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The Canada

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED

TO



TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION,

AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

PLEDGE.—We, the undersigned, do agree, that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a Beverage, nor Traffic in them; that we will not provide them as an article of Entertainment, nor for persons in our Employment; and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use throughout the Community.

Vol. XVI.]

MONTREAL, MARCH 15, 1850.

No. 6

THE RUINED ARTIZAN.

There is not, perhaps, a more painful spectacle in this world, than to behold an intelligent, active, skilful workman, in any department of labor, able to turn himself to almost any species of work, capable of earning high wages, maintaining a respectable position, yet constantly in beggary from the vile habit of drinking whenever the favorite beverage can be got. The pain in witnessing such a spectacle is all the more increased when we have made personal sacrifices, and done what we could to place such a workman again and again in a fair way of doing. In such a case there is a pain arising from disappointment and ingratitude blended together.

These remarks have been suggested by many instances that we have known of the most clever and skilful workmen, deplorably given to the habit of drinking—men that might have been an ornament to their country by their powers of invention, and their skill and facility in execution, and yet their sobriety could never be depended upon for a single day; and a small job, though begun, might be frequently interrupted, till useless for any purpose, by fits of intemperance.

Is it not truly painful to witness a skilful artizan, clever, original, managing in every thing but the one thing of taking care of his money and himself? And yet it is not very long ago since the feeling was quite common, at least in a part of the country well known to ourselves, that the only clever workmen were really those who were most frequently drunk. The man who could drink was, ten to one, the man who could himself most readily and ingeniously turn his hand to every kind of job. The same idea was also entertained regarding those who attempted poetry. All those who presumed to climb Parnassus, or drink of the water of Helicon, must first souse themselves in the muddy contents of the beer barrel, if they could afford nothing stronger, or, if they could, they must first quaff inspiration from the mountain dew. Such ideas are not yet exploded; there are many who still labor under the delusion, that any great mental effort, whether in art or literature, requires to be begun and conducted under the influence of strong stimulants. We believe this is a very erroneous impression, and we have no hesitation in saying that the most vigorous, and pure, and manly sentiments in Burns were composed when his intellect was clear, and neither clouded nor excited by intoxicating draughts. The natural fervor of his soul did not require them.

But it was our intention, in these few remarks, principally

to depict the effects of drinking on skilful, talented, but infatuated artizans. Why is it that many of them are so deplorably intemperate? Their cleverness, their skill, their adaptation to almost every job, are certainly not the result of their drinking, but their drinking habits have been entailed upon them, indirectly, on account of the superior facilities which they possess in doing almost anything. We say indirectly, for their talents are certainly not to be blamed for making them drunkards, else woe be to the talented and skilful workman. But their talents and skill have unfortunately, in such a country as this, been the means of bringing them more than they would have been brought, under the influence of the drinking customs of the country. It is with the talented workman as it is with the punster, and the wit, or the man that can tell a good story, or pass a capital joke, or keep the whole table in a roar. Such a man is frequently invited to parties for the sake of his pleasing companionship, and then he must drink. And such a workman is frequently presented with extra jobs for which drink is the only payment. Nothing can be more pernicious to the workman than such false kindness—yea, rather let us call it deliberate cruelty—nothing is more ruinous than such payments. It is a lamentable state of things, and it speaks volumes against such a practice, when a clever workman, on account of the very talent he possesses, in connection with the drinking customs of the country, is most exposed to danger. We have known many such workmen, and few if any of them were sober men.

One of those (he died a drunkard) we yet remember well, for many a little ship he rigged for us, and many a kite he made, and many a rabbit house he built, and many a large top he turned for the boys of the village. He could turn his hand to almost everything. There was not a clock in the village went wrong, but John put it all to rights. He was a millwright by trade. But it was hard to say what trade he belonged to. The repairing of clocks and watches, the painting of sign-boards, or bell hanging, or cutting and lettering gravestones, came as ready to him as the setting up of threshing machines, which was certainly his forte.—And yet John was the poorest man in the parish; for he was, unfortunately, just as clever at turning up his little finger, as he was at turning any fancy piece of work. He was, certainly, a genius; but like almost every other genius, he was simple, too simple; and his drinking habits, latterly came to destroy the remaining force of any little principle he had ever possessed. His simple nature and obliging disposition led him to proffer his services on any occasion when he could be of

use; and the usual payment made on such occasions was a free circulation of the bottle. If any little job was to be done requiring expertness or taste, John was sure to be sent for at his bye hours. He had great pleasure in doing of any little "nick nack." Of course his kindness could not pass unwarded, and as John was too generous to accept money for every little job, the bottle paid for all, and thus John acquired the habit of drinking. Like every other genius, John was susceptible at an early period, of the tender passion. He loved, and that most tenderly, an orphan young woman, who supported herself by her needle. Their passion was mutual, but she was guided by sound sober sense; and when she beheld, much to her grief, her lover gradually falling into the habit of drinking, she resolved she would never enter into the marriage relation with a man who was given to such a habit. Often did she remonstrate with tears, and often did the better feelings of his nature rise within him, and he would make many solemn promises to give up the habit for her sake. But the next extra job brought an extra glass. He was pressed to partake, and the simple mechanic yielded as before. He could sing a good song, tell a good story, and his company was courted. Faithful were the warnings and urgent the entreaties of Mary Mathie, his lady love, and these left a salutary impression for a time. He began, however, to neglect his business, and was oftener found in the public-house than in the workshop. His regular trade declined, and latterly went from him altogether. Mary, though tenderly loving him, stood true to her resolution, never to marry till he became a reformed. Weary of the restraints of his native place, he went to Glasgow, found work for a time, promised to do better—fell again, and took up with a worthless woman, who completed his ruin. On asking John, a little before his death, what he regretted most in his past life, "Oh," said he, "if I could but have kept from drink, I would have done well; but I was a poor simple soul. The first thing that made me a drunkard was those eternal drams for the little extra jobs I had the kindness to perform. They were given in kindness, but they have ruined me. They made me a drunkard, and they have blasted my hopes for time and for eternity. Mary Mathie might have been my wife; I might have had a comfortable home and a flourishing business; but I am lost—I am damned for ever!" As he said these words, he stood before me in an agony of remorse and despair; and to every word of hope, he uttered, "I am damned—I am a ruined man!" His brain evidently turned; and in a few days I heard, in a distant part of the country, whither I had gone on business, that he had died of brain fever.

What might John Hislop not have been, as a successful and talented artisan, but for the pernicious drinking custom to which we have referred? May his fate be a warning to employers who give drink as payment for the performance of any piece of labor, and to workmen who are tempted often to take it as such!—*Teetotal Times and Essays.*

ADVANTAGES OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

It is a pleasing circumstance that the inhabitants of our country are making such rapid progress in expelling distilled spirits from the land, by forming themselves into Temperance Societies and Associations; and when all who are temperate, moral, and religious, shall have joined the Temperance ranks, and have driven the destructive enemy, intoxicating liquors, from the field, the following will be found to be some of the happy results.

1st. Not another individual will disgrace the land by becoming a drunkard.

2nd. Many of those who are now drunkards will be reclaimed, and thus escape a premature grave; while those who will not reform will be removed by death, and a drunkard

will not be found through the length and breadth of our country.

3rd. More than three-fourths of the pauperism which so overwhelms our nation will be prevented, and poor's rates proportionally diminished.

4th. The families of the poor will rise from degradation and misery to comparative comfort and respectability—their children will be better fed and clothed, better taught and taken care of, and domestic happiness greatly promoted.

5th. There will be a great saving both of time and property, which are now destroyed by intemperance.

6th. There will be a considerable increase of intellectual and moral improvement in our population.

7th. Three-fourths of the crimes now committed will be prevented, with all the misery consequent thereon.

8th. The number, frequency, and severity of diseases which now afflict our country will be greatly diminished, and especially the numerous cases of insanity.

9th. One of the greatest sources of danger to our children, and the youth of the present generation, and one of the principal causes of bodily, mental, and moral injuries, will be removed.

10th. There will be the saving of the lives of about twenty-five thousand of our fellow creatures every year through succeeding generations, this being the probable number in the United Kingdom who annually sink into an untimely grave by drinking ardent spirits.

11th. There will be a saving of eighteen millions of money now expended in this destructive liquor, in addition to the immense sums now employed in support of the poor, in erecting hospitals, asylums, prisons, and penitentiaries, in prosecuting and punishing crime, and supporting criminals.

12th. That it will restore the reputation of our native land; and England, now notorious for spirit drinking and drunkenness, will become not only the most happy and prosperous of nations, but the admirable of the world.

13th. Finally, it will exercise a most important influence on the religious character of our population, by promoting a better observance of the Sabbath, and a stricter attention to public worship, and by inducing a more close and candid investigation of the great truths of Christianity; while the same amount of moral and religious effort now employed might be expected to produce more than double its present beneficial effects. At the same time, the Divine Being will be more honored by the religious part of the community, who will serve him with more fervor and spirituality when the faculties of the soul are clear from the deadening influence of even the temperate use of this intoxicating drug.

These advantages being connected with the combination of influence and example in the extension of Temperance Societies, is there an individual in the kingdom who does not wish for such a desirable consummation? Is there one who would not cheerfully sacrifice the use of so noxious an article as ardent spirits in order to accomplish it? Let the public, then, do as the Americans did before their independence—when the government of the mother country laid a heavy tax on their tea, an article of general use among all classes, and constituting one of their greatest comforts; notwithstanding this, when they thought they were oppressed by the tax, they proposed that they should give up the use of the article to itself, and the whole population, men, women, and children, denied themselves the luxury of tea for the sake of principle. So let each and every one immediately join the Society, and this incalculable good is at once secured, and you will be instrumental in removing the greatest curse which rests upon the nation, and be clear of the blood of your fellow creatures.—*The Revivator.*

J. B. GOUGH AT ST. CATHARINES.

The darkest night will sometimes usher in and precede the brightest and warmest day. So it is in the moral world also. So it has been with us in St. Catharines. For some time past we deplored, and kept before community, in our columns, what we feared was going to ruin us—namely, drinking usages. It is now our pleasing duty to say, that a change has come “o’er the spirit of our dream,” and instead of the “ruin and decay” that we saw approaching, we now announce the pleasing fact, that the people of St. Catharines have come to “right about face,” and are prepared to make an onslaught on drunkenness, positive and incipient. The visit of J. B. Gough, to St. Catharines has had the happiest effect on our community. Some six or seven hundred signatures have been obtained to the Total Abstinence Pledge. Among those are to be found some of our most respectable and influential citizens; also, many of our young men—the latter of whom met on Saturday evening to form themselves into a Young Man’s Total Abstinence Society. God speed the Society, is our ardent prayer. A division of the *Sons of Temperance* will be formed in a few days; and we are in hopes that in addition to these movements, a cold-water army will be formed by the children. Hurrah for Temperance! Our town may yet be saved from the curse and degradation of drunkenness. As we never concealed our progress to the consummation that seemed to await us, but held up the warning voice without fear or favor, so now will we be found far more willing to announce our recovery and fair prospects.

Wednesday night was Mr. Gough’s last night with us, and it will be long remembered by us. Oh! it was a sight to see the audience crowded into the Methodist Church, but painful to see the crowds obliged to go away for want of room.—There were no tickets issued but for what the house would contain, nor so many; yet we have reason to believe, that many persons holding tickets did not get in. This, however, was not the fault of the Committee. The approach to the doors was blocked up at an early period of the evening, by persons not having tickets, which induced many holding tickets to go away in despair. The committee could have sold any amount of tickets, but they scrupulously confined the sale within at least one hundred of what the house held, which additional number was not admitted while a ticket was to be found. It is to be regretted that the constables were not at the doors at an earlier hour, to keep back those not holding tickets, and to facilitate the approach of those who did. None can regret any personal disappointment more than do the Committee. Sanguine as we were, we did not calculate on such a rush, especially as notice had been duly given, that no money would be taken at the door.

Well, the comet has passed over us, but not without leaving traces of its path. Well has J. B. Gough maintained his popularity, by his visit to Canada. This inimitable and zealous advocate of Temperance, we hope to see among us once more. But when? He is engaged up to next fall, and all through next winter he is engaged for Virginia. His engagements are all in advance, and the demands for his services are more in one year than he can fill in two. He came among us a stranger, unattended: he left us with a *cortege* of new friends. We can assure Mr. G. that he has seldom visited any place where his labors have been more appreciated than in St. Catharines. On the morning of his departure, the Committee of the Temperance Society—the Mayor of the town, and several other gentlemen, waited on Mr. G. An oral address was delivered to him by the Editor of this paper, and a handsome present by the Committee. He was then accompanied some distance from town by most of those present, and to Manchester by two gentlemen of the Committee. We have delivered back again to the Committee, on the American side, the treasure loaned to us, and they bare our best thanks for the reciprocity practised in this in-

stance. J. B. Gough don’t forget his English origin, and we are of opinion, that highly as his services are appreciated in the States, and deserving as they are of those services, Mr. G. will have no personal objection to come among us, when time and opportunity will admit.—*St. Catharines Journal*.

PORTRAIT OF FATHER MATHEW.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

(From the Cataract, Standard, and Dew Drop.)

Father Mathew is nearly sixty years of age, but owing to his austemious habits, he appears younger than many persons who have not passed the meridian of life. He has a well balanced temperament. Perhaps phrenologists would say he is constitutionally more sanguine than nervous,—more nervous than bilious. His head is large and indicates more than mediocrity of common sense. The animal organization, (which is to the mind what steam is to the engine) is sufficient to propel him onward in the performance of his duties.

The moral and reflective faculties doubtless predominate over the selfish propensities. His strong desire to please all with whom he associates, might be mistaken by some persons, unfamiliar with the history of human nature, for a lack of dignified independence. The unparalleled success which crowns his mission of mercy, is owing to his influence as a Catholic clergyman,—his undeviating perseverance,—his integrity of purpose,—his republican simplicity,—his polite and pleasant address, and the sincere smile which lights up his benignant countenance.

He is not eloquent, though his language is chaste, classical and full of sentiment.—Owing to a paralytic shock, which threatened his life sometime ago, he is occasionally troubled with a spasmodic motion of the muscles of his face, which renders it exceedingly difficult for him to speak. One of his secretaries informed me, that when he first commenced agitating the subject of total abstinence he was an able and eloquent speaker. His home in Ireland is in an obscure street, in a small house, where he occupies two or three plainly furnished, uncarpeted rooms. His labors are most successful amongst the Catholic classes of his own countrymen,—these men who dig our canals—make our railroads—hew down our forests—build our cities, and fight our battles.

Although he is a welcome guest at the tables of presidents and princes, and both hemispheres delight to do him honor,—and his tour is a march of triumph that might excite the envy of kings and queens,—he is as modest and bashful as a country boy unaccustomed to the gaze of the elite and literati of society. He is mighty in the use of moral suasion to promote the advancement of our common cause. He will administer the pledge to the sot, stepped in liquor as readily and as cheerfully as though he, (the sot,) were a sober man without a vitiated appetite to contend with.

Father Mathew, when young, must have been remarkably handsome. In fact his rosy face, fair complexion, large bright eyes and harvest of brown hair (now tinged with the frost of age) render him good looking even now for a man of his years. He has an ample chest, a stout, straight built frame, square shoulders and strong limbs. He is fond of children and frequently stoops down to kiss those who wear clean and pretty faces. If this hasty and imperfect sketch of the great apostle of temperance is of sufficient importance to warrant its publication, you may give it to your readers.

G. W. B.

Boston, Oct. 1849.

A THRILLING SCENE.

One of the most frightful scenes that the wildest imagination can picture is that related of a cavern in Dauphiny, in France, a sort of subterranean Niagara:

According to an old magazine, in which we find the account, Francis I., in his youth determined to explore a sheet of water within this cavern which had previously arrested the attention of all visitors. Floating upon a barge brilliantly illuminated, and attended by some of his bravest courtiers, the gallant Francis struck boldly out, the Columbus of the caverned deep. He landed on the opposite shore, after sailing two miles over this sheet of water. He then turned his barge in another direction, determined to fathom all the mysteries of the lake. By and by an experienced boatman declared the boat was no longer floating on a stagnant lake, but in a current that was perceptibly increasing in strength; and a courtier called the attention of the monarch to a hollow noise, heard in the distance, which, like the current, was every moment growing stronger, and even swelling into horrid thunder. They rested on their oars, while a plank with several flaming torches tied to it, was committed to the water. It floated rapidly away, became agitated, tossed up and down in the distance, and finally plunged down the unknown cataract to which the explorers were so ignorantly hastening. "Back oars," was the cry, and rowing for their lives escaped. But what a frightful bazard!

[How like the deceptive and dangerous course of the moderate drinker. He too may be said to be on a path which leads as imperceptibly and quite as certainly, if persisted in, to the relentless whirlpool of the drunkard.—*En. Ad.*]

A MINISTER'S BOAST AND A MINISTER'S FALL

"Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."—*St. Paul.*

I. THE ROAST.—The Rev. George Osborn, addressing the Missionary Committee of Review at the Methodist Conference recently held in Manchester, spoke as follows:—"As a Christian, I am restrained from doing many things which as a Briton I have a right to do. They won't let me nor Mr. Heald take a glass of wine at a Missionary meeting (laughter.) They won't let me ride in a first-class carriage, as they say Dr. Alder does. They say that Dr. Newton rides in a fourth-class (laughter.) To that I reply, that I suppose Dr. Newton pleases himself, and that's just what I mean to do (cheers.) I will not succumb to the dictates of a parcel of irresponsible writers, 'men in masks,' who will never show their faces (hear.) I mean to do as I please in all matters of the kind, where I am not bound by any Methodistical law; and if I cannot be trusted to go in a first-class carriage, or to take a glass of wine when I think proper, I am not fit to be in your ministry. I won't be dealt with as a baby or an idiot (cheers.) I will not have it dictated to me what I shall do or say. I stand upon my Christian liberty, and will not give it up, but will stand upon it if I stand alone (prolonged cheers.)" It will be remembered that this same Mr. Osborn publicly assailed teetotalism, a few years ago, by writing against it; so that his doing as he likes may be interpreted into a determination to continue a wine-drinker.

II. THE FALL.—The Rev. Thomas Jackson, the President of the Wesleyan Conference, remarking on the case of a minister (John S. Stamp) who had just been unanimously expelled from the body, said: "The expelled person was the son of a highly-esteemed minister, and possessed more than ordinary gifts. There was reason to conclude that he had fallen by little and little. One cause had been a want of deep and habitual seriousness. He had been too much given to jocularly, especially in the use he made of Scripture language. There was a great difference between Christian cheerfulness and sinful levity. The habit of quoting Scripture in a humorous style is very dangerous. Another cause was, that he made too free with ardent spirits. An appetite for these may be easily formed, but cannot be easily

broken. *The habit of taking spirits is very dangerous, especially to a Christian minister.*" No doubt Mr. Stamp did as Mr. Osborn said he would do—that is, he did as he pleased.

Ministers of religion! we beseech you to give the subject of teetotalism your serious consideration. Facts are continually turning up which go to prove that none are safe who tamper with strong drink. The pen of inspiration has recorded, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging." Take heed that you are not "DECEIVED THEREBY!"

JUST THE SAME!

When the celebrated engineer, Brunel, who accomplished the experiment of tunnelling the Thames river, was brought before a Committee of the British Parliament, he was asked if a speed of eighty miles an hour on a certain railroad would be much more dangerous to a traveller upon it than a speed of forty? "It would be just the same," said he. "And a speed of ninety?"—"Just the same." "And a speed of one hundred?"—"Just the same; for," added he, "if the cars should run off the tracks at the rate of forty miles per hour, the passengers would all go to ruin, and at one hundred miles per hour they could not well go any further."

So it is with drunkenness. Whether upon wine, beer, cider, whisky, rum, brandy, or gin, it is just the same. The polished wine-drinker may look with contempt upon the gross cider or beer drunkard, but his drunkenness upon his choice Madeira or sherry is "just the same;" the same in its effects upon his body, his mind, his property, his family, his friends, his soul. Beer drunkenness may be more loathsome, but it can do nothing worse than wine. Raw spirit drinking may kill quicker, but not more surely. Drugged liquor may deprive more men of their reason, but if the reason is gone through wine, it is "just the same."

MR. COBDEN ON TEETOTALISM.

At a large public meeting in Bradford, a few weeks ago, Mr. Cobden made the following remarks:—

"You are all aware, or at least some of you, that out of the 650 members of the House of Commons, Col. Thompson was able to endure the fatigue and annoyance of those long, dreary, and dull speeches, better than any other man. He was more constantly upon the benches than any other member of that House. And I believe the member who came second to him was Mr. Brotherton. Now, it appears very odd (and I tell it as a secret to these teetotallers who happen to be present, that they may tell to those who are absent), that both Col. Thompson and Mr. Brotherton are teetotallers. And from what I have seen in the House, I must say that I have the belief that the men who are the most temperate are the men who bear the fatigue of that House the best. I remember on one occasion that Col. Thompson, Mr. Bright, and myself, went on an agitation tour, during the heat of the league agitation, in Scotland. We separated and went through Scotland, lecturing every night and holding public meetings, and sometimes two meetings a-day. We rendezvoused together on coming back. On comparing notes we found that during all our tour in Scotland, not one of us had paid a farthing for fermented or intoxicating drinks of any kind. I remember at one house where we met, we were visited by a number of bailies—bailies in Scotland correspond to aldermen in England—who called for glasses of whisky toddy. And it was exceedingly amusing to see the very ingenious twist with which they managed to lift out the toddy—the way in which they twisted and turned it out from a large glass into a small one. I remember that Col. Thompson and all of us tried to imitate that twist, but could not. These bailies stayed with us until two o'clock in the morning; they had glass after glass of toddy, and still they went on in the process of twisting it out of the tumbler into the wine glass. Just as they were going off, we told

them the circumstances under which we could not join them: in consequence of the hard work we had to do, we were obliged to confine ourselves exclusively to the pump. And I remember one of those bailiffs looked up with a rather maudlin expression—for it was late, and he spoke at the bottom of three or four glasses of stiff toddy—and said, 'Hey, man! but you water-drinkers will upset the world.' I do think that water-drinkers will upset the moral world; and will turn it round with a much better face to us when they have done with it.—*British Temperance Advocate.*

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

If men engage in this destructive traffic, if they will stoop to disgrace their reason and reap the wages of iniquity, let them no longer have the law as a pillow, nor quiet conscience by the opiate of a license.—*Hon. T. Frelinghuysen.*

Whether you will hear, or whether you will forbear, I shall not cease to remonstrate; and when I can do no more to reclaim you, I will sit down at your gate and cry, Murder! Murder! Murder!—*H. Humphrey, D. D.*

You are filling your alms-houses, jails, and penitentiaries with victims loathsome and burdensome to the community. You are engaged in a business which is compelling your fellow citizens to pay taxes to support the victims of your employment. You are filling up the shades of wretchedness and guilt, and then asking your fellow citizens to pay enormous taxes indirectly to support it.—*Rev. Albert Barnes.*

Say not, "I will sell by the large quantity—I have no tippers about me, and therefore am not guilty." You are the chief man in this business—the others are only subalterns. You are a "poisoner general."—*Wilber Fisk, D. D.*

They who keep these fountains of pollution and crime open, are sharers, to no small extent, in the guilt which flows from them. They command the gateway of that mighty flood which is spreading desolation through the land, and are chargeable with the present and everlasting consequences, no less than the infatuated victim who throws himself upon the bosom of the burning torrent, and is borne by it into the gulf of wo.—*G. Spring.*

You create paupers and lodge them in your alms-house—convicts and send them to your penitentiary. You seduce men to crime, then arraign them at the bar of justice, immure them in prison. With one hand you thrust the dagger to the heart; with the other attempt to assuage the pain it causes.—*Dr. T. Sewall.*

TEMPERANCE IN PRISON.

Geo. F. S. Cary recently delivered one or two effective temperance addresses to the inmates of the Ohio Penitentiary.

Many a heart swelled with emotion, and many an eye was filled with tears, as the speaker, with a master hand drew the picture of a once happy home now made desolate by the bowl. He called upon all those who had committed the crimes for which they were now incarcerated, while under the influence of liquor to hold up their right hands. More than half of them raised their right hand.

He then spoke of the evils inflicted upon society by those engaged in the traffic—showed that the vengeance of Heaven was sure to overtake them, sooner or later—and requested all who had been engaged in selling the poison to their fellow men to signify it by the same sign.

"Look there," said the speaker, as they complied with his request—"Let the fact be remembered, that one half the convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary declare they have been engaged in selling intoxicating liquors."—*New York Organ.*

THE SONS AND ODD FELLOWS.

The statistics of these two Orders, we see it stated, for the past year, in the United States, show the following facts:—Whole number of the S. of T. 221,478; do. Odd Fellows, 138,401; difference in favor of S. T., 83,077; initiations the past year. S. T., 111,550; do. Odd-Fellows, 21,350; deaths, S. T., 1,200; do. Odd-Fellows, 1,162; amount paid for benefits, S. of T., \$230,886; Odd-Fellows, \$393,943.

It will be noticed that the Sons of Temperance although comparatively a new organization, have already outstripped the Odd-Fellows, by upward of 80,000, whilst the amount paid by the latter for benefits to sick members and on account of deaths, exceeds by \$113,000 the outlay of the Sons for the same purposes; showing a much less amount of sickness under the influence of the Temperance pledge. The number of deaths among the pledged men is also proportionately less. If the Sons had died in the same proportion as the Odd-Fellows, their deaths would have been 1,850 instead of 1,200. When we take into consideration the fact that the Odd-Fellows, as an Order, are temperate in their general character, many of them being teetotallers, and some Lodges consisting entirely of pledged men, these statistics assume an additional importance, as setting forth the beneficial influence of teetotalism in preserving health and life.—*Washingtonian.*

INCREASE IN THE ORDER.

Carleton Division is decidedly taking the lead this quarter, having already added 58 to their numbers since the commencement of the quarter, besides receiving 10 proposals for membership. Now we are not much given to boasting, but having heard of a certain Division in the United States, whose quarterly increase had been 46, stamping the world to shew a greater, we think we can put Carleton against all creation on the principle of the Yankee who boasted that "his" father could lick all the world and he could lick his father.—*The Telegraph.*

SOIREE—CONCERT AND BALL OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE IN KINGSTON.

(From the Kingston Herald.)

This grand affair came off last evening. Not since the St. Patrick's Society held their fancy Ball in 1845, did the noble hall contain such a brilliant throng. The "Sons" attended in large numbers from all parts of the country, wearing the regalia of their several orders. Fully 1000 persons assembled to do honor to the principles which the Sons have adopted. The grand worthy patriarch of Canada, W. L. McDonnell, Esq., of Gananoque presided, having on each side of him the W. P. and W. A. of the Frontenac Division, with J. Counter and F. M. Hill, Esqrs. The ceremony of reception was of the most imposing and attractive character. The audience was composed of the most respectable and influential of the citizens of Kingston, and the inhabitants of the United Counties and adjoining districts, together with a large number of our American friends.

The opening address was delivered by J. O'Reilly, Esq., R. S. of the Frontenac Division. It was an exceedingly chaste composition, abounding with highly interesting information, clothed in eloquent language. We are preparing it for publication. The two principal guests of the evening and other gentlemen severally addressed the assemblage.

The legitimate object of the evening's entertainment was brought to a termination by the grand worthy Patriarch, at 11 o'clock, who then retired from the chair that he had occupied during the evening with so much ease and dignity.

[We copy the above, with mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret. We were rejoiced to observe that so many as 1000 had assembled to "do honor to the principles of the Sons," because

we had no doubt that such arrangements would be made, as to lay the principles and objects of the Sons, fully before this large audience; but we could not but regret that the committee should countenance a species of entertainment so nearly related to the one they are united to abolish; and, in abolishing the one, something better than dancing should be substituted. In abolishing the pernicious custom of dram-drinking, a great step is gained, in the moral elevation of any community in which such is effected—but if the one only give place to the other, the measure of advance is very doubtful. We feel at liberty to make these remarks, as we could not omit to notice the meeting, and, having admitted it into our columns, thought it right to give our views. We take the liberty also, to omit that part of the account which speaks of the dancing.]

SECRET SOCIETIES.

We perceive by the report of a debate that recently occurred in the House of Assembly on the petition of a Masonic Lodge for an Act of Incorporation, that the idea still prevails that the Sons of Temperance are a Secret Society. We imagined that the public mind had been disabused of this fallacy long ago, but it appears almost in vain to attempt to beat an idea into or out of some men's heads. If our Institution is a secret society in the objectionable sense in which the word is used and understood, then is every family and household, every partnership for trading or banking purposes, every club and coterie, so also is the army a secret society, just because the latter of this has its signs and countersigns, and all the others have their locks, and bolts, and bars, by which means, and by keeping their own counsel, they protect themselves against impertinent curiosity, intrusion, imposition and fraud.—Every society claims the right of rejecting unworthy claimants for membership, of shutting its doors against strangers, and keeping the knowledge of its affairs to itself. This is just what *and is all* the Sons of Temperance and Rechabites do, only inasmuch as it is impossible, otherwise to ascertain who are members and who are not, they make the possession of a certain password a test of right to enter and take cognizance of what is going forward in the Divisions. Without some such device it would be as impossible to guard against imposition as it would be to protect Her Majesty's troops against espionage and surprise in time of war.—*The Telegraph.*

ANNUAL REPORT.

Bytown, February 12, 1850.—The period during which you were pleased to entrust us with the management of your Society having terminated, it becomes our duty to place before you a statement shewing the measure of improvement which has attended our work during the past year,—the present condition of the Society,—and, in view of the future, what may have suggested itself, as likely to add to its prosperity. In reviewing our operation, we regret to find that here, as in other quarters, the same degree of success is not apparent as in the year immediately preceding, which many may remember proved unprecedentedly encouraging,—no less than 244 having joined our standard,—while, on the present occasion, we can only shew an increase of 163; making a difference of 81 in favor of the year 1848.

When we enquire into the causes which have tended to the impediment of our progress, we find that it may be due in some measure, to relaxed effort on the part of your Committee, caused in some degree by a circumstance over which they had no control, namely,—the visitation of cholera with which the town was threatened, and which rendered it unadvisable to call public meetings during the summer months. They think, however, that it is mainly attributable to that

very erroneous impression against which the highest medical authority protests, namely,—that ardent spirits, possess the virtue of preventing the inroads of that fell disease with which it pleased the Almighty again to visit this land. As bearing upon the supposed medicinal virtue of spirituous liquors in this or any other cases, the opinion of W. B. Carpenter, Esq., of London, M.D., Fellow of the Royal Society, etc., etc., etc., may be adduced. That eminent medical man says,—“The whole medical art is based upon experience, and the value of any remedy can only be fairly tested by the omission of it in some of the cases in which it has been reputed to be the most successful.” Nothing can be stranger than the reputation which alcoholic stimulants have acquired, as affording efficient aid in the maintenance of the bodily strength under circumstances calculated to exhaust it; and yet the most unimpeachable testimony has shewn the fallacy of this opinion, and has put “universal experience” quite in the wrong. So it has sometimes happened that medical men have assured staunch teetotallers that they would die unless they admitted alcohol into their system as a medicine; but the patients being obstinate, did *neither*,—thus falsifying the prediction in a very unexpected manner, and proving that the experience of Doctors is not more infallible than that of the public.

Your Committee have, moreover, labored under some difficulty in obtaining what we conceive to be much wanted under present circumstances, in order to ensure audiences, namely,—the advocacy of our principles by gentlemen who have not already addressed the Bytown public on the subject.

Another cause which may have tended to impede our progress is political excitement, which unfortunately existed to an unprecedented extent among us, at one period of the year, but had now happily subsided.

Notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, your Committee have ever endeavored, although in much weakness and unfaithfulness, to keep in view the important interests which you committed to their care, and with the removal of the chief hindrances alluded to have been able to resume their labors, by holding the usual public meetings, which they are happy to report continue to be followed with a measure of success. They have also the pleasing duty of making known to you an encouraging feature of the present position of this Society, namely,—a movement now in progress among an influential class of the community, of whom several have already joined the Society, and which it is hoped, by the blessing of God, will continue to advocate, and prove of immense importance.

The pledges made on the preceding year, namely,—that this Society should contribute to the liquidation of the debt of the Montreal Society the sum of £5 Currency, and that 100 subscribers for copies of the *Temperance Advocate* should be procured, have in course of the last year been redeemed by your Committee.

By the Treasurer's account it appears that £10 5s has been the amount realized for the year.

The disbursements, including the above £5, is £10 11s 1d; leaving a balance due the Treasurer of 11s; and from the Pledge Roll it appears the Society is now 1163 members strong.

In conclusion, your Committee have to reiterate the expression of regret made by their predecessors in their report, namely,—the want of co-operation amongst the Protestant clergymen of the town in this work of benevolence, and trust that their successors in office may not have occasion to repeat the complaint, believing as they do, that this is a work owned and blessed by God, and one which very materially conduces to the furtherance of that common Christianity, for the interests of which they all profess to be laboring.—*Bytown Packet.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Coleman's Corner, Jan. 21st, 1850.

We have been in a torpid state in this section of country for some time, as regards temperance movements; we are now beginning to wake up to the interest of the cause. About two months since, a meeting was called by the friends of temperance, a new society was formed, and sixty-two names were added to the pledge on the first Monday evening in January. We had another meeting and several lectures, which passed off quite well; we had thirty-six names added to the society, and hope our march will be onward, until old King Alcohol shall be driven from our land.

D. G. BOYCE, Sec.

Martintown, February 25, 1850.

A number of the inhabitants of this place, having been desirous of establishing a Division of the Sons of Temperance here, a meeting was held in the house of Mr. J. Irvine for that purpose, on the 24th of January last, when fifteen persons signed a requisition to the Grand Division of Canada West, for a Charter; and the same having been obtained, Brother D. McNICOL, Deputy G. W. P., for the Eastern District, assisted by a number of the officers from the Glengarry Division, No. 21, attended here, on the 12th of February, and opened a Division, when sixteen persons were initiated. The following persons were installed as Officers for the current quarter:—W.P., Andrew Smart; W.A., George Kinloch; R.S., Roderick Smart; A.R.S., Walter Robertson; F.S., James Clarkson; T., Donald McGregor; C., John R. McRae; A.C., Donald Campbell; I.S., Alexander Hamelion; O.S., John Robertson; Brother Peter McLeod was appointed to fill the honorary post of Chaplain, and Brother J. Irvine, that of P.W.P. The Division now numbers twenty-two members, and appears to be in a flourishing condition. Brother James Irvine has also opened a Temperance House here, which will be a great desideratum to the friends of Total Abstinence, who may find it necessary to travel this way. With these few remarks, I shall now conclude, hoping that this, our humble effort to stay the progress of a vice which is yet making such fearful havoc in our land, may be blessed by Him, without whose blessing it is impossible to prosper.

RODERICK SMART,
Rec. Sec. Martintown Div. S. of T.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Belleville, 7th March, 1850.

The past year has been one of increasing interest and importance to the Temperance Reformation, in the novel and varied instrumentality called into active and efficient operation, to consolidate and extend its influence. The mighty engine of sacerdotal power, the commanding position of the christian ministry; the weighty opinion of the judge, the eloquence of the accomplished orator, the indomitable and persevering agents and lecturers of the different sister societies, and the combined phalanxes of "The Sons, Daughters and Cadets of Temperance," each and all supported, controll-

ed and directed by the great organ of public opinion, "The Press." Whatever difference of opinion may be entertained of the character of these instrumentalities, we must all acknowledge their beneficial influence, as evinced by the result of their labors, in the suppression of intemperance and its concomitant evils.

Your Committee, on entering upon their labors, found the Society burdened with a debt. They resolved at their first meeting that this debt should be immediately discharged, by each officer collecting or paying 5s; this was promptly attended to. They commenced a list of annual subscribers which was generally sustained. Mr. Walsworth delivered an excellent lecture, on the history, position, and prospects of the Temperance Reformation, in the Free Church, on the 13th Feb. last, when 16 persons signed the pledge. At their second meeting they authorised their secretary to order 5 numbers of the *Advocate* for gratuitous distribution, on condition that he collected sufficient money to pay the cost. This was attended to, and sufficient subscribed for 6 numbers and the postage. These have been distributed by members of the committee appointed for the purpose. Three public meetings have been held during the year, under the auspices of this society. 24 members have been added to our society. Though our labors have been light, our lack has been fully supplied by the exertions of the "Sons of Temperance." We were all privileged to hear in the course of last Summer, the unequalled lectures of that accomplished scholar and gentleman, P. S. White, Esq., and since that period we have not heard any thing in Belleville, in the shape of an apology, for the custom of drinking intoxicating liquor. Several other lectures have been delivered by members of "Hastings Division, No. 8," in furtherance of our great and good cause.

Your society has been under repeated obligations to the Evangelical Ministers of the Gospel in this town, for the readiness with which they have come forward to aid our feeble endeavors; as also to the trustees of the different places of worship, for permission to hold our public meetings. To these gentlemen, on your behalf, we present the thanks of this society. At the request of one of the founders of this society, we take this opportunity of calling your attention, and the attention of all friends of temperance, to the propriety and importance of our assisting those members of our Provincial Legislature, who are seeking to effect an improvement in the present mode of licensing taverns, by our influence, by our petitions and by our prayers.*

The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Merrick Sawyer; Vice-President, George Robertson; Secretary, Benjamin Pashley; Committee, G. V. N. Relzen, Surgeon Dentist, Rufus Holden, M. D., John Davis Pugh, J. Richardson, William Watt and Samuel Stevens.

BENJAMIN PASHLEY, Secretary.

We are still unable to bring up arrears of communications;—our Correspondents must have patience.

* We have taken the liberty to italicise these lines, on account of their great importance.

SONS OF RECHAB.

Arranged for the Advocate by
Geo. B. Pearson.

T. *F*

Sons of Rechab join in singing, Let us shout in merry cheer; Let our songs of temperance

Alr

Gen'rous friend-ship thee we cherish, 'Tice with cor-dial smiles we greet; Ne- ver shall thy mem'ry

B. *F*

P *F* *F* *P*

ringing, tell that pleasure's sky is clear! Tell that pleasure's sky is clear! If we'd keep our joys from slumbers, They must

perish, While as Rechab's sons we meet, While as Rechab's sons we meet, Friendship sorrow's sky can brighten, Friendship

F *F* *F* *P*

F *P* *F* *F* *FF*

speak in music's numbers; Let our songs then take the wing, Let us make the welkin ring, ring, ring, Let us make the welkin

all our woes can brighten; O ye men of friendship's mould, Yours is better wealth than gold, gold, gold, yours is better wealth than

F *P* *F* *F*

CONTINUED.

ring! Let our songs then take the wing; Let us make the wolk in ring! ring! ring! Let us make the wolk in ring.

gold, O ye men of friendship's mould, Yours is better wealth than gold, gold, gold, Yours is better wealth than gold.

OUR CAUSE IS JUST.—Tune "Italian Hymn."

1. Our cause, our cause is just, Triumph it will and must; Then hail the day,

2. When from each hill and vale, From mountain top and dale, A ju - bi - lee

Yes, yes, we hail the hour, When misrule yields its pow'r From sea to sea.

When over sea and land, Around on every hand, Around on every hand, Temp'rance bears away.

Resounds and all with joy exclaim We've broke the tyrant's chain, We've broke the tyrant's chain, And now are free.

Haste, hasten, Lord, the day When all in truth can say, When all in truth can say, Our coun'ry's free.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, MARCH 15, 1850.

THE POWER OF EXAMPLE.

At the last Anniversary of the Montreal Temperance Society, Mr Le Scur related an anecdote, in the course of his powerful address, which has not received the attention it deserves, and which therefore we shall again place before our readers. It illustrates the power of example. It was as follows:—

In a city, in one of the Lower Provinces, a few young men, deploring the intemperance of the place, resolved to form a Temperance Society. They thought, however, that they were too feeble to attempt such a difficult task; they wanted the assistance of some men of influence in the community, and they determined to apply to certain gentlemen for that purpose. There was a Judge in the same city, whom for distinction's sake, we shall call Judge H., who bore a high character as an upright and just officer. The young men waited upon him, informed him of their design, and asked his assistance, stating at the same time that they were so weak in themselves that they could not hope for much success, if they did not obtain the countenance of men of high standing, like his honor. The Judge replied, "Gentlemen, I approve highly of your object; the Temperance Society is an excellent institution; we very much need it in this city and neighborhood; but I cannot give you my name, for the circle of society with which I am connected renders it necessary for me to use wine. I must give official dinners; I must, for example, receive the members of the bar, besides other official personages, and if I did not entertain them with wine, they would think I was insulting them. I wish you all success in your undertaking, and as an evidence of it, beg you to accept this donation of £10, but you must excuse me for withholding my name."

Baffled in this attempt, our young men next applied to a young clergyman in the city, who bore a high character for piety, and being also a very popular preacher, had a large congregation, that comprehended in it a number of wealthy and fashionable families. He also received them most graciously, commended their design, and wished them success; but, he added, "I cannot give you my name, for the circle of society in which I move, is, you are aware, of such a character, that, if I were to join the Temperance Society, it would destroy my influence among them, and through that, my usefulness. For example, I am often at Judge H.'s table, and when he asks me to drink wine, I feel that I could not refuse."

Our young men next applied to a lawyer, who was just beginning to practice, and being a young man of acknowledged ability and talent, besides having some connections of influence, he was entering life with the most flattering prospects. He also highly approved of the object, but refused to co-operate, alleging also the same excuse, the necessity of complying with the customs of the circle of society in which he moved. "For example," said he, "when Judge H. invites me to his table, and asks me to drink wine with him, would he not feel that I insulted him if I refused?"

Nothing daunted, our Temperance heroes started their society; it went on for some years encountering much opposition, and meeting with encouraging success; while the three parties above named, bound by the fetters of fashion, were compelled to approve, but unable to co-operate. But mark the result: the judge and the clergyman have as yet been carried safely through the temptations amidst which they daily move, but the lawyer has

become a sot, and now wanders about the streets, one of the filthiest loafers to be found in that city, in which he once promised to shine as a star of the first magnitude! The whole three displayed great weakness of mind, and still greater weakness of principle, in confessing themselves the slaves of a silly custom; but the clergyman was the most reprehensible, for he was bound, by his office, "not to please himself, but to please his neighbor for his good to edification." Still the judge was the first to set the fashion, and the others thought themselves under the necessity to follow it, and thus the lawyer was led on to his ruin.

The fact illustrates the power of example! Who can doubt that the intemperance of the lawyer was to be traced to the faithlessness of the judge and the clergyman, in keeping up, at all hazards, the custom of drinking their wine, and teaching others to do the same? And their conduct appears the more culpable, when it is considered, that they did not do this from a love of wine, but from a weak desire to be in the fashion! How unfit such a clergyman to join the company of the fishermen of Galilee, in following the Carpenter's Son! If he had done his duty as a faithful "watchman," and warned the lawyer when he saw him going to his wine, that "the wolf was coming;" and if the judge had desisted from leading the young barrister into temptation, it is obvious the latter would have been saved. Must not his blood then be found in their skirts? His sad history reminds judges, magistrates, and ministers of the Gospel, that their example is likely to be followed by others, and that therefore they should be careful to set only such an example as it may be quite safe for all others to follow; when they are urging a young man to wine with them, they may be lending a hand to drive him "to the pit." At the same time it shows young men the danger of yielding to a vain affectation of fashionable life, in a point which is fraught with so much danger. Dare to judge for yourselves, and act according to your convictions. Let this encourage you, that when you refuse the wine cup, even Judge H. and his compeer the clergyman, will in their conscience approve, though they may not be able to imitate, your act. "To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin."

TAVERN LICENSES AGAIN.

We did not intend to introduce this subject so soon again, but the following communication which we have received from Missisquoi, and an article which we have copied from the *Provincialist* newspaper, present an opportunity for some additional remarks.

We are glad to see that the county of Missisquoi has resolved to petition Parliament against the system of Tavern Licenses; we hope the movement will become general; we call upon all the friends of Temperance in the United Province, of every descent, French, British, or American, to second the effort of the men of Missisquoi. Let every Temperance Society, every Rechabite Tent, and every Branch of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, prepare a petition; the movement will be successful only by its being general; and if it is general, it will be successful.

Even the opponents of Total Abstinence advocate the necessity of restricting the number of Tavern Licenses; this is an admission that taverns are not a public benefit, nor essential to the public welfare; for who would pretend that so much care should be taken to prevent public benefits from becoming too numerous?

We too can declare with the *Provincialist*, that "we are no enemy to Tavern-keepers," but we think it right to add, that we are decidedly opposed to their occupation, for we think it is hurtful both to themselves and the community. Will not some of

them have the fortitude to turn out all the mischief making liquors from their establishments, and erect the *flag of health*, the total abstinence colors? They would thereby remove a temptation from their own families which will certainly prove ruinous to some; the great body of their customers would be perfectly satisfied, for surely an attentive landlord can make his guests comfortable without liquor; and they would have greater peace in their own minds, and less quarreling within their premises.

MISSEQUEGUE COUNTY TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.
THE LICENSE LAW.

The semi annual meeting of the above named Society was held in the Wesleyan Church at Dunham Flat, on Friday, Feb. 22nd, 1850. The assembly was not numerous, but very respectable. In the absence of the President, the choir was ably occupied by the Rev. John Tomlins. The proceedings were of interest, and the resolutions, such as in my opinion, are required in the present position of the Temperance enterprise. It is thought expedient to forward the resolutions for publication, and you will allow me to subjoin a few remarks:—

Resolved—1st. That this Association is increasingly convinced of the soundness of the principle of Total Abstinence from all that intoxicates, as the true safeguard against those false and dangerous customs of society, that have been handed down from former generations.

2nd. That this Association regards, with gratitude to God, the present result of the Temperance effort; but is fully convinced that the time has arrived when the energy of the temperate portion of the community must be directed to the suppression of the traffic, and the overthrow of the pernicious license system, which disgraces our statute book.

3rd. That this Association regrets the apathy that prevailed in the county, previous to the last session of parliament, so that no remonstrance or petition against the license system emanated from this county; but this Association now pledges itself to prepare a petition, and obtain signatures thereto, praying an amendment of the law relating to liquor licenses, preparatory to their entire abandonment, and so that the traffic shall cease to be under the protection of law.

Two other practical resolutions were passed, relating to the manner of carrying out the objects contemplated, as the third motion; but it is not necessary to transcribe them.

As a friend and advocate of the temperance cause, I beg to express my deep conviction of the comparative inefficiency of all our efforts in the temperance reformation, while the law remains as it is. The license laws stand opposed to all law, and to all the purposes for which government exists. They originated in a dark age, and have been defended by a policy the most mistaken and anomalous that can well be imagined. The present dreadful prevalence of intemperance may be traced to the law, as its chief cause. The effect then seemed to render necessary the confirmation of the law. Moral suasion has done much to check the vice; but the legalized traffic has continued the supply, and created demand. We have lamented the dissolution of societies, and the defection of abstainers. We have gained ground here, and lost ground there. In many places we have had to do all our work over again. And this must ever be the case, while the misanthropic money lover can, for a very trifle, hang out his tempting sign, and invite his neighbors to drink to their present and eternal ruin. We are not in a position to test the real power of moral suasion. We are hampered by the provisions of law. The distiller and dram seller triumph over us, for they have the law, and sinful human nature, which seeks physical gratifications,

on their side. The friends of temperance cannot be ignorant of these things. The Montreal Society, some years ago, did a good work, in offering a prize for the best essay on the evils of the license system in Canada. The successful writer, my old friend, the Rev. R. Peden, of Amherstburgh, produced a valuable work, and I would advise all who have it, to read it over again carefully. My own mind has been re-awakened to this subject by reading that essay, and more particularly, by the reading of another prize essay, recently published in New York, entitled "An appeal to the people for the suppression of the liquor traffic," by the Rev. H. D. Kitchel. The traffic is thus characterized by Mr. Kitchel:—"It is a baleful and God-forsaken business, and we have no sanction, no permission, nor any such thing to give it." This is the only ground that we can take, as temperance men. The whole power of our Temperance Associations must be levelled against the liquor law. We must stand opposed to the abominable system of studding our country with ruinous rum holes. Travellers need accommodation, but they do not require poison, and many of them detest the idea of grog taverns. Let all men ponder over the following paragraph from Mr. Kitchel's essay:—"Along our public ways, often at every mile or two, a suspicious looking house, with an important sign, thrusts itself upon the public notice, and begs a weary world to allow itself to be refreshed! But the luckless way-farer, who is enticed to enter, pays for his temerity by finding himself deceived, and provided for, as a tippler. And who will pretend that one-half of these so-called Inns are needed for public convenience, or that they derive more than a fraction of their support from the appropriate business of an Inn? Multitudes of them neither receive, nor from their situation and character could be expected to receive, more than a casual and meagre patronage, as houses of public accommodation, in any sense whatever. They are a dead weight on society—they are sustained at an immense public charge, and they inflict on the community the direst mischiefs in return. They are not Inns: they are drink shops in that disguise, licensed in a false name, and on false pretences; and as the convenient resort of a wretched constituency of neighboring souls."

In Canada, some little has been done in the right direction. A committee of the last session of the Legislature reported (defectively I admit,) on the "evils of Intemperance," but the work of reform must be persevered in. If I were asked what principles should now be insisted on by the friends of temperance, I would answer—Let the sound principles advocated by Mr. J. Douglass, in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, be carefully studied, and embodied in petitions to the next session of the Legislature. We have a great work to do, but it can be done. It must be done, or our blessed temperance cause cannot yet for centuries be triumphant.

In conclusion, let me suggest to my good friend Wadsworth, who is laboring in the West, to take up this subject, and press it home on the mind of the country. I regret that we have no "Canada Temperance League," to agitate unitedly this great question. Our Temperance Societies are miserably disjointed; but I must stop this pen of mine, or you, Mr. Editor, will complain of "want of space." Pardon me—my heart is full, and the cause is Heaven's.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Phillipsburgh, St. Armand, C. W.,
March 5th, 1850.

GRANTING LICENCES.

CXVII. And he it enacted, That whenever there shall be a Police Magistrate for any Town or City erected or to be erected under the authority of this Act, the power of grant-

ing licences to inn-keepers, and the keeping of ale and beer houses within such Town or City, or the liberties thereof, under such By-laws as may be made for that purpose by the Municipal Corporations thereof, shall be vested in and belong to such Police Magistrate.

CXVIII. And be it enacted, That the Mayor or Police Magistrate, with any two Aldermen or Justices of the Peace for any Town or City erected or to be erected under the authority of this Act, shall have full power and authority, upon complaint made to them or any one of them, upon oath, of any riotous or disorderly conduct in the houses of any Inn or Tavern-keeper, in any such Town or City, to enquire summarily into the matter of such complaint, and for the Mayor or Police Magistrate of such Town or City, to summon such Inn or Tavern-keeper to appear to answer such complaint, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Mayor or Police Magistrate with any two Aldermen or Justices of the Peace, to investigate the same, and to dismiss the same with costs, to be paid by the complainant, or to abrogate the license, or to suspend the benefit of the same for any period of such suspension, such Inn or Tavern-keeper shall lose all the powers privileges and protection that would otherwise have been afforded him by his said house.

The above are the sections of the New Municipal Act relating to licenses in towns and cities. The duties of the Police Magistrate are very, indeed *too* numerous. A fearful amount of responsibility rests upon him. It remains with him, in a great measure, to make towns and cities drunken or sober; and it requires no ordinary amount of firmness and moral courage to discharge his duty faithfully for the interests of the public.

No man, however, has a better opportunity of seeing the awfully demoralizing effects of intoxicating drinks. His daily duties bring these things continually before him. And by and by he will see arraigned at his office, for all kinds of misdemeanors, the poor culprits who were led to commit those crimes by the liquors sold in virtue of the licenses which he himself granted. Let him never forget this.

We are no enemy to tavern-keepers, or to spirit-selling grocers, but they must not be displeased with us, if we think the peace and welfare of society of greater importance than the amount of wealth they gain by this single article of traffic.

The number of tavern licenses granted in this city the past year was *eighty-six*, and there were many low tipping-houses besides. The population is about 10,000 or 11,000. Now, we seriously ask our city authorities, is this large number at all necessary? They have seen much of the demoralizing effects; many a poor half-starved wretch gives for liquor the money with which he should buy a loaf of bread, or some article of clothing. What will our city fathers do in the premises?—*Provincialist*.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

We understand that a Division of the Sons is about to be opened in this city, under circumstances of considerable promise. The object sought by this new organization is, the more vigorous prosecution of the Temperance movement by enlisting the sympathies and efforts of those who do not unite with the Independent Order of Rechabites, on account of their high rate of initiation fees and quarterly dues, which must be kept up to carry out the beneficial part of their Order—as well as those who regard the ordinary Temperance association as loose and defective in its organization. The Sons of Temperance have all the advantages of a complete system,—while the expense to the members in carrying it on, is much less than any other similar association. We mean no disparagement to the Order of Rechab,

which we know has done much good, and, as a benefit society, is placed on a comparatively safe basis: but the Sons, while they do not leave out the beneficial part of the order, yet do not make that its leading feature, and consider that if united and persevering effort is wanted to consummate the Temperance reformation, so far as yet known, the Sons afford that combination. Those especially, who complain of the loose and inefficient character of the ordinary Temperance society, and may not desire to contribute for any other purpose but the efficient prosecution of the Temperance reformation, object to the payment of large sums as entry money and quarterly dues, for the accumulation of a benefit fund, in which many of them take little or no interest, and which is so liable to be misapplied. It is entirely optional with the different Divisions, to determine what amount of beneficial fund they shall provide for, if any at all; in that case, the initiation fees and dues may be made to suit the views of all. One important feature in this new organization is, the establishment of a Temperance reading-room, in which some of the best Temperance periodicals in the United States and the Mother country, will be kept for the perusal of the members, to which they will be admitted free of charge. We shall keep you advised of this movement from time to time, for the benefit of your readers.—*Communicated*.

INQUEST.

We take the following from the *St. Catharines Journal*, not that we delight in chronicling such instances of the degradation to which poor fallen humanity may be brought, through the habit of sipping the cup of intoxication but that the public attention may be turned to look upon this fruitful source of crime, misery, and death, and we would hope, adopt the only safe and effectual remedy. Who can read the following without feeling that the best interests of society are deeply concerned in the success and universal adoption of our principles:—

An inquest was held on the body of Jane Wilson, on Monday the 23th inst., by Dr. Raymond. The verdict of the Jury on that occasion was—That Jane Wilson came to her death by intoxication, having long indulged in the excessive use of ardent spirits, and particularly so at the time of her death.

Her husband gave the following history of himself to the Coroner—About twenty-four years ago, I came to this country from Scotland, with my young wife, (the deceased.) She is about twenty-six years younger than I am. She was not fond of drinking until I urged it upon her, because two could not well agree if one drinks, and the other does not; but of late she has been so much in the habit of it, that after she drinks a little, she would kill herself drinking if she could get it. But even lately she would not commence without urging. Last Saturday I brought home two quarts and a pint of whisky. She took some when we came home, but has no recollection what took place on Sunday, he was so drunk. On Sunday evening, I mind giving her a bottle of whisky. She was lying on the bed behind me; I do not know how long I slept, but when I awoke I found her lying on the floor, near the door, the whisky all drunk. When I tried to arouse her, she seemed very stupid, so I laid some pillows under her head, and lay down between her and the door to keep her warm; then I fell asleep, and when I awoke I found that she was dead. This, as I afterwards learned from the neighbors, was between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday night. *I was the cause of her becoming a drunkard.* She is about thirty-six or seven years old. I am now about sixty-three years old, and the most miserable being that can exist, and all this from drinking.

It is not yet one year since James Wilson was murdered in that same house, and William was tried for the murder; and at the trial, the Court House at Niagara was crowded, as is usual in such cases. The evidence was clear and distinct, and before the trial was over, not one in that house (except the sapient jury) but could have pointed out the guilty individual, but the jury returned a verdict of not Guilty! But I find the opinion of the public is not altered.—*Com.*

THE WATCHMAN.

We copy the following from the *Watchman*, published at Toronto, under the able and spirited management of the Rev. T. T. Howard, formerly editor of the *Christian Messenger*, the organ of the Methodist New Connexion Body. It is not our practice to notice either the birth or demise, so to speak, of the many papers which, even in this (literary) barren soil, meteor-like, are ushered into existence, and then disappear after a short season; but the *Watchman* we would hope is destined to hold its place and perform its part, which it seems well calculated to do under its present management, in improving public morals, and elevating public sentiment. We feel at liberty thus to bid our now contemporary a hearty welcome, from the favor with which he regards the temperance movement; we need the assistance of the press, and regard the interest taken in the temperance movement by such presses as the *Watchman*, as increasing evidence of the growing popularity of our cause, and, may we not add, its rapid consummation.

The Temperance cause is assuming new phases and putting forth fresh vigor. Society is completely compassed by its generous zeal; in every point of view the position of Society is taken into account; and efforts are put forth to meet the circumstances, we had almost said, the prejudices and selfishness, of every class. First, Temperance Societies, (on which the verdict of public opinion was inadequate) were introduced: then Total-abstinence Societies, excluding Juveniles; this was not sufficiently comprehensive, and every lack seemed to be supplied when Juvenile Societies were organized. At length a stronger tie than a mere pledge was thought desirable, and the Independent Order of Rechabites, embracing the social and benefit tie, was instituted. The Order styled the Sons of Temperance, have adopted, we believe, nearly the same principle of organization, and like the Rechabites are making rapid strides in Canada. Very recently a Young Man's Total Abstinence Society has been established in Montreal; and we have seen a notice of another order about to be introduced somewhere else, to be known as The Daughters of Temperance. And while all these orders are acting upon Society, the *Montreal Temperance Advocate* is ably performing its task, enlightening and stimulating to effort in this excellent cause. We rejoice in these omens, and hope the day is not distant when a successful agitation will banish from the statutes of our country the ruinous License Law, which has proved fatal for time and eternity to so many of our citizens.

PAUPERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The annual abstract of pauper returns, prepared by the Secretary, of State, is as usual imperfect. Fourteen towns have made no returns. The number of paupers relieved or supported during the year is 24,892. There were 14,033 State paupers, of whom 10,253 were foreigners, mostly from England and Ireland. There are 196 Alms Houses, having an aggregate, of 19,378 acres of land, all estimated at \$1,185,438 27. The number of persons relieved and supported in Alms Houses was 16,102, at an average weekly cost of \$1.06, and out of Alms Houses, 12,961, at an average weekly cost of \$1.00. The insane paupers numbered 661, and the idiotic paupers 352, of whom, 932 became paupers in consequence of insanity or idiocy. The proportion of paupers made so by intemperance in themselves or others was THIRTEEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY! Of the foreign paupers, 2,043 came into the State during the year. The net expense of supporting and relieving paupers, including interest on Alms House establishment, was \$441,675 40—nearly half a million of dollars!—*Boston Advertiser*.

The above report corroborates what we have so often affirmed, on the best evidence, that intemperance is the chief cause of pauperism. Out of a total of 24,892, 13,250 are to be ascribed to intemperance! But few of these are natives of the State; the greater number consists of immigrants, so that it appears the drinking system of Europe, especially of "England and Ireland," costs the State of Massachusetts about a quarter of a million of dollars annually! What must it cost these countries themselves!

Education.

TEACHING OF EXPERIENCE.

Experience is an excellent teacher. Educational guide-books and papers have been so few, and so limited in their circulation, until within a few years, that individual experience and common sense, have been almost the sole guide of the teacher. He has gained but little from the experience of others. A brighter day is dawning. We trust the time will soon come, when the teacher's profession shall be abundantly supplied with text books fully illustrating the theory, the practice, and the philosophy of teaching. In the mean time, educational papers may do much to relieve a want which we are sure young teachers have felt at the commencement of their career as teachers. The following suggestions, which we have found useful in the daily routine of school teaching, may be of service to the inexperienced.

1. When you begin school the first time, or commence one among strangers, strive to make a happy impression upon the minds of your pupils, by some simple and timely remarks; and by the dispatch with which you bring your school into good order. Every thing depends upon the first impression. Children are shrewd observers, and the first impression is frequently the most enduring.

2. Do not go into school with a long code of rules, which you intend to have copied by the pupils, or placarded upon the walls of the school-room for their benefit. A few general directions respecting study, recitations, and the spirit which should actuate them, will be sufficient. It will be time enough to correct all improprieties when they occur. Act upon the principle that your pupils are well disposed, and intend to do right, until you find them guilty of wrong. Numberless rules frequently tempt pupils to do what they would not think of doing, had it not been suggested by the rule.

3. Classify your school as soon as possible; making as few classes as circumstances will allow. This will enable you to spend your time to the best advantage.

4. Have a particular time for each exercise, and attend to every duty in its allotted time.

5. Teach one thing at a time. Many teachers pretend to govern their school, give assistance in this and that study, at the same time they are attending to a recitation. Do one thing at a time; hear the recitation; then give the needed assistance; but give it in such a way as to lead your pupils step by step, instead of carrying them upon your shoulders.

6. If you wish your school to be quiet, be orderly and quiet yourself. A noisy teacher will generally have a disorderly boisterous school. Set the example in the manner of speaking to your pupils, and moving about the room; and your pupils will in time, catch your spirit and imitate your example.

7. If you wish to govern your school successfully, you must first be able to govern yourself.

8. If you wish to gain the affections of your pupils, treat them kindly. Teachers are very apt to be hasty in correcting their pupils. It often happens that teachers think they see a pupil doing what is wrong, and without stopping to enquire about it, proceed to administer a most cutting rebuke, or, seizing rod or ruler, chastise the offender without mercy. After this the teacher ascertains that the pupil has not committed any crime worthy such severe treatment, which not only outrages the injured one, but creates a prejudice against the teacher throughout the thinking part of the school, not easily outgrown, unless, he frankly confess his error to the offended pupil, and to the whole school. Many teachers think it will lower their dignity to mention to the school, that they are in the wrong; that they have been too hasty. Teachers mistake very much, the nature of children, who are quite as ready to appreciate a noble act,

and excuse a fault or mistake, when the proper apology is made, as older persons. The high-minded teacher, who sometimes acts too hastily, but afterwards frankly and cordially points out to his pupils wherein he has acted unwisely he will gain their highest respect and confidence; for they see that he reverences the *right* in his own conduct as well as in their own.

Besides treating your pupils kindly and justly, you should manifest some interest in those things which interest them: take some part in their amusements, when you can do so with propriety. Great care is necessary, lest a teacher mingle with his pupils in such a way as to allow them to take advantage of him. He should never permit improper treatment, or allow them to take unwarrantable liberties. This he can easily guard against. Teachers should never descend to those familiarities which occasion disrespect. Better take no part in the amusements of your pupils, unless you can preserve your dignity of character. We once knew a teacher, at times, rather severe, who used to join his boys in their plays, during the intermission. He had incurred the displeasure of some of them, who took advantage of these opportunities to retaliate; and, as one of his pupils informed me, he was sometimes minus a *coat-tail*; or, particular pains would be taken that he should receive the hardest snow-balls. They seemed to take delight in offering him some indignity which passed under the name of play.

Grant your pupils favors when you can do so without injury to the school. When you think best to refuse a request, assign a reason, that they may understand why you cannot gratify them. It is not always necessary to give the reason at once, but better to let them wait until a particular hour; especially, if you are engaged at the time of the request.

9. If you wish your pupils to be polite to you, be polite to them. Every morning, bid the roughest boy in the school "Good morning," as he enters the room; and, in one week he will expect his morning greeting as regularly as he goes to school, and be ready to return it. Cherish the practice of bidding your pupils "Good evening" at the close of the day, and they soon form a polite habit, which they will not forget while you are connected with them. These things may seem unimportant to you; but they are the secret avenues which lead the teacher to the hearts of his pupils, and through which, he gains a hold upon their affections.—*School Friend.*

Agriculture.

MOLASSES IN FATTENING HOGS.

(From the *Germanstown Telegraph*)

One of the best articles I have ever experimented with in fattening swine, is molasses. When it can be obtained for one shilling and sixpence per gallon, it is cheaper than corn at the lowest price at which the grain is ever likely to be offered in any market out of the "slave growing" States. By mixing saccharine matter with corn or barley mush, I can fatten my hogs in one half the time which is consumed by my neighbors who turned up their noses with ineffable and undisguised contempt at my "ultra book farming fancies,"—wise Solons of the sod, in *fleshing* not *fattening*, theirs. Has it never occurred to you that the omnivorous quadruped, nomenclated the hogs—(*sus crocha*) by learned naturalists, hath an appetite very peculiar? He likes greatly either food that abounds in saccharine matter or in acids. He will fatten on meal sweetened; or meal acidified, and I am really at a loss to decide on which the more rapidly. I find that apples boiled, and permitted to stand awhile, are eaten voraciously by this worthy animal, abhorred by the Jews, and that he is fattened on them nearly or quite as rapidly as on meal or corn. I some years since slaughtered

a hog weighing five hundred pounds after being dressed, which, for seven weeks before he was killed ate nothing but apples. They were the refuse of my crop, and being deposited, in the harvest season in an open chamber, had become thoroughly frozen. This process of freezing, although it is in some measure qualified, did not, by any means effectually neutralize the acidity, as the cooked apples to the hog were quite sour. They were eaten with avidity, and the animal retained his health and bodily vigor surprisingly until brought to the tub. Thinking, first before killing him, that a corn keep would tend to solidify the pork, I procured the meal, and had an allowance of dough present; but *mirabile dictu*, he refused it with contempt. This he did for two days, when, fearing that he could not be induced to partake of it—of which indeed there was no prospect, the old food was restored, and on this he was kept during his life. Finer or sweeter pork I never ate. I have also fattened swine on saccharine food with equal facility.

A MONTGOMERY COUNTY FARMER.

October 10, 1849.

CULTIVATION OF COFFEE.

In Rio, the seed is first placed in a nursery, as it were; while it is sprouting up into a little tree or plant, the field for its transplantation is being weeded and prepared. When the sapplings attain the proper age and growth, they are taken up and planted for permanent purposes in the coffee field. They are put down in rows at distances from each other of from four to six feet, longitudinally, and from six to eight feet latitudinally. Here they remain until they are worn out, bearing coffee in some soils for a period as long as twenty years. The field being thus planted, the planter's attention the year after, is now directed, first to keeping the plantation clean, and entirely free from weeds; for this is indispensably necessary to the good and wholesome growth of the trees; next in trimming the trees, so as to prevent them from reaching a higher altitude than the coffee can be plucked from them by the hand, or extending their branches too wide, thereby preventing the pickers from passing easily around them. Secondly, in plucking or picking off the coffee berries from the tree at the proper season; and thirdly, to prepare it for the market.

The weeding is done with great care—not so much as a single blade of grass is to be discovered among the coffee trees covering entire acres, and thus the whole powers of the soil, which is a marl of a reddish color, are preserved for their nourishment. Round the bounds of the coffee field, and at convenient distances through them, there are walks or avenues, the margins of which are laid out with great taste, and planted with palm, orange and other trees, giving it great beauty. Indeed a coffee plantation seems to be nothing more or less than an overgrown, but well tended garden. It affords a surpassingly sweet perfume, and when the berries are red—some still being green—it is picturesque beyond any thing.

As the tree does not send forth all its blossoms simultaneously, a portion of the berries become ripe before the rest, and hence the process of picking is repeated at different periods. The blossoms first shoot forth in the latter part of April, or early part of June. The berries first assume a green hue, and as it becomes more ripe, changes to a deep red.

The pulling is performed in August and September. The general process of preparing coffee for market, is this:—It is first placed on a glacier, of circular shape, and smoothly plastered surface, built expressly for the purpose, in a quantity rating about twelve inches in depth. This is done for the purpose of rotting the shell or husk of the berries, every one of which contains two or twin grains of coffee. It is next, on the same glacier, but in less quantities, dried by exposure to the sun; when dried it is put in a circular mill or

trough, where a wheel passes over it, breaks off the shell and clears the grain of all incumbances. It is next winnowed, by which the broken husks are blown off from the grain, and lastly it is picked or assorted, the pickers using their hands alone, and having no aid from machinery, dividing the crop, grain by grain, into their different classes,—superior, middling and inferior. It is then put up for market.

News.

SMALL-POX.—We regret to observe that the small-pox has broken out in several parts of the States as well as in Canada. The Eastern District appears to be particularly visited with it, and there have been some cases in the city of Kingston. It is said that there have been 6000 cases in Cincinnati. Vaccination is the evident duty of every one under the circumstances.—*Globe.*

GAMBLING.—The following By-laws have been passed by the Galt Town Council:—That no description of Gambling, such as dice, cards, bagatelle, or roulette, shall be permitted in any tavern, or ale-house, or other house of entertainment, within the village of Galt. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this By-law, or any portion thereof, shall, on proof thereof, before the Reeve, or the village Magistrate, be fined in a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, nor less than Five Shillings. It shall be at all times lawful for the Reeve, or any one or more of the councillors for the said Village, or any Bailiff or Constable acting as such, and under the authority of the village Council, to enter any gambling house in the village of Galt, and seize and destroy any gambling apparatus, or any devices for gambling. And any person licensed by the village Council, who shall permit, within his or her house, any species of gambling, shall be fined for each offence a sum not exceeding Ten Pounds, nor less than Two Pounds.

TAVERN LICENSES.—The Provincial Secretary has addressed the following Circular to the heads of the different Municipalities: I have the honor by command of the Governor-General, to inform you that the Duties on Tavern Licenses in Upper Canada are now available for the uses of the several Municipalities in which they are collected, in accordance with the 3rd Section of the 8th Victoria, Chapter 72, and that His Excellency in Council has been pleased to direct that the payment of their respective shares of that fund be henceforth made, through the intervention of the Receiver-General of the Province, to the Respective Treasurers of such Municipalities, in the month of March, of every year.—*Christian Guardian.*

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF LONDON, CANADA WEST.—We are informed that the inhabitants of this rising town, adorned with many public buildings, Court House, houses of worship, and stone fronted streets, similar in aspect to the best in Toronto, have, with a noble public spirit, voluntarily taxed themselves for the erection of a large building to accommodate the Common Schools already established in the town. In this effort they have fully succeeded, and an excellent stone building containing six large well finished school rooms and some smaller apartments, has been erected on a lot most eligibly situated. This energetic effort in favor of popular education affords a valuable example to the rest of the Province which we trust to see generally followed.—*ib.*

SPRINTED CONDUCT.—It is stated that Sir Robert Peel has engaged a Mr. Matthews, from Wigtonshire, at a salary of £500 a year, to superintend the improvements on his estates in Staffordshire, and to give information to the farmers as to the means of increasing and improving their produce.

PASSPORTS.—Louis Napoleon, says the Examiner, has been brought to a stand-still in his design to abolish passports, by the remonstrances of Austria, Prussia, and other powers.

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD.—The case of Moore against the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company, has just been tried at the Circuit Court held at Auburn last week. The case excited much interest as involving the liability of railroads for injuries received by passengers. The plaintiff was scalded and otherwise injured in a collision on this road between Auburn and Syracuse, in 1848. The jury returned a verdict of \$2,000 for the plaintiff.—*Syracuse Journal.*

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—A woman named Mary McFall, was burned to death while lying in bed at Richmond on Christmas day, in a state of intoxication. This is the second white woman who has lost her life under precisely the same circumstances, in that city, within a fortnight.—*Crystal Fountain.*

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Monday, Noon, March 11, 1850.

ASSES.—Pots, 30s. ; Pearls, 2ds. 6d. to 23s. 9d.

FLOUR.—Several thousand barrels have been sold during the past week for delivery in July, at 21s. 6d. for Superfine and 22s. to 22s. 6d. for Extra. The best informed parties believe that the above is for the American Market, as there is a great deficiency of Flour and Wheat at all the western depots as compared with last year. The deficiency in the receipts at New Orleans alone amounts, it is said, to 650,000 barrels. The best samples of Western Canada Wheat have, we believe, been to a great extent secured for the American Market already. Much of the Lower Canada Wheat has also found its way across the Lines. The present price of Flour continues at 21s. 6d. for ordinary Superfine; and Extra is held at 22s. 6d. to 23. 6d. according to quality. The demand is of a retail character. The Flour made from black sea wheat, though it will not inspect on account of its color, brings 9s. to 9s. 6d per cwt., for baker's use, as it is very strong and takes a great proportion of water.

WHEAT, 1s 4d, Oats, 1s 4d to 1s 6d; Peas, 2s 6d per munit.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a sale of 1000 bbls. Mess Pork for spring delivery, but the price has not transpired.

STOCKS.—Montreal Bank Stock remains at 4½ per cent. discount—City Bank Stock was sold the other day at 33½ discount on reduced Stock—Commercial Bank Stock has changed hands at 7½ per cent. discount.

EXCHANGE.—Remains at 12 per cent., but merely nominal until packet day.

DEBENTURES.—Are scarce; the nominal rate is from 1 to 2 per cent. discount.

The Stock of Groceries in Montreal is very light, but sales do not go off with any spirit.—*Witness.*

BIRTHS.

Montreal—26th ult, Mrs Francis O'Farrell, of a son. 1st inst, Mrs Robert West, of a son. 2d inst, Mrs A M'Nider, of a son. 3d inst, Mrs R Bisgrave, of a daughter. 5th inst, Mrs Wm Skinner, of a daughter. 6th inst, Mrs John Armour, of a son. 11th inst, Mrs T M Taylor, of a son.

Caledonia Springs—25th ult, Mrs Isaac Bowles, of a daughter. Hamilton—25th ult, Mrs Jas Robinson, of a son. Nelson—16th ult, the wife of J Wettenhall, Esq, MPP, of a daughter. Sherbrooke—1st inst, Mrs Wm Bell, of a son. The wife of the Rev J Hellmuth, of a daughter. Toronto—25th ult, Mrs Frederick Perkins, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—26th ult, by the Rev Wm Taylor, Mr Robert M'Brige, engineer, to Miss Jane Moffatt. 4th inst, by the same, Mr Alexander Johnston, saddler, to Miss Martha Linton. Burford—14th ult, by the Rev W Jeffers, Dr W Scott, of Woodstock, to Sarah, eldest daughter of James Eakins, Esq. Colborne—18th ult, by the Rev F James, Mr R Williams, to Miss Jane Morris. Galt—16th ult, Mr Wm Robertson, to Jane, eldest daughter of James Wyllie, Esq. Montague—22nd ult, by the Rev W Bain, Archibald Roy, Esq, of Pike Falls, to Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Mr Duncan M' Tavish. Niagara—By the Rev Mr Harris, Mr Alexander Swinton, to Miss Ellen Reid.

North Easthope—22nd ult, by the Rev Wm Dignam, WM, Mr David Haugh, saddler, to Miss Mary Fraser, both of Stratford.
 Stanbridge—14th ult, by the Rev B Hitchcock, Mr Henry Allen, son of the late Capt Francis Currie, to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Capt J Chandler.
 Westmeath—12th ult, Archibald R McDonald, of Pembroke, to Miss Harriet Amelia Jackson.
 Whitby—1st inst, by the Rev Mr Thornton, Mr John Hepburn, to Jean, third daughter of Mr James Watson.

DEATHS.

Montreal—3th inst, Joseph, infant son of Joseph Jones, Esq, aged eight weeks. Ellen Gray, wife of Mr John McPherson, a native of Perth, Scotland, aged 69 years. 7th inst, Mr Fazel Mohan, aged 20 years.
 11th inst, after a short illness of four days, Jane, eldest daughter of Mr William Muir, aged 4 years and seven months. 13th inst, Sophia Ann, only and beloved child of Mr William Snick, aged 21 years and nine months: her illness, though protracted and painful, was borne with truly Christian meekness and resignation.
 Chatham, CE—20th ult, George, son of the late Rev Richard Bradford, minister of the Church of England, aged 65 years.
 Hamilton—13th ult, Edward Grant, Esq, aged 37 years.
 Hastings—19th ult, Emma, daughter of Mr Mark Bean, aged 11 years and eight months.
 Hartford—2nd inst, James Bell, Esq, eldest son of the late Hon Matthew Bell, of Three Rivers, aged 60 years.
 Lechuca, C—16th ult, John Morrison, a native of Clackmannanshire, Scotland, aged 79 years, he has left nine children, and forty-four grand-children.
 Lavalltrie—23th ult, Catherine, daughter of Mr Wm Dunn, aged 32 years.
 London, CW—15th ult, of spasmodic whooping cough, Sidney Leonard, son of Wm W Street, Esq, aged six months.
 Perth—Mr Duncan Kippen, aged 72 years.
 Queenston—21st ult, Sarah, relict of the late Mr Trenchard Smith, aged 66 years.
 Simcoe—17th ult, Mrs L G Sovreen, aged 25 years.
 Sherbrooke—23th ult, Henry Wm, son of B C Eaton, aged 2 years and six months.
 St Denis—George Borne, Esq, collector of tolls on the St Ours Canal, aged 37 years.
 Weston—17th ult, Wm Ainsley Gibson, aged 43 years.
 Woodstock—20th ult, Eliza F, eldest daughter of Capt Reynolds, late of Her Majesty's service.

Monies received on account of

Advocate—1850.—Smith's Falls, R Bartlett, £1 14s 8d; Chambly, J Meakens, 2s 6d; Cobourg, W Kerr, 2s 6d; S Monaghan, Jas Kerr, 2s 6d; Bath, Robt Aylsworth, H R Aylsworth and B Aylsworth, 2s 6d each; Buskingsham, B Hogg, 2s 6d; Freighsburg, H Smith, 2s 6d; Brighton, Jos Webster and Jas Adams, 2s 6d each; Acton, K Cameron, 2s 6d; Percy, D Cummings, Jno Curtis, B De Furlong, W Humphries, Jean Douglas, R H Hurlburt, C Curtis, W Wood, Jno Blair and H Spencer, 2s 6d each; St George, G R Poyer, 2s 6d; Colborne, W Colton, J A Johnston, R B Scott and W Easton, 2s 6d each; United States, Jos S Scott, 2s 6d; Sutton, H Boughton, S Angus and W H Papp, 2s 6d each; Lindsay, P Coorbin, 2s 6d; Oshawa, J Boyd, 2s 6d; Lloydtown, Geo Edwards, 2s 6d; Kingston P W Day, £1 5s; Bytown, John Leslie, A Workman, F S Lyman, Thos Hulton, Robt Hardy, C A Burpee, Jno Freligh, J Peacock, Mr C Cruck, R Traveller, L Williams and W Stewart, 2s 6d each; Napanee, C Chamberlain, Jno Gibbard, F Empey and A Hovey, 2s 6d each; Dunnville, A Benson and Jno Damud, 2s 6d each; Newport, John D Willows, 1s 3d, H Hartley, 1s 10d, C H Smith and W Murray, 1s 3d each; W Mitchell, Jno Taylor, W Hudson and John Carter, 1s 10d each; W Good, 2s 6d; Mohawk, Eli Burtch, 1s 10d; Danville, S Flint and G W Leet, 2s 6d each; Montreal, H Morton, 2s 6d; Rawdon, W Nosh, 2s 6d; Perth, P Campbell, J Campbell, Rev W Bell, Rev W Bain, J Campbell, jun, and P Kilpatrick, 2s 6d each; Port Stanley, H F Sheehan, R Smith, Thos Mellor, Mr Forknall, A Hodge, A Herbison, Rev W H Allworth, M Wilson, E Wilson, F H Molloy, James Bailey, J Taylor and Mr Vigea, 2s 6d each; Jas Turvill, 5s, D Cameron, 2s 6d; Adelaide, N Westover, M White, J Williams, W Shearer and John Neilly, 2s 6d each; Isle Verte, W Jarvis, 2s 6d.—1849.—Dublin, D Wadsworth, 3s 11d.

Per R D Wadsworth.—Allanburgh, J Doan, 2s 6d; Wolland Canal, R Havill, Daniel Williams and Jas Williams, 2s 6d each; St Johns, C W, W W Milton and John Wilkinson, 2s 6d each; St Catharine's, Rev Mr Price, 2s 6d; Port Dalhousie, Robt Abbey, John Denton, D B Cole, John Cowan and Jas Neil, 2s 6d each; Jordan, S Secord, 2s 6d; Beamsville, R Kilborn, H Elsey and Dare & Hill, 2s 6d each; Grimsby, Isaac Pett, 2s 6d; Queenston, Chas Bradley, 2s 6d; Hamilton, Jos Hopkins, 2s 6d;

Grimsby, Dr. Wolverton, D Palmer and E M Cook, 2s 6d each; Ayr, Robert Currie, W M Crea, Geo M'Dunnell and M Reynolds, 2s 6d each; Haysville, J Masters, 2s 6d; Ayr, Jacob Shupe and David Kilborn, 2s 6d each; Haysville, John Emery, John Allison and A Allison, 2s 6d each; New Aberdeen, J Watson, 2s 6d; Preston, B Burkholder, B B Bowman and W Tilt, 2s 6d each; Woolwich, A C Smith, S Smith, Henry Durrant and E Woodward, 2s 6d each; Elora, S Cunningham and Rev B Jones, 2s 6d each; Normanby, J Muir and W Wright, 2s 6d each; Bentneck, Geo Jackson, 2s 6d; St Johns, S W Carpenter, 2s 6d; Dunnville, Jno Parry, J Honsberger, Amos Bradshaw, V Honsberger and Jos J Buck, 2s 6d each; Seneca, B Snider, 2s 6d; Stoney Creek, Mrs Hall, Rev G Cheyno and W Brown, 2s 6d each; St Johns, S Sutton, C Carter, F M'Vear, J Rich and Z Fell, 2s 6d each; Dunnville, J Smith, M Gordon, A Holmes, D Clems, J Clems, J Lorie, L J Wetherlo, J Adams, J L Davis and J Brown, 2s 6d each; Owen Sound, M C L Buchart, G J Gale, J Frost, W C Boyd, R Carney, J Creighton, Robt Hofme, J Cathey, T B Horton, D Browne, R Patterson, Chas Poynter, Rev D Sawyer, J M'Dermid, Rev J Neeland, Thos Hincliff and A M Stephens, 2s 6d each; St Vincent, N Youmans, C R Sing, J Purdy, J B Landry, B Halloch, J W Layton, R Burchill, Rev W Woodward and W Shaw, 2s 6d each; Collingwood, W Rorke, 2s 6d; Euphrasia, Jos Shaw and W Walter, 2s 6d each; Nottawassaga, J D Stephens, Geo Foster, Donald McDonald and Mary Anne Smith, 2s 6d each; Orangeville, Henry Bates and D Tauner, 2s 6d each; Mono, Robt Al-Kim, 2s 6d; Albion, Rev J Wheeler and J Monkman, 2s 6d each; Geo Bolton, jun, 17s 6d; Stanley Mills, J Sanderson, 2s 6d; Cooksville, P Z Romain, Rev J Wilson and Jno Ryder, 2s 6d each; Normandale, Jno M'Pherson, 2s 6d; Oakville, S D Kenney 5s; B Griggs, Alex Martin, B C Beardsley, Harriet Cornwall, T S Cronkite, Capt W Wilson, J Marshall, Ira Mulholland, Jas Kelly and David Lebar, 2s 6d each; Bronte, Rachael Gray, Chas Sovereign, Saml Cramer and Rev J Oakley, 2s 6d each; Jos Hixon, 5s; E Williams, 2s 6d; Wellington Square, F Benedict, 2s 6d; Hamilton, K M'Pherson, 1s 3d; Flamboro' West, D Chambers, W Williams and Jas Shayer, 2s 6d each; Marshville, J Graybiel, B Graybiel, Isaac Miesner and A Mame, 2s 6d each; M Graybiel, 5s; Dundas, Miss M Haro and C Patterson, 2s 6d each.

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