all drinking shops, &c., to be shut at 11 at night. But as a salutation to the new revellers for the want of stronger stimulants, a great number of orange sellers set up their stalls in the High Street and elsewhere, about half-past twelve, and music was furnished by Italian burdy-gurdies, &c., till a much later hour.—*Mercury.*

NEWS.

CANADA.

E. R. Fabre, Esq., has been elected Mayor of this city for the ensuing year. We believe that Mr. Fabre's election will give general satisfaction, and that all parties will agree in admitting that he is a man on whose shoulders such an honor may of right devolve.

DIRTY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, a boiler in J. A. Converse's establishment, burst, scalding two men in Mr. C.'s employment, named John Mack and Ignace Decareau. It appears that the engineer, John Mack, had neglected to keep the water in the boiler up to the proper height, which caused the plates to become red hot; seeing this, he immediately began to pump in cold water, the effect of which was immediate explosion, blowing Mack about twenty-five feet through a door opposite to where the front of the boiler stood; the other man, I. Decareau, was standing about ten feet from the boiler, he was also scalded in a most fearful manner. These unfortunate men were taken to their respective homes and have since died.—*Montreal Herald, March 13.*

MURDER.—We learn from one of our townsmen, who recently came from Montreal, that on Sunday morning, last, the dead body of a man was found sitting in a sleigh on the bridge at the toll gate in St. Césaire. He had received a dreadful blow on the head, which probably killed him as he sat in the sleigh. There was also a wound on one hand, supposed to have been received in attempting to ward off the blow from his head. The body had not been removed from the sleigh, the Coroner not having arrived. The man was a Canadian, well dressed, and is supposed to have been on his return from the Market at St. Hyacinthe. The sleigh contained eight or ten bushels of wheat. We understand that the gate keeper remarked that he heard a noise during the night and supposed some one wished to pass, but it not being repeated, thought he might have been mistaken. From this circumstance, it is thought that the murder was committed at the toll gate.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Another robbery was committed on the Temiscouata Portage Road. Mr. John Halferty, Trader, of Quebec, was robbed of £150 on Saturday night, the 24th ultimo. Two Indians were arrested, on suspicion, but afterwards made their escape. Mr. Halferty was returning from Madawaska, after having made sale of his goods.—*Quebec Mercury.*

FIRE AT GANANOQUE.—On Sunday morning about 8 o'clock, the building occupied as a Nail and Woollen Factory, of the Messrs. McDonald of Gananoque, was observed to be on fire. The whole building was in a short time consumed. The loss is estimated between two and three thousand pounds, on which there is no insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove in the Factory Storey.

We learn from the *Guelpch Herald*, that a young man named Mathew Johnson, 28 years of age, who had lately arrived from Ireland, was killed on the 20th ult., by the fall of the branch of a tree, while engaged in felling trees, in the Township of Peel. The *Guelpch Herald* remarks, "the frequency of these accidents should make people in the Bush, and clearing lands, more careful."

Newfoundland papers, received by the Halifax Mail of Tuesday, contain nothing of much interest here. The House of Assembly had resolved to abolish the Imperial Duties, and a bill had been introduced for that purpose.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

The steamer *America* arrived at Boston, on Friday last bringing news to the 24th ultimo.

The proceedings of the imperial parliament are already of an important character.

Lord John Russell's measure for the removal of Jewish Disabilities has been introduced. The resolutions were carried by a majority of 214 over 111.

The Government proposition for the modification of the Navigation laws was brought forward on the 14th ult. In addition to the general abrogation of the Navigation Laws, as proposed last session, the very important feature has been introduced of throwing open the coasting trade to all vessels of above one hundred tons burthen.

The cholera returns have now swelled to 12,495 cases, of which 5543 have died, 3788 have recovered, and 3164 continue under treatment, or the result is not stated. In another poor asylum near London, some unusual mortality has taken place, but in

the London districts the weekly mortality does not range higher than about fifty. In the provinces the reports exhibit a decline, and indeed in a national point of view, are almost insignificant. In Scotland the number of deaths has decidedly decreased, the daily returns being generally about 50 or 60 and apparently still on the decline.

Ireland is tranquil. Political agitation has ceased. The additional sum of £50,000 has been voted for the relief of the poor, with the understanding that Ireland must now take care of them herself. Her energies must be roused, and her resources developed. At present, however, the picture of misery is drawn in fearful colors. The prisons and workhouses are filled to repletion; reports of deaths from starvation are to be found recorded in all the local papers; the clearance of the peasantry and of emigration are as active as ever; the stocks of provisions are plundered in all quarters; Catholic chapels are being closed, and the destitution of the Roman Catholic clergy is very great indeed. Apathy and misery seem universal in that unhappy country, the condition of which is without parallel in the history of the world.

FRANCE.—Affairs have much improved. The Legislative Assembly has voted its own dissolution. The new Assembly will meet about the middle of May. The president is becoming increasingly popular. Red Republicanism is at a discount. Trade is improving.

HOLLAND.—The King opened the Chambers on the 14th ultimo, amidst general manifestations of attachment from his people.

ITALY.—A Republic is established at Rome. The Pope has been de facto deposed. A Provisional Government, on Republican principles, has been established at Florence, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany has fled, and taken refuge with his family at Porto San Stefano.

AUSTRIA.—Reverses have been met with in Hungary where the war is carried on with indescribable ferocity. The Parliamentary Committee has produced a draft of a very Democratic Constitution. Apprehensions are entertained of the intervention of Russia.

PRUSSIA.—The elections were still going on, and somewhat more favourably for the ministry. The difficulties with Denmark were likely to be settled.

INDIA.—The news is very important. Moulton had been captured after having been battered and bombarded for an entire week, but the Citadel still held out. The Bombay troops having arrived before the city on the 21st December, the entire besieging army amounted to 32,000 men, of which 15,000 were British troops. Our artillery amounted to 150 pieces of heavy ordnance, of which nearly one-half were of the largest calibre. The defence of Moolraj seems to have been one of the most obstinate on record. On the 27th the columns moved to the attack, and clearing the suburbs, established themselves within 500 yards of the walls. Here batteries were erected, and on the 28th a terrific bombardment commenced. On the 29th, the heavy guns were advanced to within 30 yards of the ramparts. On the 30th a fort containing 800,000 lbs of powder, was blown up by a well directed mortar. The devastation was horrible. The Dewan's mother, several of his relatives, with many of his sirdars, together with a great number of troops and people were blown into the air, and the destruction of mosques and buildings around was most extensive. The lucky artilleryman was rewarded on the spot by Gen. Whish, who followed up his success, and in the evening of the 30th a breach was made, and a second on the following day. The Moultaunes made a sortie on the 31st, but were driven back, and the cannonading continued incessantly the two first days of the year. On the 2d, the breach being deemed practicable, the assault took place. Col. Franks at the head of three regiments, pushed forward to the breach at the Delhi gate, but found the enemy too strong on that side; so he joined the Bengal column on the other side, where the breach was complete. The fusiliers entered first, and speedily placed the British standard within the walls. The Bengal column followed, and the city was in our possession at three o'clock. Overtures had been made by Moolraj but nothing except his unconditional surrender would be listened to. The Afghans were advancing, with an army of 12,000 men, towards the Semde frontier.

MARKETS, TRADE, &c.—Business generally has been in a healthy and satisfactory state during the last two weeks; all parties are disposed to think well of the future, and indulge the hope that we shall have a good spring and summer trade. Our manufacturers are busily employed, and more remunerating rates

are obtained for nearly all descriptions of goods; whilst the number of unemployed operatives is daily decreasing in both the mines and manufactories. Money also continues to get more abundant, and the rate of interest rules low. The market for breadstuffs has been in an unfavorable position; supplies are plentiful, and dealers make purchases with caution—prices, therefore, have been declining. Cotton has been taken to a fair extent, but the market is now tame, with rather a declining aspect. The demand for Colonial produce has been large. East India sales have taken place at most of our leading markets, and although immense supplies have been brought forward, prices are well supported. This remark applies particularly to Sugar. All descriptions of Metals are in fair request, and prices have an upward tendency. The Stock market both for English and American Securities has been active, and prices generally have advanced since the date of our last issue. Our commercial reports from the leading mercantile cities and maritime ports of Europe are of a favorable character; and from the tone adopted in our last advices from India and China, we have, everything considered, reason to be satisfied with the present state and future prospects of trade in that quarter of the globe.

Montreal, Monday noon, 12th March, 1849.

FLOUR.—No alteration from last quotations, viz, 21s 3d to 24s 6d. Sales trifling.

GRAIN, nothing to quote.

ASHES.—Pots, 28s to 28s 6d. Pearls, 29s 3d to 30s.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork has been placed at \$16. No other quotations.

EXCHANGE.—Bank continues at 10½ per cent premium.

STOCKS.—Sales of Commercial Bank at 2 per cent. Montreal Bank, 2½ per cent. British Bank, 12 per cent. City Bank, 45 per cent before the meeting of Saturday. All these rates are discount from the par paid up. Montreal Consols have been sold on time at about 20s, and for cash at 17s to 17s 6d.

At the City Bank meeting above referred to, it was resolved to reduce the stock 25 per cent, and to carry on the Institution

We make the following extracts from the circular of Mr. T. C. Orr:—

Glasgow, 23d February, 1849.

The downward tendency of the Corn Market experienced when writing for steamer of the 9th inst., has continued throughout the past fortnight. The decline on Flour being 1s per barrel, on wheat fully 1s per boll.

ASHES—No transactions,—considerable supplies have been received via New York on consumer's account, which cost them, delivered here, about 34s per cwt.

TIMBER—being now in few hands, has advanced about 1d per foot on all descriptions, but which is reluctantly paid, owing to the depression in the various branches of building.—*Montreal Witness.*

BIRTHS.

Montreal—11th instant, Mrs. Wm. R. Wright; a son. 10th instant, Mrs. P. St. Hill; a daughter. 16th ultimo, Mrs. J. E. Ryan; a son. 6th ult., Mrs. W. Allen; a son. 8th inst., Mrs. R. H. Radford; a son. 7th inst., the wife of Capt. Griffith, D.A. Adjutant General; a son. 7th inst., M. H. Cotton; a son. 10th instant, Mrs. T. Jenkins; a son. 14th ult., Mrs. A. R. Robb; a daughter.

Brockville—23th ult., the wife of W. B. Richards, Esq., M.P.P.; a daughter.

Coteau du Lac—1st inst., the wife of Dr. Dunn; a daughter.

Hemmingford—1st inst., Mrs. Thomas Gains; a daughter.

Lachine—6th inst., Mrs. William Davidson; a son.

Port Hope—1st inst., the wife of James Smith, Esq., M.P.P.; a son.

Rawson, C. E.—16th ult., Mrs. John Holmes; a son.

Rirk-ull, Fergus—13th ultimo, the lady of the Rev. G. Smellie; a son.

Lochiel—12th instant, Mrs. O. Quigley; a son.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—6th inst., by the Rev. J. Girdwood, Mr. William Chisholm, to Miss Catherine Allau. By the Rev. W. Taylor, Mr. Henry Brown, of Boston, to Charlotte, third daughter of Mr. C. Ward.

Aylmer—14th ult., Catherine, daughter of the late Lieut. Johnston, to E. W. Cooke, Esq.

Chambly—6th inst., by the Rev. J. P. White, Dr. F. Morson, of Montreal, to Miss Georgiana Mary Anne, daughter of the late Assistant Commissary General, A. Kuper, of Chambly.

Leith, Owen Sound—2d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. James Beith, of Sydenham, to Elizabeth, second daughter of John Telfer, Esq., of Owen Sound.

Limerick—7th ultimo, Mr. H. O'Connor, of Quebec, to Lucy Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas O'Grady, Esq., of that city.

Quepeli—21st ult., by the Rev. G. McGregor, Mr. Robert Campbell, farmer, of the Township of Quepeli, to Jane, daughter of Mr. George Flemming, of the same. 23rd ult., Mr. Wm. Allan, to Agnes, only daughter of Mr. Andrew McFarlane, farmer, York Road.

Elora—21st ult., Mr. James Davidson, miller, to Miss Ann Leslie, both of that place.

DEATHS.

Montreal—12th instant, Harriet L. Hatch, wife of J. B. Ryan, aged 29. 8th instant, Bartholomew O'Brien, a native of Clonmel, County of Tipperary, Ireland. 6th inst., Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. R. Siver, aged 2 years and 2 months. 7th instant, Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. A. R. Ross, 7th inst., of scarlet fever, Frances Amelia, only child of the late J. H. Arvater, aged 3 years.

Berthier—6th inst., the Hon. James Cuthbert, aged 80 years.

North Georgetown—24th ult., Alex. Thomson, of Argyleshire, Scotland, aged 32 years.

Quebec—3d inst., Rachel Street, relict of the late J. Noad, Esq., aged 62 years. 2d instant, Robert, youngest son of Mr. James Macdougall, Engineer, aged 2 years.

Drummondville—23d ult., F. Hutt, Esq., aged 47 years.

Odelltown—22d ultimo, Mr. John Borrowdale, aged 71 years.

St. Hyacinthe—26th ultimo, Charles Bouchard, Esq., formerly of Quebec.

Winooski Falls, Vermont—21st ult., James Robert, aged 23, eldest son of the Rev. James Buckham, late of Sorel.

Kingston—9th instant, Robert Rose, second son of the Rev. Professor Romnes, aged 19 years.

Perth—2nd instant, Mary Elizabeth Harris, eldest daughter of Wm. O. Bell, Esq., aged 3 years. 19th ultimo, after an illness of some weeks, John Bell, Esq., (brother of R. Bell, Esq., M.P.P., for Lunark,) in the 43d year of his age.

Kirkton House, near Glasgow, Scotland—10th ultimo, Alexander Cochran, Esq., brother-in-law of the Hon. Wm. Cochran Morris, aged 52 years.

New Aberdeen—18th ult., Wm. Philip, Esq.

Quepeli—2th inst., Betsy, wife of Mr. A. Stephens, aged 42; a native of Helstone, Cornwall, England.

Pulchic—12th ult., Margaret Anne, daughter of the late Mr. John Patterson, aged 11 years.

Simcoe, C.W.—25th ult., Andrew Geddes, son of Francis Gore Stanton, Esq., aged 1 year and 6 months.

Pointe Claire—7th March, of scarlet fever, Wm. Geo. Ellery, only son of John Ellery, aged 4 years.

Sudbury, on the 28th ultimo, the Rev. L. A. Montminy, Curé of St. Germain and St. Lazare, County of Bellechasse, aged 45 years.

Monies Received on Account of

Advocate—Montreal, W. Walker, Mr. Bigelow, James Steele, 2s 6d each; Port Stanley, D. Cameron, 50s; do per R. J. Jeaneret, 5s; Clarence, A. Sherriff, 15s; Albion, G. Bolton, 25s; Perth, W. Allan, 12s 6d; Richmond, P. McElroy, 2s 6d; New Glasgow, John Lloyd, 2s 6d; Amherstburgh, Alex. Bartlett, 20s; Millbrook, M. Knowlson, 5s; Vankleek Hill, J. Denovan, 2s 6d; Kemptville, R. Leshe, 20s; New Carlisle, J. McClellen, 2s 6d; do J. Colville, 2s 6d; West Farnham, J. Bowker, Jr., 2s 6d; Hemmingford, Rev. J. Douglas, 10s; Ormstown, J. Russell, 2s 6d; Richmond Hill, E. Dyer, 25s; Lachute, Mr. Rème, 2s 6d; do S. Orr, 2s 6d; Waterford, C. Merrill 15s; West Williamsburgh, D. Rose, 2s 6d; Streetsville, James Glendinning, 10s; Murray, C. Biggar, 40s; Quebec, G. Mathieson, on acct., £8 7s 6d; do T. Banks, 2s 6d; Preston, W. Tilt, 20s; Chippawa, Rev. L. Brownell, 5s; Toronto, per A. Christie on acct., 2s 6d; York Mills, J. Davis, 5s; Vaughan, T. Playter, 2s 6d.—Per Mr. Wadsworth—Cobourg, P. McCallum, O. W. Powell, James Crull, S. Doney, W. Metcalf, George Helm, S. Helm, John Helm, Snr., A. Hewson, John Wilson, P. Martin, Miss Carpenter, John Holman, H. Terry, W. Kittson, P. Dobson, R. Crosson, E. Perry, A. McDonald, W. Alexander, J. D. Thatcher, John Mitchell, R. Peden, 2s 6d each; Port Hope, M. Hay, H. Saunders, A. Choate, W. Parsons, S. Crawford, James Ashford, R. Maxwell, James Hawkins, Thomas Quay, C. Quinlan, Alex. Morrow, 2s 6d each; Rev. R. L. Tucker, 105s; Newcastle, Rev. W. Hill, 184s, 2s 6d; S. McCoy, S. Honey, D. Massay, W. Allen, Joseph Reed, Joseph Brown, 2s 6d each; Darlington, J. Rogerson, 184s, W. Elford, do, 2s 6d each; D. Fisher, M. Cryderman, J. Farley, E. Pathneck, J. Radd, 2s 6d; W. Williams, 40s; Scarborough, R. Hoodless, Mrs. Hutchinson, John Street, James Ormerod, 2s 6d each; Oshawa, J. McMillan, James Teaver, J. Wood, J. Boyd, Geo. Lee, T. Garry, W. Keddie, 2s 6d each; Maraposa, J. McBrain 2s 6d each; Whithy, H. Hanam, J. Jamieson, J. Cockell, W. Johnston, 2s 6d each; Pickering, J. Patton, 2s 6d; Markham, Rev. L. Messmore, 2s 6d; T. Spreight, 2s 6d; Columbus, R. Harper, Mrs. Tawilagar, G. Hazeldine, R. Ashton, T. Beal, G. Salter, J. Tucker, N. A. Clarke, A.-Smith, James Adams, W. May, J. Scurreth, T. Mason, 2s 6d each; W. A. Pringle, 5s; John Black, 5s.

Donations.—Clarence Temperance Society, second donation, 25s; Georgetown Temperance Society, 50s; Durhamville Temperance Society, 50s.

Donations from members of Millville Temperance Society—Balance of subscription for printing bills, 2s 6d; H. Elliot, Rev. J. W. Williams, Thomas Ford, W. Elford, 5s each; R. Campbell, Messrs. Fowke, J. Williams, Senr., George Smith, W. Vanstone, R. Harvey, 2s 6d each.

On Account of Consignments—Murray, C. Biggar, 20s; Darlington, S. McCoy, 6s 2d.

Collections—Strannonville, 4s 14d; River Trent, 1s 3d; Colborne, 3s 1d; Grafton, 4s 3d; Port Hope, 5s; Guideboard Chapel, 5s 2d; Newcastle, 12s 1d; Bowmanville, 13s 11d; Oshawa, 19s 9d; Duffin's Creek, 6s 11d; Belleville, 5s 11d; Brighton, 7s 6d; Haldimand, 1s 6d; Cobourg, 25s; Hopc Chapel, 10s 4d; Newton, 5s; Newcastle-rear, 5s 10d; Millville, 15s 6d; Whitby, 8s; Scarboro', 2s 7d.

PLAN OF APPOINTMENTS.

MR. R. D. WADSWORTH, TEMPERANCE LECTURER,

Purposes visiting the following places at the dates specified, and requests the friends and supporters of the Temperance cause to prepare for the meetings, giving them as much publicity as possible.

Thursday, March 22,	Rock Chapel,	Evening.
Friday, do 23,	Guelph,	do
Saturday, do 24,	Fergus,	do
Sabbath, do 25,	Elora,	Morning.
Do do 25,	Guelph,	Evening.
Monday, do 26,	Berlin,	do
Tuesday, do 27,	Preston,	do
Wednesday, do 28,	Galt,	do
Thursday, do 29,	Beverly, at Mulholland's,	Evening.
Friday, do 30,	St. George,	Evening.
Saturday, do 31,	Paris,	do
Sabbath, April 1,	Do	Morning.
Do do 1,	Brantford,	Evening.
Monday, do 2,	Scott's Sch.-house,	Morning.
Do do 2,	Town of Brantford,	Evening.
Tuesday, do 3,	3d Congregational Chapel, Burford,	Morning.
do do 3,	Springfield Methodist Chapel,	Evening.
Wednesday, do 4,	Mount Pleasant,	Evening.
Thursday, do 5,	Salt Springs,	do
Friday, do 6,	Jersey Settlement,	do
Saturday, do 7,	Glanford,	do
Sabbath, do 8,	Island for Banton and Hamilton,	as they may arrange.
Monday, do 9,	Hamilton Monthly Meeting.	
Tuesday, do 10,	Lyon's Chapel,	Evening.
Wednesday, do 11,	Waterdown,	do
Thursday, do 12,	Hannahville,	do
Friday, do 13,	Palermo,	do
Saturday, do 14,	Milton,	do
Sabbath, do 15,	Stewarttown,	Morning.
Do do 15,	Georgetown,	Evening.
Monday, do 16,	Do	do
Tuesday, do 17,	Middle Road, Van Norman's.	

Collections will be taken up at each of the above meetings, to relieve the Montreal Temperance Society of its present debt; and also an opportunity will be given for subscribing to the *Advocate*.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR ADVOCATE.

Acton—Rev H. Denny	Bayham—O. Wheaton
Adelaide—N. Eastman	Bedford—B. W. Ellis
Albion—R. F. White	Belleville—S. B. Shipman
Ameliasburgh—J. B. Way	Berlin—H. Krupp
Amherstburgh—A. Bartlett	Bloomfield—T. Donnelly
Amiens—Rev A. Kennedy	Bowmanville—Rev J. Cumio
Albion—G. Bolton	Brantford—H. Wade
Aylmer—W. Corey	Breadalbane—J. Stewart
Ayr—R. Wylie	Brighton—R. C. Struthers
Barston—Rev J. Green	A. C. Singleton
Barrie—Jas Edwards	Brockville—John Andrew
Barton's Corners—J. Monaghan	Brome—C. H. Cuyler
Bath—C. James, P. Aylesworth	Brooklin—C. Campbell

Buckingham—O. Larwell, sen.
Bytown—Rev J. T. Byrne
Cherry Valley—Rev G. Miller
Chinguacousy—J. Wilkinson, senior.
Chippawa—J. W. Fell
Clarence and Lochaber—Rev J. Edwards.
Clarenceville—T. G. Brainerd
Cobourg—Rev R. Hurley, J. Helm, sen.
Colborne and Haldimand—Jus. Day

Cooksville—H. Shaw
Coteau Landing—R. McIntire
Cowansville—Jubez Farr
Crowland—Jesse Yokom
Darlington—W. Williams
Dickenson's Landing—J. N. McNairn
Dunham Flatts—E. Finlay
Durhamville—W. Tilt
East Farnham—H. Taber
Easton's Corners—W. Hutton
Edwardsburgh—W. S. Aikin
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Emburo—Dr Hyde, G. C. Grout
Erin—A. McLaren
Ernest Town—John Cameron
Escott—P. B. Webster
Farmersville—J. Carpenter
Fergus—J. Watt
Fingal—E. Willson
Fredericksburgh—J. St G. Detlor

Frelighsburg—J. B. Seymour
Galt—Isaac Sours
Georgetown, C. W.—P. W. Dayfoot
Glasford—G. Smyth
Glenburnie—E. Waggoner
Goderich—T. P. Dickenson
Grimsby—W. B. Vpond
Grimby—D. Palmer
Hallowell Mills—R. B. Conger
Hawkesbury—John Lamb

Hemmingford—Rev J. Douglas
Hornby—Rev J. Clarke
Kemptville—R. Leslie
Kilnarnock—J. Telford
Kingston, Portsmouth, and Barriefield—S. Chown
Kingston, 6th Concession—Jno Graham

Kitley—H. Holmes
Lachine—G. Menzies
Lachute—A. Hodgo
Lanark—Rev T. Fraser
Lancaster—W. Dunn
Leeds—W. Hargrave, Rev W. Hulbert
Lennoxville—J. P. Cushing
Lindsay—J. Bigelow
Lloydtown—John Graham
London—B. Smith
L'Original—H. W. Stone
McKillop—Thos Sprout
Madoc—G. A. Olmsted
Manningville—W. Cantwell
Malahide—W. Murray
Marshville—A. Chapman
Martintown—C. F. Pomroy
Matilda—J. A. Carman
Merrickville—H. McCrea

Mtllbrook—M. Knowlson
Millcreek—P. Timmerman
Moira—G. Embury
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Niagara—A. S. Christie
Norwich—John McKee
Oakland—W. Hay
Oakville—J. W. Williams
Orillia—J. Cuppage
Oshawa—Rev R. H. Thornton
 A. Farowell

Owen Sound—Rev R. J. Williams
Paris—E. G. Hill
Percy—W. Christie
Perth—W. Allan
Philipsburgh—Rev W. Scott, Rev J. Fisk
Pictou—C. Pier
Pigeon Hill—Jos. Rhicard
Port Colborne—L. Boardman
Port Hope—Rev R. L. Tucker, Morice Hay
Portland, Midland District—E. Shibley

Portland, Johnstown District—S. S. Scovill
Port Sarnia—A. Young
Port Stanley—D. Cameron
Port Robinson—S. Johnston
Preston—A. Z. Gotwals
Quebec—G. Mathison
Rainham—J. Root
Reesorville—H. P. Croebry
Richmond Hill—E. Dyer
River Trent—J. Simmons
St. Johns—W. Cooto
Sharon—C. Haines
Simcoe—C. B. Davis
Smith's Falls—R. Bartlett
South Potton—Jos Manson
Stanbridge East—W. Jersey
Sturtington—F. Bond
Streetsville—J. Glendinning
Three Rivers—W. Gunnis

Toronto—A. Christie
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Wellington Square—Rev A. McLean

Westminster—A. D. Hydo
Weston—J. Pirriero
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Woodstock—T. S. Shenston
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Charlottetown—J. S. Bromner.
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THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE is printed and published on the 1st and 15th of every month, at 2s. 6d. per annum, Agents receiving one copy gratis, by J. C. BECKER.