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# TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

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THE TRUE 'TEMPERANCE CORDIAL.'

BY MRS. S. C. HALL.

The friends of temperance have so great a dread of the people taking what are called 'Temperance Cordials,' that I am induced to illustrate the subject by relating an incident, in the humble but fervent hope of its being useful in preventing persons from laying down one bad habit, only to take up another.

'Well,' said Andrew Furlong to James Lacey, 'that ginger cordial, of all things I ever tasted, is the nicest and warmest. It's beautiful stuff, and so cheap.'

'What good does it do ye, Andrew, and what want have you of it?' inquired James Lacey.

'What good does it do me?' repeated Andrew, rubbing his forehead in a manner that showed he was perplexed by the question 'why no great good to be sure, and I can't say I've any want of it; for, since I became a member of the total abstinence society, I've lost the megrim in my head and the weakness I used to have about my heart. I'm as strong and hearty in myself as any one can be, God be praised, and sure, James, neither of us could turn out in such a coat as this, this time twelvemonth.'

'And that's true,' replied James; 'but we must remember that, if leaving off whisky enables us to show a good habit, taking to 'ginger cordial,' or anything of that kind, will soon wear a hole in it.'

'You are always fond of your fun; how can you prove that?'

'Easy enough,' said James; 'intoxication was the worst part of a whisky drinking habit; but it was not the only bad part, it spent time, and it spent what well-managed time always gives, money. Now, though they

do say—mind, I'm not quite sure about it, for they may put things in it they don't own to, and your eyes look brighter, and your cheek more flushed, than if you had been drinking nothing stronger than milk or water—but they do say that ginger cordials, and all kinds of cordials, do not intoxicate; I will grant this; but you cannot deny that they waste both time and money.'

'Oh!' exclaimed Andrew, 'I only went with two or three other boys to have a glass, and I don't think we spent more than half an hour. There's no great harm in laying out a penny or twopence that way, now and again.'

'Half an hour even breaks a day,' said James, 'and, what is worse, it unsettles the mind for work; and we ought to be very careful of any return to the old habit that has destroyed many of us, body and soul, and made the name of an Irishman a by-word and reproach, instead of a glory and an honour. A penny, Andrew, breaks the silver shilling into coppers; and twopence will buy half a stone of potatoes—that's a consideration. If we don't manage to keep things comfortable at home, the women won't have the heart to mend the coat. Not,' added James, with a sly smile, 'that I can deny having taken to temperance cordials, myself.'

'You?' shouted Andrew, 'You! a pretty fellow you are, to be blaming me, and forced to confess you have taken to them yourself; but, I suppose, they'll wear no hole in your coat? Oh, no, you are such a good manager!'

'Indeed,' answered James, 'I was anything but a good manager eighteen months ago; as you well know, I was in rags, never at my work of a Monday, and seldom on a Tuesday. My poor wife, my gentle, patient Mary, often bore hard words, and, though she will not own it, I fear still harder blows when I had driven away my senses. My children were pale, half-starved, naked creatures, disputing a potato with the pig my wife tried to keep, to pay the rent, well knowing I would never do it. Now—'

'But, the cordial, my boy!' interrupted Andrew, 'the cordial!—sure, I believe every word of what you have been telling me is as true as gospel! Ain't there hundreds, ay, thousands, at this moment, on Ireland's blessed ground, that can tell the same story? But the cordial!—and to think of your never owning it before; is it ginger, or aniseed, or peppermint?'

'None of these; and yet it is the real thing, my boy.'

'Well, then,' persisted Andrew, 'let's have a drop of it; you're not going, I'm sure, to drink by yourself; and as I have broken the afternoon'—

A heavy shadow passed over James' face, for he saw there must have been something hotter than ginger in the 'temperance cordial,' as it is falsely called, that Andrew had taken; else he would have endeavoured to redeem lost time, not to waste more; and he thought how much better 'the real temperance cordial' was, that, instead of exciting the brain, only warms the heart.

'No,' he replied after a pause, 'I must go and finish what I was about; but this evening, at seven o'clock, meet me at the end of our lane, and then I'll be very happy of your company.'

Andrew was sorely puzzled to discover what James' cordial could be, and was forced to confess to himself, he hoped it would be different from what he had taken that afternoon, which certainly made him feel confused and inactive. At the appointed hour, the friends met in the lane.

'Which way do you go?' inquired Andrew.

'Home,' was James' brief reply.

'Oh, you take it at home?' said Andrew.

'I make it at home,' answered James.

'Well,' observed Andrew, 'that's very good of the woman that owns ye. Now, mine takes on so about a drop of anything, that she's almost as hard on the cordials as she used to be on the whisky.'

'My Mary helps to make mine,' observed James.

'And do you bottle it or keep it on draught?' inquired Andrew, very much interested in the cordial question.

James laughed very heartily at this, and answered—

'Oh, I keep mine on draught—always on draught; there's nothing like having plenty of a good thing, so I keep mine always on draught,' and then James laughed again, and heartily. James' cottage door was open, and, as they approached, they saw a good deal of what was going forward within. A square table, placed in the centre of the little kitchen, was covered with a clean white cloth; knives, forks, and plates for the whole family, were ranged upon it in excellent order; the tea-pot stood triumphant in the centre, the hearth had been swept, the house was clean; the children rosy, well dressed, and all doing something. 'Mary,' whom her husband had characterised as 'the patient,' was busy and bustling, in the very act of adding to the tea, which was steaming on the table, with the substantial accompaniments of fried eggs and bacon, and a large dish of potatoes. When the children saw their father they ran to meet him with a great shout, and clung around him to tell him all they had done that day. The eldest girl declared she had achieved the heel of a stocking; one boy wanted his father to come and see how straight he had planted the cabbages, while another avowed his proficiency in addition, and volunteered to do a sum instanter upon a slate he had just cleaned. Happiness in a cottage seems always more real than it does in a gorgeous dwelling. It is not wasted in large rooms; it is concentrated; a great deal of love in a small space, a great, great deal of joy and hope within narrow walls, and compressed, as it were by a low roof. Is it not a blessed thing, that the most moderate means become enlarged by the affec-

tions?—that the love of a peasant within his sphere is as deep, as fervent, as true, as lasting, as sweet, as the love of a prince?—that all our best and purest affections will grow and expand in the poorest worldly soil, and that we need not to be rich to be happy? James felt all this and more, when he entered his cottage, and was thankful to God, who had opened his eyes, and taught him what a number of this world's gifts were within his humble reach, to be enjoyed without sin. He stood a poor but happy father, within the sacred temple of his home, and Andrew had the warm heart of an Irishman beating in his bosom, and consequently shared his joy.

'I told you,' said James, 'I had the true temperance cordial at home. Do you not see it in the simple prosperity by which, owing to the blessings of temperance, I am surrounded? Do you not see it in the rosy cheeks of my children—in the smiling eyes of my wife? Did I not say truly that she helped to make it? Is not this a true cordial?' he continued, his own eyes glistened with many tears; 'Is not the prosperity of this cottage a true temperance cordial? and is it not always on draught, flowing from an ever-failing fountain? am I not right, Andrew; and will you not forthwith take my receipt, and make it for yourself? you will never wish for any other—it is warmer than ginger, and sweeter than aniseed. I'm sure you will agree with me, that a loving wife, in the enjoyment of the humble comforts which a industrious, sober husband can bestow, smiling, healthy, well-clad children, and a clean cabin, where the fear of God banishes all other fears—make

THE TRUE TEMPERANCE CORDIAL.'

### LICENSING SYSTEM.

The following speech of Mr. Taylor, coroner for the borough of Bolton, England, will be read with interest by our friends. It was delivered before the Annual Licensing Meeting for Bolton, on the 24th of August last, in opposition to the granting of additional licenses applied for by numerous parties. Mr. Taylor has made out a strong case, and we are happy to think his statements had the effect of deciding the magistrates to grant no new licenses.

After the names of the persons who made application for Licenses had been read, Mr. Taylor, coroner for the borough, rose to address the bench in opposition to the granting of new Licenses. He (Mr. Taylor) had a memorial to present—one which, he thought, would have its due weight with the magistrates when they looked at the signatures. These commenced with the name of our worthy Vicar, and included, he believed, the names of all the clergymen of the established church, and, with one or two exceptions, those of the clergymen of every other denomination in the borough; also the names of a number of professional men, tradesmen, gentlemen, and others, who, he believed, had at heart the interest and welfare of the population at large. Before presenting that petition, however, he would refer the Court to statistics respecting crime and other matters, from which the magistrates might be able to judge whether more licenses ought to be granted. In the first place, there were 96 inns in Great Bolton, and in Little

Bolton 20; also beer-houses in Great Bolton, 125; Little Bolton, 66; in addition to these, there were in the two townships 11 houses at which beer was sold off the premises: total of licensed houses at which ale and spirits were sold, 318. Now, he had no hesitation in saying, that these ale and beer houses would hold every man, woman, and child in the borough of Bolton; and that, therefore, we had space enough for drinking, whatever else we were short of. There was a drinking-place for every 25 houses, or one for every 200 souls, including men, women, and children, total abstainers, and those who would not, could not, or durst not, drink; and if it was said that persons came to the market who got drunk, it might, on the other hand, be said, that those who did not drink should be taken as a set-off against them. Such were the present resources for selling drink, or poison—some call it by one name, some by the other. Of 12 of the inns of which he had spoken, the occupiers had this year been fined or reprimanded for offences committed on the Sabbath; eight were notorious as places at which gaming was permitted; at twelve (not to speak of the vaults) prostitutes were permitted to assemble. Then, there were five beer-houses at which gaming was permitted, and eight beer-houses where prostitutes were permitted to assemble, some of them being no better than brothels. The total number of prisoners apprehended for the last year (ending August) was 2,541. He had arrived at this aggregate by taking from the police accounts the number apprehended during the first eleven months, and adding the average for another month. 2,541 had been apprehended for all offences, civil and criminal; but he would analyse them. 367 of the number were males, who were found by the police drunk and incapable of taking care of themselves; 62 females were found under similar circumstances; for being drunk and disorderly, 317 males and 60 females; and the disorderly characters, resorting to low ale-houses and beer-houses, who were taken into custody, amounted to 244. The disorderly prostitutes apprehended were 117: making a total of 1,167. Now, let them see now many were apprehended for being disorderly whilst sober, for by that means the cause of disorder, crime and prostitution, might be ascertained. 93 men and 28 women—in all, 121—were the number thus taken into custody; or, in other words, one-tenth of the number that were apprehended for being drunk, or under the influence of drink: so that this, at all events, bore out the impression of judges, magistrates, keepers of prisons, and others, that nine-tenths of the crime of the country was chargeable upon the drinking usages and customs. He had not taken into account the felonies that were committed; and he would leave the magistrates who attended that court and the quarter-sessions, to say whether the same ratio did not shew itself, in respect of these offences. He wished, however, to offer some evidence to prove the influence which increased facilities for drinking had upon the conduct of the people. In order to do this, he would draw a comparison of the offences of this and the last three years, and also of the number of ale-houses in those periods. In 1846, there were 317 ale and beer houses, and 1169 persons of the character previously described, being under the influence of drink, were apprehended. In 1837, the number of

ale and beer houses was 341, or an increase of 25 beer-houses upon 1846; and that increase produced an increase of prisoners, apprehended under the influence of drink, of 193; which showed, beyond all doubt, the relation that existed between the drinking system and crime. In the present year, there were 318 ale and beer houses; and, as he before stated, 1167 persons of the character spoken of had been apprehended; so that the increase of 193 in 1847, had fallen down again to within 2 of the number of 1846, while the ale and beer houses had also diminished till they were merely one over what they were in that year. Now these statements could be proved to be true, on inquiry being made at the source whence they were derived. And, after hearing them, he would ask, could any disinterested mind fail to see the relation to which he had alluded? If not, he presumed the magistrates would consider, before they afforded increased facilities for the procuring of drink. Now he begged to give an account of the inquests held in the borough during the past year. He had no other opportunity of giving an account of his stewardship, and should be very happy in availing himself of the opportunity now afforded, of doing so. There had been 68 inquests in the year ending August. Of the persons on whom these were held, 21 were infants, or under 21 years of age; and it therefore could not be expected that they would be influenced by drinking, though, incidentally, they might have died from the misconduct of their parents in that respect. That number deduct from the whole, 47 remained, the end of twenty-three of which he would give them. He then went through the 23 cases, leaving out names, but briefly stating the following circumstances of death:—

1. Beerseller: fell drunk; died from concussion of the brain.
2. Verdict, "Excessive drinking."
3. Drowned himself; "Excessive drinking."
4. A drunkard for 20 years and upwards; died in workhouse.
5. (female) Drinking at an ale-house until 12 o'clock at night; found in the morning suffocated.
6. Innkeeper: hung himself; had drink supplied in the night time.
7. Drinking at an ale-house until 12 on Sabbath night; found drowned the following morning.
8. (female) A drunkard for twenty years; found drowned.
9. (female) Separated from her husband; maintained at a brothel and beer-house; drinking ale within an hour of death; "Excessive drinking."
10. Boy of 12; son of drunken parents; sent to work young from misconduct of parents; caught by machinery.
11. (female) 22 years; drinking at a beer-house on Sabbath morning; died from taking mercury to cure herself of a loathsome disease.
12. A beerseller; Verdict, "Excessive drinking."
13. (female) Drunkard 25 years; hung herself; verdict, "Excessive drinking."
14. (male) Drinking at a club held at an ale-house until 11 at night; skull fractured by a fall.
15. (male) Self-hanging from "excessive drinking;" son cut his throat a year previous; drunkard, and kept company with prostitutes.

16. (male) Run over by a cart-wheel; had been drinking late.

17. Beerseller; self-hanging; "Excessive drinking."

18. (male) Verdict, "Excessive drinking of rum."

19. Hung himself; drunkard 20 years, and begared his family.

20. (female) Self-hanging; son drunkard; husband killed drunk.

21. (male) Self-poisoning; drinking 3 days (Sabbath one.)

22. (male) Found dead in a cellar-hole, skull fractured; drunkard many years; when body lifted up, drink oozed out at mouth; possessed of property; verdict, "Excessive drinking."

23. Verdict, "Excessive drinking" many years.

Thus, it appeared, there were 23, or half of the grown-up persons on whom inquests had been held, whose deaths were directly attributable to, or connected with, the "use" or "abuse," as people might think fit to call it, of drink. This was his experience as coroner for one year. What, therefore, might they consider, had been the experience of all the coroners in England for the last twenty years? It must be shocking to think of the disease, suffering, cruelty, madness, murder, and suicides, that must have taken place from drink. We had been alarmed at the approach of cholera; and it was certainly well to look about us and try to make arrangements to meet it; but the pestilence of cholera was nothing compared to the pestilence of drinking.

The Magistrates retired, and after an absence of half an hour, returned into Court, and intimated that no new licenses would be granted.

### BARRACK CANTEENS.

Some years ago, the Montreal Temperance Society having been made painfully aware of the disastrous effects to soldiers, as well as to the service, of the sale of intoxicating drinks at Canteens in Barracks, and having had occasion to notice the shocking death of a fine boy from liquor administered to him by some soldiers at one of these Canteens, not many miles from this city, took the liberty of memorialising Her Majesty, as the Head of the Forces, direct upon this painful subject. The petition set forth the well-known fact, that intoxicating drink was the cause of nearly all the breaches of discipline or other crimes for which soldiers were punished, and most respectfully pointed out the inconsistency of requiring good behaviour from soldiers under the heaviest penalties, and then placing in their very midst a dram shop to tempt them to transgression. Whether the petition ever reached its destination, or whether, if it did, it produced any effect, we know not; but the following announcement, which is going the rounds of the British papers, (and the same regulation has been introduced here) shows that the military authorities have come to the desired conclusion. This is truly an important step in the history of the Temperance Reform:—"The notice for re-letting the Barrack Canteens, contains a clause that the sale of spirituous liquors in those regimental shops will in future be strictly prohibited."—*Montreal Witness*.

(From the London Observer.)

The recent order of the War Office, practically interdicting the sale of spirituous liquors in barrack canteens, has excited a great deal of unnecessary and by no means uninterested indignation in the minds of certain persons, and the Government are blamed for every conceivable evil that can accrue to the soldier, for simply interposing to prevent the destruction of his health, at least within the walls of those institutions which the State has provided for him. But calmly and dispassionately considered, there is no reason whatever for this great outcry; on the contrary, every well-wisher of his species, and every true patriot, has cause to praise the course that has been adopted by the authorities in this instance.

The duty of the State to the soldier, is to supply him with all the necessaries for the support of life, and also to make his condition as comfortable as possible. Cut off from intercourse with civilians, or only admitted into communion with the worst class of individuals, the representatives of social life, the natural and inevitable tendency of the military mind is to brutality; the soldier who herds alone with his fellows, each in the same predicament as himself, can derive neither knowledge nor edification from such intercourse; and as he has, strictly speaking, no home—"for without hearts there is no home"—he almost necessarily adopts the vices of the degraded state in which he is placed, and of the reckless companions with whom he is compelled to associate. Of these vices, the most destructive of life, of health, and of discipline, is the indulgence in ardent spirits. This liquid poison is not necessary to the soldier's support—On the contrary, it totally unfits him for the performance of that duty which is the condition of his sustenance by the State; nor is it necessary to his comfort, for what comfort can accrue from the loss of health and strength, and self-respect, and, along with them, all the happiness of which his situation is susceptible? Therefore, in putting a bar to the sale of spirituous liquors in Barrack Canteens, the War Office has not alone fulfilled its duty to the soldier as well as to the public, but it has discharged, for so much, a debt due by the State to humanity at large, in respect to the normal condition of its military servants.

Another step, however, remains to be taken in the matter; another instalment remains unpaid, as regards the soldier. It is a tradition long since disproved, that strong drinks are at all requisite for the maintenance of life and the promotion of happiness; while, on the contrary, it has been clearly shown by the experience of ages, that moral and intellectual culture is the only thing that conduces to both. Why, therefore, should a Government permit strong drinks of any kind to be vended within the precincts of the barracks of a kingdom? on the contrary, why not rather convert the several canteens into coffee-houses and regimental reading-rooms? The advocates of the system of strong liquors may urge that the soldier who is so disposed will procure his *pabulum* without the barracks, if he cannot procure it within it; and, doubtless, their assertion is to that extent true. But suppose he should do so, is that a reason why the State should furnish him with any facilities whatever for destroying his health and unfitting him for the due

discharge of his duty, besides demoralising him to a degree still lower than that to which he is reduced already?

"In every deep there is a lower deep."

Such arguments are worse than idle—they are disingenuous and noxious; and consequently they are worth less than nothing—supposing for a moment the existence in logic of such a quantity.

Every true man—every honest man—every good citizen, and every patriot—must approve of the course taken by the Government on this occasion, and give them credit for the best intentions towards the soldier—tempered only by the regret that the prohibition is not sufficiently comprehensive to include all intoxicating drinks whatsoever. Rome, however, was not built in a day, nor can the condition of the soldier, caused by ages of indifference, of cruelty, and of neglect, be amended in a moment. That they may persevere in this course, is the earnest prayer of every well-wisher of his species.

### SHORT PERSUASIVES TO TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Having ourselves passed through the various stages of drinking, beginning with the occasional sipping of cider, beer, and other fermented drinks, to the use of distilled liquor and water, and thence to the frequent and habitual use of raw spirits, in any form and quantity necessary to fire the brain, and sustain the tortured excitement of the system, we can speak intelligently on the subject; and deeply commiserating the wretched condition of those who have been drawn into the same dangerous and ruinous indulgences, we would sincerely and affectionately urge upon their attention the results of our observation and unhappy experience. Bear with us, therefore, while we concisely address three classes of persons, which may include every variety of drinkers.

**FIRST—Occasional Drinkers.** To sip a little wine, beer, cider, &c., either out of compliance to others, or to please yourselves, you regard as a very harmless indulgence. This was once our opinion; but we found it to be a dangerous mistake. By sipping a little occasionally, our relish for strong drink was formed, and we now know, to our shame and sorrow, that in this way our habits of intemperance began. All intemperance begins with the first glass. As you would, therefore, avoid drunkenness and its awful consequences, avoid the first glass. Occasional sipping, insensibly created the appetite for stimulating liquors, which led to stated times and greater frequency in drinking. But we address—

**SECONDLY—Moderate Drinkers.** Among moderate drinkers, we include all who occasionally and stately use any kind of intoxicating liquor, as a drink. Now, our experience and all human experience proves, that such use of strong drink is the direct road to drunkenness. You think that you can govern yourselves. We thought so too; but in your case, as in our own, it may prove a dangerous delusion. Your imaginary safety renders your danger doubly dreadful. Such was our wretched experience. We thought while we drank moderately, we could quit when we pleased, and did

not dream of danger. Meanwhile our fetters were rivetting. We imperceptibly indulged in stronger and more frequent potations. Every indulgence added fresh fuel to the flame that was consuming us, until a raging and ungovernable appetite brought us to the very verge of destruction. We felt the earth sliding from our feet! We saw the awful precipice before us. Still, strange insatiation! heedless of the yawning gulch—we drank on—when, miracle of mercy! the fatal cup was dashed untasted, at once, and we trust for ever, from our lips. This saved us, and in no other way may you hope for safety.

**THIRDLY—Hard Drinkers.** From our inmost soul we pity your condition, and would do you all the good in our power. For your sakes as well as our own, we rejoice in being living witnesses of the glorious truth, that even confirmed habits of excessive drinking may be broken, and the most wretched inebriate become healthy and happy. *Total Abstinence from every thing which intoxicates*, is your only hope. We know the difficulties of your case—the aching void in the stomach—the insatiable craving for the accustomed draught—morning, noon and night—the trembling limbs and the sinking of the spirits—for we have experienced them all, and are now healthy and happy, with perfect freedom from the indulgence, which so nearly proved our ruin. And thus may it be with you. Fear not to abandon, at once and for ever, the seductive poison. There will be no re-action that will not prove salutary. There is no other way of escape from certain ruin. Be persuaded, we entreat you, to make the experiment. Begin without delay, and you will soon awake, as from a horrible dream, to a new life, and to the enjoyments and dignity of rational and intelligent existence. Former friends will return, new friends will spring up, and your wives and children will weep tears of joy at your recovery. Come then sign the pledge of Total Abstinence, as we have done, and associate with us. This will greatly strengthen your purpose, and relieve you from importunities to drink. Make your case known, and confide in us, and no exertion of ours shall be wanting to do you good.—*A Reformed Drunkard.*

### Progress of the Cause.

#### ENGLAND.

**SOUTHAMPTON.**—On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held at the Victoria Rooms, on which occasion the large room was well filled with a respectable audience, convened to hear a lecture from Mr. Jabez Inwards, of Leighton Buzzard, on "The Social, Political, Intellectual, and Religious Bearings of the Temperance Question." The Chair was taken by Mr. J. Clark, jun., who made a few preliminary observations, and was followed by Mr. Joseph Harding, who, in a brief address showed the intimacy existing between the evil which it was the especial object of the temperance society to remedy, and the spread of female depravity and all kindred vices. Mr. Inwards commenced his address by remarking, that truth was simple and easily to be understood, whilst error was complex and difficult to comprehend. He referred to the Christian graces enumerated by St. Paul, ending

with temperance, and the apostle's declaration that "against such there is no law;" and then advanced arguments to prove that temperance was total abstinence from things injurious, and the moderate use of those things which are good—a practice against which there is no law. His next position was, that no man could be guiltless who manufactures or drinks intoxicating liquors, because to make them it was absolutely necessary that the precious corn, or the juice of the grape, must first be destroyed. He looked upon the manufacture of intoxicating drinks as a great sin. Such physical waste was distressing to man, and must be abhorrent in the sight of God; but even that was insignificant, when compared with the utter ruin of the bodies and souls of thousands. The moral question of temperance was next discussed. It had been clearly proved that five-sixths of the crimes committed were caused by strong drink. Blasphemy was almost always connected with the use of strong drink. As a nation we had suffered, and were suffering much from that foul degeneracy which strong drink occasions. By its power, how had language been abused, and how grossly degenerated many had become. There was a power in language which they all ought to venerate. It was the medium of thought—it connected them, by moral and intellectual ties, to their fellow-men—and what a pity that such a gift should be so abused. An earnest appeal was here made by the lecturer to all who were guilty of abusing that precious gift, to "cease to do evil, and learn to do well." It had been said by some that education would put an end to intemperance; but such an assertion was glaringly untrue, as thousands could be found who were educated men, but who were much addicted to drunkenness. Bacon was educated, but intemperance left a deep stain upon his character. Byron, notwithstanding the power of his intellect, and the splendor of his imagination, drank deeply of the Circean bowl, and that mind which was sometimes soaring aloft to drink in the rich inspirations of nature, was often in a state of stupid enervation through the potency of alcohol. The brightest intellects have fallen to rise no more—the flame of true poetry has been extinguished—the efforts of benevolence thwarted—the anticipations of hope have been withered. The religious bearings of the temperance question were then treated upon, and an earnest appeal was made to religious professors, on whom he called, as lights of the world, to reflect by their conduct the glories of temperance truth. The talented lecturer resumed his seat, at the conclusion of an address extended over nearly two hours, amidst much applause.—*Hampshire Independent*.

**PLYMOUTH.**—The Total Abstinence Society in this town has recently been re-organised, and I believe that by attention and perseverance, we shall succeed in doing some good in this dissipated place. We have about 80 members, and from the general feeling manifested at our meetings, further additions are reasonably anticipated. We have been lately favored with an able lecture by the Rev. B. Parsons; and still more recently with two visits from Mr. John Williamson, who on both occasions delivered very useful and deeply interesting lectures, by which twelve persons were induced to take the temperance pledge. We anticipate the benefit of another

visit from Mr. Williamson, whom we consider as an efficient advocate of this great cause, and whose manner, and the subjects of which he treats, are highly calculated to promote the extension of our principles. The President and Secretary are both dissenting ministers, and feel deeply interested in the prosperity of the society.—*CHARLES ROGERS, Secretary.*

**LONDON.**—A numerous and highly respectable meeting was held in the Wesleyan school room, Prince's place, Westminster, on the 11th ult., upwards of 100 sat down to tea; after which, Mr. Grosjean took the chair. His person and his speech were a fine exposition of the principles of teetotalism. The densely crowded meeting was addressed by Mr. D. Walters, one of the reclaimed, Messrs. Parker, Buckle, Baily, Punch, Mr. Curry and Dr. Gourley. A handsome collection was made, whereby the society is nearly extricated from debt.—*Wesleyan.*

**BRISTOL.**—*Taylor's Hall*—This old station still retains its character—well attended. On the 28th of August, we had a very good meeting, Mr. J. Russom in the chair, when Edward Smith Esq., of Sheffield, delivered a most encouraging and deeply interesting speech in reference to the progress which the temperance cause is making generally. Mr. J. Burt, and Mr. Butcher, of this city, also addressed the assembly, in their usually clear and impressive manner. On the following evening Mr. Burt delivered an address at the Working Men's Association-room, Thomas street. During the past month we have also had the services of Mr. John Wilcox and Mr. H. Ruddick and of Mr. Edevain, of Devonport, after whose speeches several individuals signed the pledge.—*Bristol Herald.*

**BOLTON.**—The conductors of the Juvenile Society at this place, have resolved to hold a great meeting of the young people once a month. The first was held on the 8th of August, at which not fewer than 3000 persons were present. A number of interesting addresses were delivered and several temperance hymns were sung by the children. The proceedings were of a most extraordinary character, and resulted in about 150 juveniles signing the pledge.

#### SCOTLAND.

**EDINBURGH.**—The Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society held its weekly meeting in the Rev. Mr. Wight's chapel, Richmond Place, on Tuesday evening last; the President, Mr. Neil McNeil, in the chair. The meeting being opened with prayer, the chairman said he would take that opportunity of stating how deeply grateful they felt to the students of the United Presbyterian Theological Hall, for the very efficient service they were rendering the movement. Mr. Dods, on rising, delivered a lengthened and animating address, showing the decided advantages which were sure to result to the community, were this cause receiving that measure of attention it deserved. Mr. Hudson, Secretary to the National Temperance Society, was next introduced. This gentleman commenced by taking a retrospective view of the movement; bringing before the audience the various epochs in its history, where the most happy consequences had attended its progress, these cheering results not unfre-

quently being brought about by the hostility of their opponents. Mr. Hudson entered into a variety of statistical details connected with the fearful amount of intemperance emanating from the public houses, and contrasting the useful articles of commerce which were purchased in the adjoining shops, argued the point as a question of political economy—the one increased (said the speaker) the comfort and prosperity of the community, whilst the other went to deteriorate the morals of the people—aggravate and perpetuate the poverty in which they were sunk, so that, ultimately, there was saddled on the nation an amount of taxation which paralysed the industrious energies of the virtuous and sober portion of the community. We regret that our space prevents us giving more of the eloquent and touching sentiments of this able address. The speaker resumed his seat amidst the protracted cheers of the vast assemblage, the church being crowded to overflowing. The meeting was further addressed, at some length, by the Rev. Mr. Reid and Mr. Flinn. At the conclusion, eighty joined the society.—*North British Express.*

### EAST INDIES.

**CHUNAR.**—I am thankful to inform you that we have not only, by divine aid, been upheld as a society, but through mercy are in as healthy a state as we have been for some years. Many poor miserable drunkards have been reclaimed, made comfortable in their circumstances, and happy in mind. We continue to hold our meetings every Tuesday evening, and have temperance prayer meetings in the garrison and lower lines every Friday evening.—**J. WILKES, Sec.**

**COIMBATORE.**—*Mohammedans the advocates of Temperance.*—Our Society has now been four years in operation, and has gradually progressed till we have now a total of 175 members. My father preached an anniversary sermon for us a few days ago. Our society at this place, and the branches at the out stations, have prospered greatly. It is also very encouraging to us to see that several Mohammedans, who in former times evinced a hostile spirit towards every thing proposed by Christians or Europeans, have now laid aside their objections and signed the pledge, and are themselves warm advocates of the cause.—**C. J. ADDIS, Sec.**

### Miscellaneous.

**A SHERIFF'S TESTIMONY.**—John Clay, Esq., sheriff of Linlithgowshire, stated on the 21st of March last, while presiding at a jury court, that during the last 25 years, *nine tenths* of all the crimes, which had come before him had their origin in intoxicating liquor. The statement was elicited by the jury having strongly recommended one of the prisoners to the lenity of the court, because of his having been much intoxicated when the theft was committed.—*Advertiser.*

In Edinburgh no fewer than a hundred and thirty females, young and old, were brought to the different watch-houses in a state of intoxication, in a single week.

**A GOOD OLD AGE.**—Died at Bothwell, recently,

aged upwards of 90, Janet Sutherland, a native of John O'Groat's, who, during her long life, never tasted wine or spirits, nor any thing stronger than tea or coffee; she used no salt, pepper, or mustard, and had never known sickness; on her death bed she had not the slightest pain, and died without a struggle. She taught a school until within the last year of her life.

**TEETOTALISM, versus PAUPERISM.**—Mr. T. Swindlehurst, of Preston, when presiding recently at a Temperance meeting at Bolton, said:—"In his experience as a Poor Law Guardian at Preston, he had, during the recent depressed times, observed millwrights, engineers, and others, (who when trade was good, earned 36s or 40s a week, coming to ask for two or three days work among the potatoe fields, at 1s per day; but not one man who had been a teetotaler for the last seven years had been troublesome in seeking parochial relief."

**APPROPRIATE.**—Some time since, at one of our notorious grog-shops, a hearse was stopped before the door, and stood there for some time. What the object of the visit was, we know not,—perhaps it was waiting to carry away some of the victims. Be this as it may, we could not help thinking, when we heard of the circumstance, that it would be well for every rum-seller to keep a hearse standing at his door, as a very appropriate appendage to his establishment.—*The Fountain.*

**A LADY DRUNKARD.**—On the 30th ult., an inquest was held at Yarm, on the body of Mary Foss, an elderly lady. Deceased is in the receipt of an annuity of £30, and had received a quarterly payment. After discharging a small bill, she appropriated the remainder of her money to the purchase of a stock of ardent spirits, and drunk herself to death.—Vendict, "Excessive drinking."—*Gateshead Observer.*

**THE MODEL PARISH.**—A sermon in behalf of this object, was preached last Sunday, to a full and attentive congregation at Llandysilio Church, Anglesey, by the Rev. William Wight, A.M., late curate of St. John's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, from 2 Kings, xviii. 16. This scheme, which is beginning to excite some interest throughout the kingdom, is simple in design; but it is likely to be attended with very important and beneficial effects. A parish in some central part of the kingdom is about to be selected, and the appointment of its minister secured to the trustees of the model parish, who will elect as its minister one of those clergymen who has given up the use of all intoxicating liquors. He again will select as his officers in this parish, and as teachers in the different schools, parties prepared to act on the same simple principle; then a steady and continued effort will be made to train up the rising generation, so that they shall avoid ever forming the habit of taking intoxicating drinks. At the same time, it is calculated that the example of the clergyman, his friends, the teachers, and children, will also tell with the adult population of this parish. In ten years, the young people in the schools will grow up to men and women, take an influential position in society, and give the tone to it; and thus in this period it is thought, an entire social and moral revolution will be produced in this model parish. It is anticipated that there will be fewer accidents, less sickness, less pauperism, less vice, less

crime, and less irreligion, than in other parishes; and that thus a practical demonstration will be afforded to this country of the superior advantages of abstinence over our drinking customs—that the model parish will constitute a great fact, which shall exercise a healthy influence on other parishes, and eventually on the nation at large. With a view to the experiment being made, friends in various parts of the country are now exerting themselves; and many clergymen, who, though not abstainers themselves, are lending their pulpits and schools for appeals on behalf of the undertaking, satisfied that it cannot be productive of evil, but it must result in good; and that any plan which will deliver this country, or even any portion of it, from the terrific scourge of intemperance, is deserving of encouragement; and the undertaking has our best wishes. The collection amounted to £1 19s. 9d.—*North Wales Chronicle.*

### Poetry.

#### THE TEMPERANCE BAND OF HOPE.

BY JOHN PYNE, AGED 12 YEARS,

*Of Wellington, Somersetshire, England.*

Come, all ye children, sing a song,  
Join with us heart and hand;  
Come, make our little party strong—  
A happy temperance band:  
We cannot sing of many things,  
For we are young, you know,  
But we have signed the temperance pledge,  
A short time ago.

The BAND OF HOPE shall be our name,  
The temperance star our guide;  
We will not know the drunkard's shame—  
The drunkard's drink avoid;  
Cold water cannot do us harm:  
Strong drink may bring us woe;  
So we have signed the temperance pledge  
A short time ago.

We'll ask our fathers, too, to come  
And join our happy band;  
True temperance makes a happy home,  
And makes a happy land.  
Our mothers we are sure to gain,  
And all our sisters too;  
For we have signed the temperance pledge  
A short time ago.

And all our brothers—they must join;  
We'll ask them, every one;  
We'll get our neighbours, too, to sign,  
And help our temperance on;  
We'll sing and talk to all around,  
And all our town shall know  
That we have signed the temperance pledge  
A short time ago.

How many children do we meet,  
Who have no clothes to wear;  
They scarcely know a mother's love,  
Or feel a father's care;  
Their poor and wretched life is spent  
In misery and woe;  
Their parents would not take the pledge  
A short time ago!

We'll try to help these hapless ones,  
And take them by the hand,  
We'll dance around the temperance flag,  
A happy, happy band;  
We will not touch the drunkard's drink,  
We never will! Oh, no!  
For we have signed the temperance pledge  
A short time ago!

And thus we'll spend our happy days,  
Till we get up to men;  
Just like a full grown English oak,  
We'll be the firmer then;  
And if degraded drunkards should  
Invite with them to go,  
We'll say, we signed the temperance pledge  
A long time ago!

### Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.  
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE, THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE, NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT, NOR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT; AND THAT IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS WE WILL DISCOURTEGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 15, 1848.

The Quebec letter reached too late for this number.

### THE TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

This paper was commenced fourteen years ago, in the exercise, we trust, of faith, hope, and love. It has been nursed with much solicitude, and with many prayers, and it has not only carried its words of truth and soberness into many thousands of the families of this rapidly rising country, but made its voice to be heard in the adjoining Union, the British Isles, and even more distant lands. The intention of those to whose management it has been intrusted, was, in all cases, to have an eye single to the glory of God and the welfare of their fellow-men; and it was a small matter with them whether they were met by censure or applause. Advocating a new and unpalatable principle, or rather, a new application of an old principle, which has always been distasteful to the human heart, namely—self-denial, they could not fail to come into painful collision with multitudes—many of them good men, but who did not see eye to eye with us on this particular question. In such cases, we trust all that was dictated by a carnal spirit, on our part, will be forgiven—and all that was dictated by the wisdom that cometh from above, may have taken effect and produced appropriate fruits. At all events, it cannot be a question that the *Advocate* has been the means of extensively leavening the public mind of this country with temperance principles.

It is not to be supposed, that a task such as this, and in which we have been so long engaged, would be relinquished without a struggle; and, accordingly, the managers of the

*Advocate* have gone on year after year, not only giving the time that was required for editorial supervision gratuitously, but contributing considerable sums of money, and after all running deeply into debt to sustain it; and it was only when that debt, in a great measure contracted for the *Advocate*, amounted to the appalling sum of two thousand dollars, on the one hand—and the commercial embarrassments which have involved Montreal in the deepest gloom, threatened to cut off our chief resources on the other, that the Committee resolved, most reluctantly to abandon the effort. This resolution was announced early last summer—but even then it was stated, that if the country would yet come forward and pledge a sufficient support for the paper, it would be continued. The number of subscribers necessary to pay expenses was 4000; and all the societies and friends of the cause in the Province were earnestly requested to send in their responses to a Convention called for the 5th October—these responses being, of course, to decide the question, whether the *Advocate* should be continued or not.

The result was, that this whole country, from Sarnia to Gaspé, exclusive of Montreal, sent only 10 delegates, and 30 reports; and that only about one-fourth part of the requisite number of *Advocates* was ordered. Now, whilst we would give all credit to the zeal and fraternal kindness of the delegates who did attend, and warmly thank them, and the societies which reported, for the words of sympathy and encouragement with which they greeted us; and while we would also acknowledge, in becoming terms, the zeal and liberality of several societies who doubled, and more than doubled, their previous orders for *Advocates*, yet, upon the whole, it must be confessed, that from the Province at large, a more decisive manifestation of indifference to our offer to carry on the *Advocate* could scarcely have been returned. Under these circumstances, we had no choice but to relinquish it.

But whilst, so far as the Committee was concerned, the *Temperance Advocate* must have ceased to exist, the Printer and Publisher of that paper was stirred up, we trust by Divine Providence, to continue to publish it on his own responsibility, and we need not say, that this announcement of Mr. Becket's intention gave the Committee no small satisfaction; for whilst they had no power to transfer the *Advocate*, yet being compelled to give it up, and any one who chose being, of course, perfectly free to carry on a paper under the same name, they were pleased that a gentleman, in whose consistency and assurances they could place confidence, should step forward to fill the breach which they were compelled to abandon. Earnestly do they hope that he may not suffer for this his benevolent and enterprising resolution, and pray that he may be sustained by Divine Grace to carry on the *Advocate* in a manner worthy of the cause for which it is undertaken.

The following are the resolutions which were unanimously adopted in Committee, submitted to a Sub-committee consisting of Messrs. John Dougall, James Court, Henry Lyman, John Holland, and D. P. Janes, to consider and report—unanimously and cordially approved of by said Sub-committee,

and, on their report, finally approved by the General Committee, and ordered to be printed:—

The loss in publishing the *Canada Temperance Advocate* having hitherto been heavy, and the Committee of the Montreal Society already greatly burdened with debt, feeling itself utterly unable to take new responsibilities.

*Resolved*—That the said Committee decline all farther responsibility connected with the *Canada Temperance Advocate*.

Mr. Becket, the printer and publisher of the *Advocate*, having signified his willingness to continue, after the close of the present year, to publish it substantially as at present, but wholly on his own responsibility, and to introduce no new element into it, so as to alter its temperance character,

*Resolved*—That the Committee rejoice in the prospect that this agent of usefulness is to be continued, and from their confidence in Mr. Becket's assurances, and upon the understanding that the temperance character of the *Advocate* is not to be changed, they cordially approve of his plan, and recommend the *Advocate*, under his auspices, to the public.

It only remains for us now to call attention to Mr. Becket's Prospectus, in another column, and earnestly to solicit the co-operation of the friends of the cause all over the country to sustain him in this noble individual effort, by sending in large subscription lists; and, in doing so, not to forget the heavy debt under which the Montreal Committee labours, on account of past services, of which, the Province is, we trust, now reaping the benefit.

JAMES COURT.  
JOHN DOUGALL. } Publishing Com.  
F. F. BLACKADER. }

#### PROSPECTUS OF THE FIFTEENTH VOLUME OF THE ADVOCATE.

The readers of the *Advocate* will perceive in another column, that the committee of the Montreal Temperance Society have unanimously resolved to discontinue this publication on their own responsibility. The reasons which have led them to adopt this course are also given, which will, no doubt, be satisfactory. But is the paper itself to cease? Is the aid which the press has hitherto given to this department of philanthropy, in which the Temperance Society has been so long occupied, to be withdrawn? or are the rapidly increasing multitudes of total abstainers, throughout Canada, to be left without an organ to assert and defend their principles? To these questions an answer, we would hope, will be unhesitatingly given in the negative; and the subscriber, fully confident of this, and relying on the support of all the friends of the cause, and of all who have the real welfare of society at heart, has resolved to continue the publication of the *Advocate* on his own responsibility.

No change is contemplated in the main features of the paper, except in the practice hitherto followed of subdividing every number into the several heads of Selections, Correspondence, Miscellaneous, Editorials, Education, Agriculture and News; because in such a small journal there is no room to do anything like justice to such a variety of subjects. But the subscriber will by no means overlook those different departments, and will still give such extracts as will sustain the interest which so many readers have already taken in them; though he would not bind himself to introduce them into every number, and would thus devote a larger space to the advocacy of the great principles of the temperance reform.

mation. The arguments with which the battle has hitherto been fought, have been derived chiefly from religion and morality, but though the most powerful arguments are supplied from these sources, yet the important auxiliary evidence which may be drawn from almost every branch of science, ought not to be overlooked.

The subscriber is happy to inform the public, that he has been able to make arrangements with a gentleman of acknowledged ability, and who has already done much to advance the temperance cause, to superintend the editorial department, and has the promise of the aid of several others whose contributions, he has no doubt, will maintain, and even elevate, the character which this periodical has already gained. He therefore earnestly solicits the support of every friend of the cause in Canada. There is now a very general feeling in the public mind in favour of it; the labors of the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, and others, amongst the French population, have lately brought over many thousands to our views; and we have arrived at such a crisis that we must go forward and keep pace with the auspicious movement. In these circumstances the subscriber has been induced to take upon himself a serious responsibility—his reliance is placed upon the goodness of the cause—the blessing of Him who has brought it hitherto through difficulties and perils innumerable, and the united and energetic support of the large and noble band of total abstainers in Eastern and Western Canada.

As formerly, all orders and remittances will be sent to J. C. Becket, Printer, Montreal. We would hope that it is unnecessary to add a word more to induce the friends of the cause to be up and doing. Before we can expect to pay ordinary expenses, and as these will now be increased, our usual list of subscribers must be considerably augmented.

We will send the *Advocate*, for 1849, to all the present subscribers, unless advised to the contrary, until further notice; and we would be most happy to know the names of individuals willing to act as agents, to whom we will send one copy gratis. As it is better, both for the publisher and subscriber, to pay in advance, we hope subscribers will act on this principle; yet, as many of our country readers may not have had their produce converted into cash so soon as by the end of December, by which time all orders should be forwarded, they may send us their names in the meantime, through, if possible, one individual, who will act as agent, and to whom the papers may be sent in one parcel, or otherwise as the subscribers may wish. It will be expected that all subscriptions will be paid up during the first six months of 1849, or before the month of July. J. C. BECKET.

CONSIGNMENTS.

We stated some time ago that the Consignments of Temperance Stock, had they been realized, would have cleared the Montreal Committee of all debt, except the deficiency on the last two or three volumes of the *Advocate*; the deficiency on the present year being by far the heaviest. Some of our friends having asked explanations concerning those consignments, the Committee has caused a detailed statement to be made out, of which the following is the result:

Temperance Stock remaining unaccounted for.

Consignments in the hands of 74 Consignees, in as many different parts of the country, nearly all of whom are gentlemen of unquestionable respectability and prominent friends of the Temperance cause, amounting to...	£214 6 11
Amount already written off, because claims were disputed or parties had failed or run away.....	90 5 4

Whole amount of which the Committee is lying out, on account of Consignments, the amounts of which vary from £23 down to a few shillings.....	304 12 3
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To this amount may be added about £150 of arrears still due on *Advocate*, for Volumes VI., VII., VIII. and IX, making in all about £450 short, besides the heavy deficiency caused by the great falling off in subscription list of *Advocate* this year.

But the question arises, what can be done to realize these Consignments? for the proceeds, whatever they may be, are most urgently needed.

1st. Then, we would say, let every Consignee examine whether he has sold any thing for which he has not yet accounted, and, whether it be much or little, remit the amount as soon as possible.

2d. The Committee have resolved to authorise the various articles to be sold at half price, if they will not bring more, so as to procure the speedy use of the money, and also to put the publications into circulation where they may be doing good.

As experience, however, teaches us to hope for only very partial remittances, we still beg of our friends to take up subscriptions and collections in aid of the Montreal Committee.

THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL OF L. CANADA.

This journal, published by the Council of the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada, has all but completed its first year, and, while we express our opinion of the necessity of such a publication, and of the excellence of the manner in which it has been conducted generally, we cannot allow it to promulgate opinions opposed to the principles of the *Advocate* without lifting our voice against the injustice. In its first number it boldly states, that "politics, and all subjects that are not of a useful character, will be excluded." Up to the eleventh number of the journal we find nothing in the matter it contains to belie this assurance, and we feel sorry that its editor should, so near the close of the year, introduce an opinion of his own, diametrically opposed to the foregoing statement. In order that our readers may understand the position the editor of the *Agricultural Journal* has assumed, we submit the following extract from the eleventh number, accompanied with some remarks from the *Montreal Witness*:-

"Barley, we have no doubt, will still sell for a good price to make beer—the most wholesome beverage for all agriculturists, and for the poor labouring man in particular, who requires some

such nutritive stimulant to enable him to perform his constant and daily labour; and we consider it a matter of regret that all labourers, who have to work constantly, cannot have a regular supply of beer at a moderate rate, and in such quantity as would not injure him more than any other portion of his subsistence."—*Agricultural Jour.*

"The above extract is from the Agricultural Report for October, inserted in the official journal of the above named Society, and a more gratuitous or unwarrantable travelling out of the sphere of the society's duties to pronounce upon a question of diet and morality, can scarcely be imagined. The direct tendency of such an official announcement as the above, must be to uphold the baneful drinking usages of the country, as well as the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks; the very practices which the Pulpit and Bench are uniting, and not without the most weighty reasons, to discontinue. We trust that temperance men, connected with the Society in question, or who subscribe to it, will exact sufficient securities that their official journal be never again prostituted for the promulgation of private opinions so hostile to the best interests of society; and, we especially hope, that those connected with the *Agricultural Journal*, published in French by the same society, will take care that the above opinion do not find currency through its pages."—*Witness*

We need scarcely add, that in the remarks of the *Witness* we cordially concur. What has the welfare of agricultural labourers, or any other labourers, to do with the drinking of beer? We have no doubt, from the editor of the journal's long connection with agriculture, that he has employed many labourers. Will he be kind enough to state how many of such, from his own knowledge, have been benefitted in health, character, or worldly prosperity, from drinking beer? Such statistics would be of vast importance to support his statement. If, along with this, he would submit the actual amount of nutriment contained in a pint of beer, it would be all the better. It would be an interesting experiment for the editor, to set a couple of labourers to work on his farm, starting one to his toil on threepence worth of beer, and the other on threepence worth of bread and a jug of water, to see whether the nutriment of the beer would be equal to that of the bread for supporting the body for a given length of time.

The professed object of the journal is the improvement of agriculture in Canada—the augmentation of the supply of food, to meet the wants of a rapidly increasing population, in case, to use the editor's own words, the people be "subjected to the same dreadful calamity that was brought upon the Irish people last year for the want of sufficient food." How does this extract compare with the one respecting the selling of barley to make beer for the poor labourer to drink? There is certainly something like inconsistency here.

In the first number of the journal we also find a review, by the editor, of a work by Mr. Skilling, the Superintendent of the National Model Farm of Glasnevin, Ireland, in which Mr. Skilling enumerates some of the errors of Irish farm management, amongst which he mentions, "ignorance, indolence, and other *bad habits*." The editor of the journal, in pointing out similar errors in Canada to some noticed by Mr. Skilling, says, that those of "ignorance, indolence, and other *bad habits*," cannot be charged against the Canadian farmer. How long would this statement be true if the farmers of Canada were to act upon the suggestion of the editor, and take to beer drinking? He acknowledges that farmers are free from *bad habits*, and because they are

so, openly advises them to remain no longer pure, but at once to assume a habit of using intoxicating drinks, the most dangerous and debasing that can attach to any class of men. We leave the subject for the present, in the hope that the editor of the *Agricultural Journal* will refrain, in future, from encroaching upon topics so very foreign to his province, and so wide asunder from anything that can either improve the farms or bodies of his readers.

#### GRAND JURY'S PRESENTMENT.

In our last we gave Judge Mondelet's charge to the Grand Jury, and we now beg to call the attention of our readers to the following extract from the Grand Jury's Presentment:—

"The Jurors have the honour to state very respectfully, that during this term they have themselves had opportunities of observing that the immoderate use of strong drinks has been the cause of a great number of the offences; that they have also in the course of the term had occasion to visit the prison, where they have also seen a large number of those confined, who have declared that the improper use of these dangerous intoxicating liquors has been the incentive to their committing the crimes which have led them into such a place."

The above is the honest conviction of the Grand Jury of Quarter Sessions for the district of Montreal; and, being so what remedy does this respectable body of Grand Jurors point out to counteract the evil? None whatever. They have witnessed the increase of crime from intemperance. Prisoners have stated to them that the *improper* use of intoxicating liquors has been the cause of leading them to commit the offences for which they were incarcerated. Yet, in the face of these facts, the only thing the Grand Jurors have done is merely to express these truths, without endeavouring to apply a single lever to move a stone from this broad-based superstructure of sin and death—intemperance! Nay, it almost seems as if they approached the subject with delicacy—as we are made to understand in the above extract that it is only in the *immoderate* use of intoxicating liquor that these evils arise. From whence springs this *immoderation*? Not, certainly, from teetotalism. No, but from the ever prolific source of intemperance—moderate drinking. In our opinion, there is no such thing as a moderate use of intoxicating drinks. It is like time; before we can pronounce the word "present," the moment which we may call present, is gone. So with the glass said to be taken in moderation; before the victim of the delusion is aware of the fact, intemperance has supervened.

We regret that the Grand Jury, in giving their presentment, did not use some of the means in their power to aid in staying the increase of crime arising out of the *immoderate* indulgence in strong drinks. With gloves on their hands, they have pointed to the pall, and, in the gentlest manner possible, hinted at the hideous mass which lies underneath. They are fully aware of the amount of disease and death caused by the noxious vapours dispersed throughout the community from the heap of rotteness; yet have they neither lifted pick nor shovel to assist in burying this greatest of all causes of misery, sin, and death. Oh, that they

had been imbued with half the spirit of love to their fallen fellow-men, which actuated the benevolent Judge Mondelet when he spoke to them in his charge; they would not have passed this cause of crime over so lightly as they have done. One thing, however, we have gained from this Grand Jury, the acknowledgement, that whoever strives to stay the plague of intemperance, strives to stay the increase of crime. Let us not, therefore, relax our efforts, but go on in our crusade against this blight to the peace and happiness of society, till triumph crown our efforts.

#### SABBATH DRINKING.

We are gratified to learn that a step in advance has been made by the imperial parliament of England in restricting the sale of spirits, &c., on the Lord's day and other days of public thanksgiving.

An act has received the royal assent, making it imperative on all persons licensed for the sale of liquor, &c., to keep their places of business shut up till mid-day on the Sabbath. To some this may seem but a small matter, but to those who have paid attention to the subject, it is an alteration of the greatest importance. In the larger towns and cities of Great Britain, and more especially in the densely peopled districts, the Sabbath morning scenes of depravity were of the most glaring description. Scores of drunkards might be seen prowling about the streets at an early hour, watching, with blood-shot eyes, the opening of the Spirit Cellar, or Gin Palace, where they might indulge their vitiated appetites, and add more fuel to the fire which was already burning up their vitals, and driving them to destruction. In such haunts they were allowed to remain as long as they had money, or till the church bells sounded the respectable portion of the people to the house of prayer, at which hour those moral pestilences belched forth their inmates in every stage of intoxication, to interrupt and annoy the peaceable citizens as they made their way to the house of God. This is no fancy sketch, but one which all residents of the larger towns of Britain are familiar with; and this new act will do much to put a stop to such scenes in future.

The petitions which have been laid before the legislature for the last two years, by the friends of temperance, prayed for the discontinuance of the Sunday traffic altogether, but our friends in Great Britain must not give up the contest because all they prayed for has not been granted. The progress made must rather encourage them to renewed exertions. We trust the legislators of Canada will, at their next session leave it on record, that they are equally impressed with the fact that some movement on their part is imperatively required to aid in staying the increase of intemperance, which is hurrying so many of our people to the jail and to the grave.

#### THE DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE—J. B. GOUGH.

The writer, having been lately in New York, had an opportunity of attending, on the evening of the 25th ultimo, the annual meeting of the Franklin Union of the Daughters

of Temperance, held in the Tabernacle, Broadway. Almost every seat of this large building was filled. While the organ was endeavouring to allay the impatience of those who had assembled previous to the hour of meeting at half-past seven, a side door opened, and the choir made their appearance. They were immediately followed by a band of matronly ladies, with collars, seemingly of red velvet and gold, who took their seats in a pew close to the platform, and after them came the junior daughters of this union, with collars of a white material, in the distance resembling ermine, though we do not say that it was. After music from the choir, a blessing was asked on the proceedings of the evening, and after that, the report of the union for the past year was read. It would appear that this union is not merely for the promotion of temperance, though that is its main object; but for mutual assistance to its members in cases of sickness and distress. The report was brief. It spoke of the work of attempting to stay the desolations caused by intemperance as just commenced. Famine and the sword destroyed many, but it was not merely the number that was to be considered in the warfare against the death-dealing intemperance, but the nature of the destruction. It concerned not merely the temporal, but also the eternal interests—not merely the body, but the soul. The report was signed by Mary E. Knapp, *recording scribe*.

Mr. J. B. Gough, who had been announced as the attraction of the evening, then came forward. He said, when he came along the streets, and saw the gilded sinks of sin, it seemed as if the land were wholly given up to iniquity. But when he turned for a few minutes along Nassau street, and saw the sign-boards of the various societies—the Bible, Tract, Missionary, and Temperance Societies, and knew that these were places whence issued men and books to cooperate in a crusade against sin of every kind—he felt there was much reason why we should not weary in the work to which we were called. There was much work yet to be done, and we must try to encourage one another in it. We need encouragement, for some say the cause is going back. Let us look to the past. Let us think of the drinking usages of only a few years by-gone. Dr. Patton said truly, that it was but a short time since people would as soon think of having a funeral without a corpse as one without wine. Within a very few years, the change in public sentiment on this matter was very great. We may judge from what we see, that there are men in New York who would have no hesitation in buying and selling their fellow men in the streets of the city, but public sentiment forbids it; so it would soon be with the traffic in ardent spirits. He rejoiced in their having chosen their motto *Excelsior*—Higher and higher let them go on, and draw their opponents up to their platform. At the dawn of the temperance reformation, ardent spirits alone was forbidden. When the morning broke, and more light came, it was seen necessary to forbid all that can intoxicate. There were many difficulties in the way, but they must take a lesson from Webster. Something was said in his hearing when addressing an audience in Boston, about *impossible*. "Impossible!"

said he, "do I hear such a word in the vicinity of Bunker's Hill?" The impossible thing was done immediately.

Mr. Gough's address was very appropriately—(as he was supposed to be the mouth-piece of the Daughters of Temperance)—addressed to young men. He spoke for about an hour, rivetting the attention of his audience most closely. Gough is certainly a most impressive speaker. His speech was somewhat unconnected, but exceedingly effective. The audience was at one moment convulsed with laughter, and the next really melted to tears, as he portrayed the feelings of the man who found himself ruined for time and eternity by his love of strong drink. His description of the youth who sets out in the pursuit of happiness, was most thrilling. Under the influence of the intoxicating cup, he conjured up scenes of happiness which were never to be realised, and in his endeavours to catch these glittering bubbles which ever floated before him, his whole happiness seemed to consist. For them, said the speaker, he gives up all, health, reputation, friends, property, and, above all, his soul. For years he continues the pursuit, until it leads him over the crumbling lava of a volcano. Now the meteor leads across a yawning chasm, and he almost hesitates; but he has given up every thing, and he must obtain the prize for which he has bartered all. It is but another spring, and he will gain it. Still it eludes him, and he follows on. The danger is more and more imminent, and his desire of possession stronger than ever. Everything is centred on the syren-toy, which allures him on, and just as he reaches the verge of a burning gulf, an almost supernatural bound brings it within his grasp, but the next instant he has sunk amidst the boiling lava. He has, however, attained his object; he has caught the bubble for which he had lost everything else, and, opening his hand, finds not even a drop of water wherewith to cool his tongue. Mr. Gough alluded to his own case very feelingly, and expressed himself as indebted solely to the grace of God for his reformation, and as dependant on that grace for preservation from the force of temptation for the future.

We much wish that Mr. Gough could be induced to come here during this winter, and would recommend the committee to endeavour to make arrangements with a view to it. If one of our largest and most central places of worship could be had, we believe he would fill it.

It gives us much pleasure to be able to announce that the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society are making arrangements to have a Temperance Lecture on the Tuesday evening of each week, in the Temperance Hall, St. Maurice Street, during the winter months. We cannot yet announce the particulars. We know enough, however, to assure the public that the lectures will be both interesting and instructive. It will be our endeavour to notice them in each succeeding number of the *Advocate*. The want of such lectures has been long lamented: and we would hope that the readiness with which the ministers of the gospel and members of the medical profession have come forward to lecture, may be taken as an earnest of the deep hold our principles have on the upper classes of the community.

In our number of the 16th October, in acknowledging £7 10s under the head of "A Friend in Need," we gave Mr. Conger credit for having been the bearer of the amount, and Mrs. Conger as instrumental in collecting the same; whereas, we should have credited W. T. Yarwood, Esq., as bearer, and Mrs. Yarwood, the lady through whose exertions the above sum was collected. This correction should have appeared in our last, but was inadvertently left out.

DUNHAM, Sept. 22.—The annual meeting of the "Missisquoi County Temperance Association" took place on the 12th September last, in a beautiful grove near Pigeon Hill, St. Armand West, which will hereafter be known by the name of "Temperance Grove." You may think it somewhat strange, should I tell you that this meeting put the *climax* on all the temperance movements that has yet taken place in our county. It really seemed to me, as it did to others, that old Missisquoi had turned out *en masse*, and many were present that did not belong to this county. Our number was estimated at 1500 at least. The table spread was 250 feet long, and thrice filled and supplied bountifully with the *yeoman's best*, and splendidly ornamented with evergreens. Five reverend gentlemen from Vermont kindly assisted in entertaining the numerous assemblage by their addresses; and a number of songs, adapted to the occasion, were sung by different choirs. The temperance brass band from Stanbridge was in attendance, and cheered the multitude, at intervals, with its strains. The marshals of the day deserve much credit for their vigilance in keeping order; all was still and quiet; and although the day was cold and dreary, and the meeting held until a late hour in the afternoon, no impatience was manifested. Many thanks are due to the committee of ladies for their taste in laying the table, and also for their unwearied exertions in carrying forward this grand temperance movement. I rejoice to have it in my power to say, that the temperance cause is on the advance in this county. Meetings are held almost every week, and many are joining our ranks, who a short time past were considered hopeless; and six old societies are revived, and advancing more boldly to the battle. From this meeting six delegates were appointed to represent our cause at the Convention to be held in Montreal on the 5th October. Wonders are doing in Bedford. One tavern-keeper has pulled down the old *rum* pole, and erected the temperance flag, and himself united with the Rechabites. A new society has also been established in that village. Success to the Bedfordites. May the Lord prosper this heaven-born cause.—K.

[The above has been mislaid for some time, arising from the absence of the editor. Our correspondent "K." must excuse the delay.—ED.]

ST. ARMAND, Oct. 1.—On the 7th ult., the Canada East Tribe of Rechabites, from the several tents in the Eastern Townships, held a temperance festival meeting on the farm occupied by Mr. G. C. Dwyer. With day-break awoke one of the most beautiful September mornings ever witnessed. The sun had just risen, in all its beauty, above the lofty

chain of mountains by which the township is surrounded, when the noise of horsemen, and the rattling of vehicles, announced the arrival, thus early, of some of the friends of the cause. Mr. Henry Boright had been chosen principal marshal to conduct the different tribes in order of procession. At 11 o'clock, all being in readiness, the six tribes were formed by the deputy marshals, and with the bands from Bichford and Dunham in front, they marched to the Methodist Chapel, followed by some two hundred ladies, who were conducted by Mr. William Dow. The ladies having been provided with seats, as many of the Rechabites as were able gained an entrance to the building; but, so great was the crowd, that nearly 200 persons were compelled to remain outside. Ephraim Knight, Esq., having been called to the chair, the meeting was opened by a beautiful and appropriate prayer from the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock. The Chairman then addressed the meeting, briefly alluding to the important occasion which had called such a vast multitude together. Dr. Benjamin Seaton then delivered an address upon the prosperity of the order in the Eastern Townships, and its work of moral regeneration; at the close of which Mr. Adams spoke, briefly alluding to the lamented death of the late Captain J. D. Crippin, whose unceasing exertions in the cause of temperance will be long remembered by the inhabitants of this country. The Chairman having received the thanks of the meeting, the procession was re-formed in the same order, and returned to Mr. Dwyer's residence, where some five hundred persons sat down to a dinner which had been prepared for the occasion. A temporary building, one hundred and fifty feet in length, had been erected, covered with evergreens, and from its top floated the banners of the several tribes. Two tables, running the entire length of the building, were spread, and filled with every variety of refreshments; and, I need not say, that in the midst of such plenty, and on so joyful an occasion, few failed to do justice to the repast, and which reflected great credit on Mr. Dwyer, to whose kindness and attention on the occasion every friend and brother can bear witness. Dinner being over, several gentlemen addressed the company, among others, Mr. Finley, of Dunham Flatts, who strongly urged upon our fair friends the necessity of their cordial co-operation in the good work so well begun. The two bands then, in their turn, played several lively airs; after which many took their leave for home, and thus terminated a day which will be cherished and remembered by every friend of temperance.

[From the absence of the Editor, this communication was also left over.]

CHINGUACOUSY, Oct. 24, 1848.—The Springbrook Temperance Society (having considered the Circular of the Montreal Temperance Society, addressed to the office-bearers and members of temperance societies throughout the Province) feel it their duty to do something to assist your committee. You will find herein enclosed £3 towards paying off the debt on the *Advocate*. This society was established seventeen years ago, on the moderation plan, but, finding this not sufficient to effect the object of the society, about five years afterwards the total abstinence society was introduced and

strictly adhered to, to the present, with three or four exceptions. As for answering the list of queries accompanying the Circular, we did not think this of so much importance, as the bounds of our society contains but a small part of the township of Chinguacousy, and only numbering twenty sound teetotallers at present; there being neither distilleries, breweries, nor taverns within our bounds. We desire the *Advocate* to be continued, and will try to increase our subscription list, if possible, which will be forwarded to you in due time for the next volume.—JOHN WILKINSON, Treasurer.

L'ORIGINAL, Nov. 3, 1848.—The financial embarrassments of the Montreal Temperance Society are the subject of much regret to some friends of the cause in this vicinity. We have been considering what can be done. The *Advocate* cannot, *must not*, be discontinued; the cause of truth, the moral condition of the community, and the friends of humanity, of peace and good order, all call for its continuance. Our society here, like most others, has almost slept the sleep of death; we mean to arouse, however, and we trust to regain strength, and, as a small earnest that we mean to do so, we send you the enclosed sum of \$10, as so much towards the liquidation of your large debt—and *this with the hope of doing more*. I cannot tell exactly how many *Advocates* we may take for the ensuing year; but I have no hesitation in pledging myself for at least three dozen. A friend to the cause here, who is very anxious that we should endeavour to arouse others, and who is generally one of the foremost in every good work, wishes me to request you to transmit three dozen copies of the *Advocate*, dated 16th of last month, for the purpose of dissemination and to excite an interest on the subject.—J. A. [We are sorry we cannot comply with the request of our esteemed correspondent. We, however, send as many as we can spare.—Ed.]

## Education.

### WATER, WINE, BEER, AND SPIRITS.

(From "The Maternal Management of Children in Health and Disease." By Thomas Bull, M.D.)

Water should be the only beverage throughout childhood—toast-and-water, if the child prefer it, which is rendered slightly more nutritive than the more simple fluid. The water employed in its preparation, however, must be at a boiling temperature, and it ought to be drunk as soon as it has sufficiently cooled; for by being kept it acquires a mawkish and unpleasant flavour.

The practice of giving *wine, beer, or, indeed, any stimulant*, to a healthy child, is highly reprehensible; it ought never to be given except medicinally. The circulation in infancy and childhood is not only more rapid than in the adult, but easily excited to greater vehemence of action; the nervous system, too, is so susceptible, that the slightest causes of irritation produce strong and powerful impressions: the result in either case is diseased action in the frame, productive of fever, convulsions, or some functional derangement,

An experiment made by Dr. Hunter, upon two of his children, illustrates, in a striking manner, the pernicious effects of even a small portion of intoxicating liquors at this tender age. To one of the children he gave, every day after dinner, a full glass of sherry: the child was five years of age, and unaccustomed to the use of wine. To the other child, of nearly the same age, and equally unused to wine, he gave an orange. In the course of a week, a very marked difference was perceptible in the pulse, urine, and evacuations, from the bowels of the two children. The pulse of the first was raised, the urine high coloured, and the evacuations destitute of their usual quantity of bile.— In the other child, no change whatever was produced. He then reversed the experiment, giving the first the orange, and to the second the wine, and the results corresponded: the child who had the orange continued well, and the system of the other got straightway into disorder, as in the first experiment.

Mercellin relates an instance of seven children in a family whose bowels became infested with worms, from the use of stimulants. They were cured by substituting water for the pernicious beverage.

In this city, spirits, particularly gin, are given to infants and children, to a frightful extent. I once saw an old Irish woman give diluted spirits to an infant just born. A short time since one of these dram-drinking children, about eight years of age, was brought into one of our hospitals. The attendants, from its emaciated appearance, considered the child was dying from mere starvation; which was true enough, in a certain sense. Food was accordingly offered and pressed upon it, but the boy would not even put it to his lips. The next day it was discovered that the mother brought the child very near a pint of gin, every drop of which, before night, he had consumed; a quantity which must have destroyed life, if dram-drinking had not been the habit of the boy.

It is easy to discover when children have been fed upon spirits: they are always emaciated; they have a lean, yellow, haggard look; the eyes sunk, the lips pale, and the teeth discoloured, the cadaverous aspect of the countenance being most fearful. They are continually suffering from bowel-complaints and convulsive disorders; which, under these circumstances, terminate invariably in an early death.

There is a circumstance connected with the dieting of children with which parents ought to be acquainted; certain articles of food, most wholesome in themselves, and taken with advantage by others, disagreeing with an individual child. We cannot conceive why, but presume it depends upon a hidden peculiarity of constitution, which we call idiosyncrasy, and which generally remains through life. Eggs, milk, sugar, cheese, mutton, and other kinds of food, will thus have an almost poisonous effect, even when taken in the smallest quantity, and however disguised by the most ingenious cookery. Dr. Prout mentions the case of an individual who could not eat mutton in any form. The peculiarity was supposed to be owing to caprice, and the mutton was repeatedly disguised, and given unknown to the individual, but uniformly with the same result

of producing vomiting and diarrhoea. And from the severity of the effects, which were in fact those of a virulent poison, there can be little doubt, that if the use of mutton had been persisted in, it would soon have destroyed the life of the individual. But whilst we admit this rare peculiarity, we must be careful not to indulge the dainty dislikes of a child to substances which when eaten produces no ill effect. For the mind's sake, as well as the body, such a disposition cannot be too early and vigorously opposed.

*To be continued.*

## Agriculture.

### FALL PLOUGHING.

November is the best time for ploughing lands that are to be planted the next spring. I am on the borders of controversy in making this statement; but it seems to me that the following advantages arise from the practice:

1st, At this season the team is stronger, and the weather more favorable for breaking up grass-land than in the spring.

2d, As the spring of the year is the most hurrying season to the farmer, it is a great help to him to have the ploughing done the fall previous.

3d, In turning the land over so late in the season, nothing green starts up, and the frosts of winter immediately following, the grass roots are *killed*—the surface, also, exposed to the action of the frost, is melted, and in the spring the land will be divested of every living plant, and crumble down before the harrow as fine as a garden bed. The labor in weeding and planting the corn and potatoes is considerably lessened by this means.

4th, The winter arrangements of the worms are entirely reversed. I speak particularly of the cut worm, my land not being infested with the wire worm.

Fall ploughing on my land is a complete remedy for the ravages of the cut worm. Contrary to usual practice, a small field, about one and a half acres, was broken up last May and planted to corn. In planting, I noticed that there were great numbers of small cut worms in the lands, and took the hint at once, that there would be trouble in due time. By the time the corn was up, the worms were ready for operations, and although we went over the field three different times, destroying all that could be found, they still got the mastery, and at weeding time not one hill in two hundred was left standing. The field was replanted to the small early Canada corn on the 15th of June, being careful in planting to kill all the worms that could be found. Two days after this two men destroyed between five and six hundred of these worms in an afternoon in the same field. The cut worm does not usually work in corn hills after the 20th to the 25th of June, and as the second planting did not come up till after the 20th, it stood well. Twice as many hills were planted in the rows as were planted originally of the larger corn, and a harvested

this fall over eighty-two bushel baskets of ears of ripe, sound corn from the field. The crop was rather too expensive; but as the land was very well fitted in the way of manure, I was determined not to be beaten by the worms if hard fighting would do any good. The remainder of the field, left in grass, seemed to be full of these worms, as I ascertained by striking in the hoe in a number of places; and I supposed at the time that the crop of grass would be materially injured by them. On the contrary, I could not discover that it was, the swaths being stout and heavy at mowing time.

I have taken the precaution to plough the remainder of this field *nine inches deep* this present month, and fully expect by this means to save myself from a like mishap next spring.—*Albany Cultivator*.

**News.**

**CANADA.**

It is said that the brig *Empire*, bound to Chicago, was run into by the propeller *Princeton*, last Wednesday night, 40 miles above St. Clair river, and sunk in 24 feet water. The vessel was insured.

The river Assomption has been examined to see if it could be rendered navigable. The opinion is, that if a sluice were placed at its entrance the water might be raised seven feet, thus giving an easy communication between the village of l'Assomption and Montreal.

The railroad between Troy and Whitehall is expected to be complete in four weeks, which will render the communication between New York and Montreal much more complete than at present.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Green Island, south side of the St. Lawrence, on the 6th instant. It lasted about three minutes.

A schooner of 260 tons has been built at Hamilton, C.W., which it is proposed to load with flour at Montreal and send to Liverpool, whence she will return in the spring with goods direct for Hamilton.

**UNITED STATES.**

General Taylor has been elected President of the United States.

Since the 2d of April last, 148,477 immigrants had arrived at the port of New York alone from Great Britain and the Continent.

Dillon, one of the Irish rebels, has arrived in New York.

**ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "AMERICA."**

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 11 a.m.—The Steamer *America* arrived here at 11 o'clock last night, after a passage of 12 days and a few hours.

We have intelligence that O'Brien and his associates have had their sentence commuted to transportation for life. In the trial of C. G. Duffy, the commission before Justice Powers has concluded, but the jury had not returned their verdict at last accounts. This Special Commission, which is, perhaps, the most protracted ever held in Ireland, had at length been adjourned to the 5th December, after occupying no less a period of time than 23 days. In answer to the Lord Chief Justice's usual formal question, what they had to say in objection to the sentence, Mr. M'Manus and Meagher replied in a strain of eloquence that would compare well with that of Emmet. At the Commission on the 25th, Michael Morgan, one of the clubbists who, in July last, stabbed Constable Byrne, in George-street, was convicted of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The sentence will be transportation for life. The Lord Lieutenant and family has returned to England on a visit. Mr. Whiteside's retaining fee in the case of O'Brien was £500.

**Monies Received on Account of**

*Advocate*.—Dunbar—E. Finlay, 2s 6d; Lachine—G. Menzies, 39s 3d; Norwood—P. Buchanan, 2s 6d; Woodstock—D. M'Pherson, R. H. Burtch, 2s 6d each; Moira—G. Embury, 20s; Danville—S. Daniels, G. W. Leet, A. Willey, Rev. A. J. Parker, S. Whitcombe, T. Cleveland, S. Flint, J. Laing, jun., H. Gilman, 2s 6d each; Barnston—P. Sutton, Mr. Jenks, E. S. White, S. A. Humphrey, J. Bellows, 2s 6d each; York Mills—Rev. E. Bristol, 2s 6d; Toronto—A. Christie, on account, 1s 3d; Montreal—F. W. Spiers, 1847, 2s 6d, Sergeant Knaption, 1s 3d. On account 1849—Norton Creek—D. Smith, 2s 6d; Moira—Mr. Baker, 5s; Motis—Rev. J. Cairns, 2s 6d; Waterdown—T. Dyke, G. Griffin, 2s 6d each; Wellington Square—J. Laing, Rev. A. McLean, 2s 6d each; Kingston, W. Saunders, 2s 6d.

*Donations*.—Montreal, Hon. W. Morris, 20s, Private J. Masters, 2s 6d, E. Maxwell, 5s, Mrs. Addy, 20s, Rev. H. Wilkes, 10s; Perth Temperance Society, 50s; Springbrook Temperance Society, 60s; L'Original Temperance Society, 50s; Collection at Barnston, per S. Alcorn, 10s 7d.

**MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—Nov. 13.**

ASHES	Pots, 25s 6d a 28s 9d	BEEF, per 200 lbs,
	Pearls, 27s 6d a 00s 0d	Prime Mess, 00s 0d a 00s 0d
FLOUR—		Prime, 00s 0d a 00s 0d
Canada Fine, per brl. 196		PORK, per 200 lbs,
lbs, . . . 00s 0d a 24s 6d		Mess, . . . 00s 0d a 00s 0d
WHEAT, U.C. best, per 60		Prime Mess, 00s 0d a 00s 0d
lbs, . . . 0s 0d a 5s 3a		Prime, . . . 00s 0d a 00s 0d
Do. red. 0s 0d a 4s 9d		

**TEMPERANCE LECTURES—WINTER COURSE.**

THE undernamed Gentlemen have kindly consented to deliver LECTURES in the TEMPERANCE HALL, as follows, viz.:

- Tuesday Evening, Nov. 21. Dr. SEWELL. "Alcohol, the intoxicating principle in distilled and fermented liquors, at irreconcilable war with the healthy action of the vital organs, and especially the Stomach and Brain."
- " " Nov. 28. Rev. W. TAYLOR. "The injurious effects upon the Church, and upon Society, of the Drinking Usages which now prevail."

Admittance free, but Collections taken up to defray expenses.

Doors open at half-past Seven, Lecture to commence at Eight o'clock.

The Lectures for December will be announced in due time.

J. C. BECKET, Rec. Sec.

**NOTICE.**

THE Undersigned respectfully requests those indebted to him for the TEMPERANCE MANUAL, or FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, to remit the amount to Mr. J. C. Becket, No. 211½, St. Paul Street, where may be found on Sale—

- Barnes on the Traffic,
- Life of J. B. Gough,
- Becher's Sermons on Intemperance,
- Temperance Manual.

R. D. WADSWORTH.

Montreal, October 23, 1848.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE is printed and published on the 1st and 15th of every month, by J. C. BECKET, Office, 211½ St. Paul Street,—Residence, Corner of Lagache's and Alexander Streets, Montreal.

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U. States.—1 do 4s 6d do 10 do \$8—20 do \$15
Britain.—1 do 2s 6d do 10 do \$4½—20 do \$8