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THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, &c.

VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 1, 1849.

No. 19

"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.—*Wacnigh's Translation.*

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

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CURIOUS OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

THE REV. HENRY ROBINSON TO DR. F. R. LEES.

Hackney, 19th June, 1849.

My Dear Sir,—In a letter from a Minister of the Gospel in defence of the drinking usages, occurs this passage:—" (1) Does not the blood when pumped by the heart into the lungs, by uniting with itself the oxygen of the air, perform the same process which fermentation does, for the continuance of animal life,—and (2) depart oxygenised or fermented along the course of its several arteries, to communicate to all parts of the body the alcoholic spirit it has just manufactured? (3) If the Scriptures forbid the use of fermented or alcoholic liquor, I should expect to find it, if any where, in the law against eating of blood, which (4) is certainly a fermented alcoholic fluid; and (5) wine may be the pure blood of the grape, more, I should think, (6) from the vital spirit (or life) which it contains, than from its color." Can you, without inconvenience, favor me with your comments thereon?

Yours, in the truth,
HENRY ROBINSON.

DR. LEES TO MR. ROBINSON.

Leeds, June 22, 1849.

My Dear Sir,—I have perused the remarks of your friend with care and candor, anxious to find out any truth which

they might contain;—I must confess, however, that I can make very little of them. The arguments are based rather upon phrases than facts—are, indeed, a mere play upon terms not understood, and seem to be founded upon some obscure or fanciful analogy, of which chemistry and physiology know nothing whatever. I will, nevertheless, just make such a brief comment upon your friend's remarks, in the order of their occurrence, as may seem necessary to expose their incorrectness.

1. The process of fermentation is *not* the same as that of the purification of the venous blood in the lungs; and the effects of those processes do not resemble each other at all. For,

1st, Fermentation is a process of decay, wherein oxygen is an exciting agent in the disorganization of organic matter—a process in which the albumen of food or fruit is changed into yeast, which is matter in a state of decay—which yeast communicates its own state of corruption to the sugar it touches, transforming that complex solid into two more simple forms, carbonic acid and alcohol;—

While the ventilating process performed in the lungs is of an entirely opposite character and tendency, consisting in the entrance of oxygen into the circulation, for the purpose of ridding the organized vesicles of the vital stream of the waste, extraneous carbon, floating with them in the venous current. In fact, oxygen is expressly appointed to carry the dead charcoal-ashes out of the system, in order that the blood might not ferment or decay, but resume its vital, organized, and original condition.

2nd. The blood of man is a living fluid, whereas, fermentation can only be set up upon dead matter. If, therefore, fermentation ever were set up in the blood, it could only be after poison had exhausted the vitality of some portion of it; but if the dead, corrupting matter of the ferment once communicated its own decay to the blood, the process would necessarily go on and accumulate, until the whole mass of the blood had become either poisoned or putrid;—that is, we should die of a disease resembling putrid-fever. In Germany, indeed, by the use of 'feather white wine,' (i. e. wine in a fermenting state) persons are occasionally poisoned in this way. Fermentation and life are the opposites: and to fancy that the fermentation of the blood is a natural and normal process, is just to commit the greatest possible physiological blunder. So far from such a process being needful for the continuance of animal life, it would inevitably and speedily reduce the living temple to corruption.

II. The blood certainly departs from the lungs oxygenised—but it does not depart fermented. For,

1st. 'Oxygenised' matter is not synonymous with 'fermented.' Nay, as far as the blood is concerned, it is the very reverse, fermented blood being incompatible with living blood. Pure (or oxygenised) blood is precisely the kind of blood that is most vital, and freest from corruption or decay, (i. e. fermentation)—in which decaying matters (as miasma, ferments, and the seeds of pestilence,) will find least susceptibility to have their own state set up—and to which, therefore, it will be most difficult to communicate their own fermenting action.

2nd. Fermentation always requires a ferment (i. e. matter in a state of decay, as yeast) to set it up; whereas *oxygenization* simply signifies that a body has absorbed oxygen, which is *not* a ferment (i. e. complex matter in a state of decomposition), but a simple, primitive element.

III. The blood, therefore, does *not* carry through the arteries any alcoholic spirit it has *manufactured* by organization. For,

1st. The only basis of *alcoholic* spirit is the fermentable matter called *sugar*; but the blood is not sugar, nor, in a healthy state, a sugary solution; moreover, the oxygen unites itself, not with the sugar, but with the carbon it carries off as carbonic acid from the lungs, and with the *blood itself*. As, therefore, sugar is the *only substance*, and the *vinous* fermentation the *only process*, from and by which *alcohol* can be generated,—and as the matter and conditions for this process do not exist in the normal blood,—spirit neither is, nor can be, manufactured either in the venous or arterial circulation.

2nd. Even if the chemical conditions of the *vinous* fermentation did exist in the blood, that process could not be carried on many minutes *without destroying life*. If we escaped death as the result of the *process* of fermentation set up, as before explained, we should inevitably perish under the action of the *products* of the *vinous* fermentation. For, while the alcohol generated would poison every organ and rob the blood of its vitalizing oxygen, the *carbonic-acid gas* would immediately *asphyxiate* the lungs, and *narcotize* the brain,—thus terminating life as effectually as by inhaling the fumes of charcoal, or the foul air which ascends from one of Sir Fowell Buxton's brewing vats. If the objector were to put his head over the edge of one of those vessels, while employed in the Christian function of transmuting food into poison, he would fall down insensible, and put out life as effectually as we put out the flame by placing the extinguisher upon the candle. The same would happen if the *brewing* took place *within* the body.

3rd. The analysis of human and bestial blood, will not yield a single drop of *alcohol*, unless alcoholic fluids are first introduced. Hence forbidding blood has nothing at all to do with forbidding alcohol, as the objector fancies. Alcohol cannot make blood, nor does it any way stand related to it, except as a poison.

4th. The objector's theological inference from his physiological fancies, is quite the *reverse* of that which his premises would warrant. For if alcohol were the vital or essential element of blood, then the forbidding of blood would be, virtually, the forbidding of alcohol, since that would constitute the essence of the forbidden article. This part of the objector's reasoning, however, is too childish to dwell upon; and having already removed its foundation, the structure may be left to fall into ruin of itself.

IV. Blood, then, is 'certainly *not* a fermented alcoholic fluid.' Nothing, in fact or science, is more certain than this—that normal blood contains *no alcohol*, that living blood (or the blood of a man) is *not fermented*. The only fluid in blood is water,—and the only fluid in the sap of trees is water. Hence,

V. The juice, or 'blood of the grape' contains no alcoholic, or indeed any other fiery fluid. Alcohol is equally a poison to the organism of plants and animals.

VI. *Oxygen* (or pure air,) is the only real '*vital spirit*' of the blood; but nature gives us this abundantly in the atmosphere; there only, and neither in the grape nor in wine, should we seek for it. Nay, the '*spirit of wine*,' more than any thing else, robs the blood of this vitalizing gas, filling the stream of life with the fumes of charcoal, and doing in fact, in the blood, the *very opposite* of what fresh air effects. Oxygen invigorates and warms the blood, alcohol weakens and chills it—fresh air purifies, alcohol poisons.

I beg, in conclusion, to refer you to the results of some mi-

croscopical examinations and experiments, conducted by Prof. Schultz, of Berlin; * and to subscribe myself, in the truth,
Yours most cordially,

FRED. R. LEES.

THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF ABSTINENCE.

Great social movements are generally the visible embodiment of great principles. In this respect there is a philosophy in the temperance, or, as it now exists, total abstinence society, beyond that exhibited by the direct object of the institution. As an instrument for reclaiming the drunkard and preventing sober men from becoming drunkards, it is wisely constructed, and to a considerable extent answers the expectations of its originators; but as the visible embodiment of a great christian principle which has been too long neglected, it exhibits, if we mistake not, the token of its origin from a higher will, and more perfect perception than man's. There is not a popular movement, whether apparently in the right or wrong direction, but shows the operation of some principle acting upon the human mind, struggling to gain the ascendancy over some other principle or mere habit of thought and action, and from which the honest and enlightened thinker will never fail to receive instruction. It may happen that in the struggle between principle and habit, or between correct and erroneous principles, there is little christianity exhibited in the men by whom the struggle is conducted; yet truth is revealed, and by the weakness of the instruments is proved, not the less clearly, its divine origin.

One important truth revealed by the temperance movement, which is in fact the primary principle of that movement, is the *necessity of abstinence from the natural incentives to evil, on the part of those who desire to escape from the evil itself*. A principle which was verbally taught by our Saviour when he gave the following memorable advice to his disciples and followers:—"If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out and cast it from thee; for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell. And if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off and cast it from thee; for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell." It seems strange, and yet it is not inexplicable, that this principle, when applied to intoxicating liquors, should be objected to by many well-meaning, and, we dare not doubt, sincere christians, on the ground that it is not consistent with

* "Narcotics destroy the contractility of the vesicles, so that they are paralysed and remain expanded, the coloring matter accumulating in them. Alcohol, on the other hand, stimulates them to an increased and unnatural contraction, which deprives them of coloring matter, and hurries them on to the last stage of development, i. e. induces their premature death. The decolorization of the blood vesicles is not sudden but gradual, and is more or less perfect according to the quantity of alcohol used. If the excitement be kept up, the vesicles contract to the size of a point, and at last disappear altogether, leaving one uniform transparent red fluid. In other words, the coloring matter has changed its locality, and passed from the vesicles into the plasma of the vital stream. The relations of the two constituents of the blood are reversed. The pale, or white vesicles, have lost all vital resistance: hence less oxygen can be absorbed and less carbon carried out. Therefore is the blood of the drunkard so dark, so venous. The formation of plasma, which is the true nutritive material of the blood, is interrupted in exact proportion to the decrease of the respiratory process, while owing to the presence of the coloring matter of the vesicles, the plasma itself becomes an irritant to the circulatory and secreting organs. Hence, while congestion is occurring in the capillaries, unnatural irritation is present in the secreting organs, of all which the necessary result must be disturbed function."—Vide Dr. Lee's History of Alcohol, No. 5.

evangelical christianity to substitute any other plan of salvation from sin for that of faith in Christ. Whilst in our present imperfect state, it seems as though the great Head of the church designed that we should have various capabilities for perceiving great truths, some of us perceiving one with something like an overwhelming clearness, and others only perceiving another with similar clearness. This should teach us charity. But charity again would teach us to be humble of our own views, and examine those of others. Yet the charity which believeth all things, is not blind to error; the most charitable are, other things being equal, the most enlightened, for whilst they have less of party spirit and sectarian zeal, they have the clearest perceptions of the truth. We desire in this spirit to examine the objection to the abstinence principle which we have already alluded to.

It is most undoubtedly true that the plan of salvation from sin and its consequences, which is laid down in the New Testament, is grounded upon faith in Christ. We admit, as fully as any can do, that that salvation is the work of Christ. We can, therefore, well understand why some should fear lest the various efforts now being made to reform society should have a tendency to fix man's dependence more upon his own efforts, and less upon God; but it strikes us these good people are too fearful, and sometimes, nay often, the interference of the fearful and timid, though well intentioned, is extremely dangerous. This fear appears to originate from a weakness of eyesight. These good but timid christians apparently do not perceive that the practical carrying out of one of those important precepts which our Saviour himself taught us, and which he continues to teach those who truly seek their salvation by faith in him, cannot be anything substituted for the faith itself. They must fail to perceive how possible it is to profess a faith in Christ as our Saviour, and yet to reject the very precepts of that Saviour in whom we say we believe; they must forget how possible it is to have an intellectual historical belief, without a living, active, practical faith; and, therefore, whilst we respect their motives in objecting to the abstinence principle, we feel warranted in condemning their conclusions as unscriptural and dangerous. If we are admonished to part with a right eye or a right hand, when they have become so habituated to evil as to be the constant and almost involuntary cause of our offence, how powerfully are those exhorted to put away for ever the intoxicating cup, who are addicted to the sin of intemperance; and how forcibly are we all entreated rather to forego the pleasures of drinking, than to offer the least countenance to so dangerous a practice! Surely there is nothing opposed to the doctrine of faith in Christ, when we thus show our belief in his words, and our willingness to obey his precepts.

In the town of S—, there lived a christian of the stamp we have alluded to, who being conscientiously opposed to the total abstinence movement, felt no compunctions of conscience for keeping a wine and spirit vault, being, as he said, thereby enabled to promote the happiness of his fellow-creatures, for whom 'the oil and the wine were bountifully provided by an all-wise and beneficent Creator.' It happened that this person had in his employment a man, who, as men under such circumstances are apt to be, was addicted to the sin of intemperance. Our worthy spirit-dealer, of course, felt it his duty to warn this man of the evil consequences of his grievous sin, and doubtless failed not to impress upon him the fact that no drunkard can inherit the kingdom of heaven; but he resolutely refused to advise him to abstain entirely and for ever; consistently with his views or prejudices, thinking that to press entire abstinence as a means of salvation from intemperance would be a contradiction of that principle of faith in Christ which he sought to inculcate. Now, we do not at all blame this mistaken man for inculcating high christian principles into his intemperate

servant, but we feel inclined to differ a little with him on the score of his evident want of discernment. We do not blame him because, instead of saying, 'Now Dick, you only need to sign the temperance pledge, and you'll be all right,' he showed him the natural depravity of the human heart, the need we have of a Saviour, the necessity of faith in Christ as that Saviour, and the peculiar claims which that Saviour has upon our obedience to his precepts,—we do not blame him for this; we have ourselves objected to the careless and incorrect expressions of many a zealous teetotaler; but we do think it unphilosophical, and somewhat inconsistent with his profession of being an enlightened christian, (though not at all inconsistent with his worldly profession) that whilst he could point out to his servant the importance of obedience to the precepts of his Saviour, he could discourage his yielding to those intimations of conscience which would naturally advise him to abstain; that whilst he endeavored to impress upon his mind the beauty and force of certain passages of scripture, he should neglect to show him such passages as would at once convey to the penitent drunkard the idea that it was his duty to shun that temptation which had so often led him astray; that whilst he taught him the importance of prayer, he did not teach him how practically to pray, 'Lord, lead me not into temptation;' and that whilst he solemnly declared the awful truth in his hearing, 'no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven,' he did not pause, and very prayerfully inquire how far it was not his duty to abandon a traffic which was not only supported by intemperance, and that depraved appetite which necessarily leads to intemperance, but which also compelled him, in his efforts to increase his trade, to increase, at the same time, the facilities to intemperance.

How long will the poor drunkard be condemned for getting drunk, and consigned by his moderate-drinking, drink-trafficking fellow-men, to everlasting perdition, for being virtually too weak to resist temptation, whilst these expect, in their proud self-sufficiency, rejoicing in their strength, to enter into everlasting glory! Forgive us for being warm: we are indignant at the thought of these things. We make all allowance for short-sightedness, but we must exclaim,—Is this that christianity which teaches that the strong ought to bear the infirmity of the weak, and not to please themselves; which teaches humility; which preaches deliverance to the poor and feeble, but wrath to the self-righteous and pharisee; which warns its disciples to avoid temptation, to resist the devil, and to watch unto prayer; and which entreats them to suffer the loss of a right eye, or a right hand, rather than to offend against the will of a just and merciful God? It is very pleasant, no doubt, to the natural and unconverted man to feel strong enough to resist temptation, and it is very humbling to be obliged to flee from it entirely, lest he should be led astray; but which spirit is the one most closely resembling that of the meek and lowly Jesus, let the reader judge.

Whether or not the spirit-dealer of S— succeeded in converting his drunken servant upon anti-abstinence principles we have never heard.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO GLASGOW.

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

On the occasion of the Queen's visit to Glasgow, the Scottish Temperance League held a Banquet in the Trades' Hall, on Tuesday evening, 14th August, to adopt an address to Her Majesty. The attendance was highly respectable, though not so large as was expected. In the absence of Robert Kettle, Esq., President of the League, Archibald Livingston, Esq., took the chair. He was supported by Robert Smith, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Freeman, of New York; Rev. Mr. Taylor; Rev. Mr. Paterson; Rev. Mr. Ferguson; Mr. Melvin, of Paisley; Messrs. Stirling,

Gallie, Service, M-Gavin, Maclean, Rae, Reid, Stark, Tolmie, etc.

The Rev. James Taylor asked a blessing, after which the company was served with tea and the accompaniments. Thanks having been given by singing part of the 100th Psalm.

The Chairman rose and said—We have met, my friends, for the purpose of adopting an address to her Majesty, on the evils of intemperance; the terms of that address will be such as I am certain you will unanimously approve of. Some may be disposed to ask, why trouble the Queen on such a subject, or what good will result from this step? I answer that to express our homage will not be considered troublesome to our gracious Sovereign. Judging from the past, and particularly the ready response made by her Majesty and her Royal Consort to the acclamations of the immense number of people congregated in this city to-day, that good will result from the adoption of the address I cannot doubt. There is that within me which whispers that the cause of truth must advance as it has advanced; but should our beloved Queen condescend to support, by her high example and influence our cause, then might we expect to see a new era open, and result the most sanguine fully realized. You all know how much fashion influences all our movements, and it cannot be doubted that it will be fashionable to wear the 'Royal Stuart Tartan,' because it enveloped the shoulders of her Majesty this day. So also if we could announce the much desired intelligence that royalty was with us, then adieu to the traffic in broken hopes, broken hearts and broken constitutions. The chairman concluded by calling upon

Mr. A. H. MacLean, who said that he could scarcely believe his organs of vision when he beheld upon the walls the bills calling this meeting; and felt very much at a loss to know how an address from the abstainers could be framed so as to ensure its reception by Her Majesty. While a calmer consideration of the matter had the effect of confirming his opinion as to the propriety of addressing Her Majesty, he confessed that in regard to the reception the address was likely to meet with, he entertained strong doubts. It was reasonable that the abstainers, as a body, should address Her Majesty, inasmuch as the cause in which they were engaged was one which, if generally espoused, would greatly promote the happiness of Her Majesty's subjects. Loyalty to the sovereign could not be better evinced than by endeavoring to benefit the subject. By those who surrounded the throne, an address emanating from such a quarter might be viewed with some degree of suspicion, it being obvious to Her Majesty's advisers that no portion of the taxes derived from the consumption of intoxicating drinks was contributed by abstainers. After some further observations, Mr. MacLean read the following address:—

UNTO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty,

The Temperance Reformers welcome your Majesty to your ancient and loyal city of Glasgow. They are glad of your Majesty's safe arrival, and rejoice to know that your Majesty is well. They sincerely wish your Majesty both health and happiness, although they do not associate these blessings with beverages which they believe to be destructive to both. They pray that your Majesty, during a long life, may be beloved both as a mother and a Queen, and that you may be sustained in the duties of your exalted station by the cheering prospect of national prosperity.

The Temperance Reformers beg to assure your Majesty that they are not the less loyal because their attachment to the Throne is expressed without the aid of intoxicating liquors. They are hindered from honoring the loyal toasts, not by want of loyalty, but by the desire to free social intercourse, and the expression of opinion, from dangerous auxiliaries, and to prevent your Majesty's name from being associated with what they believe to be the curse of the people.

They congratulate your Majesty on the high position Providence has assigned the British power, which, rising like a rock in the ocean, affords a secure resting-place to the ark of liberty, and guarantees, amid the storms of Europe, the permanence of freedom in the old world. They also congratulate your Majesty on the blessings bestowed upon the Empire, whose Chief Magistrate you are. While other monarchs are living in terror of their subjects, the bonds of affection between your Majesty and your Majesty's people are growing stronger and stronger; and while other nations are distracted by foreign invaders, the millions who are

united under your Majesty's sceptro are engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.

Though your Majesty's subjects are thus exempt from both foreign invasion and civil commotion, they are exposed to the power of enemies more subtle than the sword. Against intemperance, the most formidable of these, they who address your Majesty have league'd themselves together. They are determined, with the blessing of the Almighty, to drive this national enemy forth from your Majesty's dominions, and to send their ad to expel it from the world. For this purpose they abstain altogether from strong drink, and exert themselves to induce others to follow their example. Armed with moral suasion and the excellence of their enterprise, they have raised the temperance standard in every part of the empire, and tens of thousands of all classes of your Majesty's subjects have already rallied around it.

The Temperance Reformers beg again to assure your Majesty of their loyal regard, and to pray that your Majesty's reign may be marked, not by the deeds of war, but by peace, progress, and prosperity.

For the Scottish Temperance League,

(Signed) ROBERT KERR, President.

Mr. MacLean remarked that the address which he had just read contained nothing political or sectarian. He briefly explained the object contemplated by the League, and thought that, as an introductory lesson on temperance to her Majesty, the address was exceedingly suitable. If received favorably, it might be followed up by one developing more fully the views of temperance reformers, and her Majesty might ultimately be induced to withdraw her patronage from Lochnagar distillery. He had much pleasure in moving the address which he had just read, and secured down amid loud approbation.

The Chairman then called on the

Rev. Ferguson, who said,—I think it highly proper that we should seize this opportunity of moving exactly such an address to her gracious Majesty as that which has just been read and recommended by the preceding speaker. If municipal corporations, presbyteries, universities, etc., move, in their own name, addresses to be throne on this auspicious occasion, thereby giving prominence to themselves, in the eyes both of the government and the people, I see no reason why the Scottish Temperance League should court the shade. On the other hand, manifest reasons appear in favor of the step which we now take. Suppose that in our kingdom, as on the American continent, millions of the inhabitants groaned in oppressive slavery, would not this have been a fitting time to represent the case of such to our Queen, in the course of her triumphant progress? Now, am I not safe in saying, that millions of our fellow-countrymen are, this moment, groaning in the thraldom of intemperance—a slavery that entails eternal misery, if its unhappy victims be not emancipated in time? And does it not become us, as benovolent, philanthropic men, to raise our hands to royalty in supplication on their behalf.

It has often struck me, sir, that when prosperity is brought into close contact with adversity, the sorrow of the latter is made more keen and pungent still by the joy of the former. I recollect that this idea crossed my mind when Her Majesty passed through Perth, in 1842. Near the carriage-way rose the gloomy Penitentiary. It partook not of the general joy. The unhappy inmates were not permitted to see the cavalcade. The very contrast between the jubilee without, and their captivity within, would make, methought, their bondage peculiarly bitter that day. I could not help soliloquising in a similar strain to-day, when Her Majesty stood in front of our venerable Cathedral. There was one whom Providence had raised to the highest possible pinnacle of earthly glory and grandeur, surrounded by thousands of her happy and healthful subjects. Hard by, the melancholy infirmary raised its sombre front,—the unwished-for abode of many prostrate dying men. Oh, methought, when they hear the merry hum of loyalty's rapturous demonstrations in royalty's presence, it will make them feel their own affliction more deeply! And are there not many in that gloomy pile who have brought disease upon themselves by their intemperate habits? An old physician told me, the other day, that four-fifths of the inmates of infirmaries, and of the sick of the working-classes in general, in so far as he could judge from a lengthened practice, bring bodily ailments upon themselves, by the excessive use of strong drink. And there is a prison and a bridewell in this city, as well as an infirmary. When the cannons announced the arrival of the sovereign—when

the bells began to ring, why joined not the disgraced occupants of these cells in the general acclamation? The answer concerning the great majority of them is, 'Because they were cast into prison by strong drink.' We can safely say, concerning by far the greater part of our prisoners, that intemperance is the full cause of their wretched condition. But for it and they might have been this day at liberty, bailing the approach of their Queen; and, therefore, it is becoming that a memorial, concerning the fruitful parent of so much crime in her dominions, should, at this fitting opportunity, be laid before her. But among the hundreds of thousands who, this day, were spectators of the Royal Progress, might we not find many specimens of that misery which strong drink induces, even although they were not the inmates of a prison or a sick-chamber? Verily, we might refer not here to the hundreds who were seen in a state of degraded intoxication. I refer to those, of whom their nearest neighbours might not suspect that any pang rent their breasts, but who, when once the temporary excitement and joy raised by the splendid and unwonted pageant had subsided, heaved the bitter sigh, and returned to their forlorn and cheerless dwellings. Why was the cheek of that mother so pale? On account of strong drink! Why was the countenance of that father so sad? 'Twas remorse for his attachment to strong drink! Why did their little ones wish that they had been born princes and princesses, and lament their own hapless lot? Because their homes have been made unhappy by strong drink! When these householders returned to their dwellings to-day, why was there so little furniture in their apartments, and so little food on their shelves? Because of strong drink! Oh, if the mild, kind, virtuous, good Victoria knew the sad havoc that is made in her dominions by this fell destroyer, she would lend her potent success-insuring influence to the cause of temperance! Surely she must feel an interest in the welfare of her people. I am glad to hear from Mr. McLean, that it is thought, on good grounds, that the patronage of Balmoral distillery was not a spontaneous act of hers. We might gather as much I think from her other acts. You recollect of hearing that when she suspected that one of the nurses of the royal children was addicted to intemperate habits, she stole unexpectedly at midnight to the nursery, and finding that her worst fears were realised, dismissed the delinquent. She thus practically admitted the value of temperance. And I rejoice to hear that her royal consort reads to her a portion of the holy scriptures every morning. When we take all these things into consideration, we have good reason to conclude that our humble address will not be disregarded.

The Chairman hoped that the juvenile abstainers would be called upon at an early day to draw up an address to the Prince of Wales.* He is the future King of England; and he was proud to say, that, young as he was, he was a teetotaler. He was offered whisky at Balmoral, and he squirted it out of his mouth

THE BIBLE SOLD FOR RUM.

A lady was passing through one of the large towns in the State of Massachusetts, collecting funds for a benevolent institution. One afternoon she overtook a little ragged girl, whose intelligent countenance and modest demeanor strongly interested her feelings. She entered into conversation with the child, and soon found that she loved to read, but that her opportunities for obtaining books were exceedingly limited. Her parents were very poor, she said, and her mother was very unwell, and looked so sad, it made her cry every time she looked at her. The tears started into the poor child's eyes as she said this, and when the lady inquired for her father, the big drops came rolling down her cheeks, and the expression of her countenance seemed to say, "I wish you would not ask about him." The lady refrained from further questioning, for she saw it gave her pain, but before they parted, she ventured to inquire if they had a bible. The child answered in a choking voice, "We did have one once, but I guess aunt Mary carried it away, for I have not seen it since she was here, and when I ask mother about it she only cries, and says, perhaps we shall have another some time. But I don't think we shall, for the gentleman that

gave us that one, said he should not come again this year, so I suppose we shan't have a bible to read any more for a long time." The lady told her that she was going home very soon, and when she came that way again, she would bring her a bible. The child was overjoyed at this intelligence, and ran home to communicate the glad news to her mother.

When the lady reached home, she went to her pastor and obtained a cheap copy of the Scriptures, which she took with her on her next tour, intending to give it to the child. On reaching the neighborhood, she learned the following facts:—The agent of the Bible Society had given the poor family a bible a few weeks before, and it was received as a precious treasure. But alas! the inebriate father returning home one night, and not finding anything in the house that he could sell to gratify his craving for strong drink, he caught up the bible, then laying open upon a chair, while his little daughter was kneeling before it, earnestly engaged in committing a chapter to memory. He then hurried away to a shop, where he pawned the bible for twenty-five cents. The child had her eyes closed, repeating a verse, and did not see the cruel act, and her mother could not endure to tell her, lest she should despise her father. The cruel wretch thought his wife would redeem it, but she had not the money to do so, and thus it remained until the day when his little girl went home in raptures, because a good lady was coming to bring another bible. The poor drunkard was deeply affected. Conviction seized his conscience, and he immediately left the house. He soon returned with the bible, and taking his wife aside, put it into her hand, saying, "Don't let the child know where it has been; for I have signed the pledge! I shall never taste rum again!"—*Friend of Virtue.*

SUCCESSFUL MEASURES AGAINST INTEMPERANCE

A remarkable and most satisfactory instance of a successful attempt to put a check upon the indulgence in ardent spirits, has occurred at the iron works of Messrs Houldsworth, of Coltness, employing about eight hundred colliers, miners, furnace-men, &c. Much loss and annoyance had frequently been occasioned by the negligent or wilful misconduct of workmen under the influence of this habit, and the Messrs Houldsworth having in vain endeavored to put an end to it by persuasion and advice, resolved to do what they could by removing the temptation. They accordingly, about three years ago, forbade the sale of spirits at the store, and at the inn at their works, and ordered that the furnace-men should not be allowed to drink spirits during their hours of labor. These men had been accustomed to drink four or five glasses of whisky during each shift, costing them 4d to 5d per day, or 2s to 2s 6d a-week, in addition to what they might choose to drink at their own homes. They remonstrated strongly, and affirmed that it was impossible for them to do their work without this quantity of whisky. They were not long, however, before they found their error; they now drink nothing but water during their work; and tea or coffee at their meals; what they spent on whisky they now spend in wholesome or nutritious food; they allow that they do their work better, and that the change has been a great blessing to themselves and their families, and that it is the best thing that ever happened to them. I was informed also that among the colliers and miners there was a marked improvement from the same cause. I have already mentioned the improvement in this respect, among Messrs Wilson's work-people at Dundyvan. Messrs Baird and several other proprietors of works are making similar efforts. All, indeed, see the magnitude of the evil produced to the working classes of this district, of the immense consumption of ardent spirits, in which the value of so much good food and clothing, and of so many other things that contribute to the

* Arrangements have since been made to carry out this suggestion.

comfort of life and its moral elevation, is wrecklessly wasted. The average rate of wages throughout the entire district is so high, even in bad times, that there need be scarcely any poverty, if common prudence were used, in times of prosperity, or, indeed, at any time.—*Mr. Tremcheere's Report on the Mining Population.*

Progress of the Cause.

ENGLAND.

Huddersfield.—During the months of July and August, this town has been favored with visits from Mr. Addleshaw, agent of the British Association, whose talents have done credit to the cause he has at heart and the association he represents. Mr. A. has delivered nine addresses in different parts of the town, in the open air as well as in the Philosophical Hall, to very attentive audiences. The result of his labors is the addition of a considerable number to the temperance ranks.

Walsingham.—*East Norfolk Union.*—The Temperance Society of this place consists of a small yet determined body. Amid surrounding apathy, and despite the smile of ridicule, they are fully purposed to maintain their ground, sustained by the conviction of the righteousness of their principles, and looking forward with hopeful anticipation to the time when the use of strong drinks shall be discountenanced altogether. On Whit-Monday we had our annual tea-meeting. Mr. Groom, from Swanton, a tried member of this society, was called to the chair, and opened the meeting by powerfully appealing to those who professed to be followers of him who came not to do his own will, but the will of him that sent him. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Nickels, of Wells, Mr. Stagels, of Fakenham, Mr. Werry, of Swanton, and by Mr. Glover, the agent for this district, who has been laboring amongst us for the last six months, under whose powerful appeals and conclusive reasonings a deep interest was excited, and a number of signatures obtained to the pledge.—The meeting separated highly gratified with the evening's proceedings.

Bolton.—*Annual Demonstration.*—The annual festival in celebration of the sixteenth anniversary of this Society took place on Saturday, July 28th. Great preparations were made for the procession by the various Sunday Schools, under the direction of our enterprising Youths' Committee, and the affair was the town's talk some days before it came off. The morning of the expected day opened with heavy rain, which continued to fall so incessantly for several hours, that publicans and jerry-lords began to rejoice, and hundreds of young and old teetotallers began to look discouraged. From the objections felt by some to joining public processions, coupled with the indifference of a still greater number, the teetotallers are never enabled to make that numerical display which they would do but for the causes just alluded to. With these drawbacks, common to all places, the procession nevertheless was one of immense magnitude, and made an impression on the town at large amounting to awe and wonder—in the hearts of the traffickers in drink, and wonder in the minds of the multitude generally. There were bands of music; banners and colors having on them a variety of mottoes; waggons decorated with evergreens and flowers so profusely as to appear like moving gardens, crowded with children belonging to the various Sunday School Branch Societies; vehicles carrying families whose entire household were teetotallers, together with the committees of the Parent and Youths' Societies, followed by the respective members of each. The Rechabites also, both adult and juvenile, made a good muster, the former having a representation of the drunkard's and the sober man's cottage, with inmates in character—an object of universal interest to the thousands of lookers-on. The town was in agitation from one end to the other; all classes of society, from the highest to the most debased, manifested the greatest homage to this mighty exponent of a powerful principle, which is destined to encircle and bless the world. Mr. Addleshaw rendered good service during the week previous to the procession, by addresses in the open air, on one occasion addressing two meetings the same evening. The public meeting, which concluded the festival, was a magnificent sight; the immense area of the hall

and gallery being filled by an audience in the highest sense respectable. Mr. John Wright occupied the chair, and Messrs. Addleshaw and Burmond urged on the vast assembly the importance of continuing in well doing until the last victory of teetotalism shall be gained over a besotted age.

Yorksire.—*North and West Riding Temperance Union.*—This Union, comprising, Leyburn, Hawes, Askirg, Bainbridge, West Witton, West Burton, Carperby, Aisgarth, Beagle, Masham, Carthorpe, Ripon, Patoly Bridge, Knaresbro', Dewsbury, and Morley, commenced operations in April last, as an experiment of three months; Mr. J. C. Booth, Bradford, being engaged as agent. That period having expired, a Delegates' Meeting was held at Masham on the 16th July, to receive the Report of the Secretary, and to consider the necessity of renewed operations. The Report, which gave general satisfaction, showed that 66 lectures had been delivered, 9 of which were gratuitously given by the agent. The festivals and meetings held during the quarter had been numerous attended, and the agent's advocacy duly appreciated.—It was also stated that three new societies had been formed, and were in a prosperous condition. Mr. Booth's patriotic labors, in this part of the vineyard have met with signal and unlooked-for success; always having an appropriate store of food for the multitude, he deals it out in such a manner as to rivet the attention of his audience, bringing home to every truth seeking mind the advantages derivable from that important branch of political and social reform, whose claims a wise Providence has called upon him to advocate. The numbers who have joined the various societies in this Union are a sufficient proof that the agent's labors have been efficient, satisfactory, and successful. In consequence of the above pleasing results, it was resolved that the Union should resume operations early in October.

Rawtenstall.—The teetotallers of this neighborhood, who for some time have been lagging by the way, have lately been stimulated, not with alcohol, but with the heart-stirring addresses of Mr. Melling, of Warrington, who delivered his first lecture on Saturday, June 23rd, in the Assembly Room, when he gave us many interesting facts in connexion with the rapid progress of the temperance cause in Warrington. On Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, he delivered an address upon Rawtenstall Bridge, the rendezvous of the drunken community. At 8 o'clock the same evening he again addressed a large and respectable audience at the same place for about an hour and a half, with great effect.—On Monday evening he delivered another lecture in the Assembly Room for upwards of an hour; after which we adjourned to the Bridge, where he continued for near an hour longer. This was the last, and perhaps the best, of all the addresses he delivered.—We have been induced to continue the open-air meetings on the Bridge, on Saturday evenings; and I am happy to say, we have met with much opposition; a thing which has long been wanted amongst us. On Saturday evening, July 7th, Mr. James Parkinson and Mr. John Chalk delivered addresses, during which they were opposed by two men; but the nonsense they produced was easily refuted, and made a good impression in our favor. On Saturday, July 14th, Mr. John Chalk opened the meeting with a short but pithy address; during the delivery of which, rum and ale came forth in abundance, having been sent out by two publicans close by. This circumstance was well improved by the witty and sarcastic speaker. On Saturday, July 21, we had a very large and respectable meeting, and with the exception of one or two slight interruptions from a drunken man, it was also a very peaceable one. The landlords had boasted much during the week, of the large quantity of drink they would distribute to the audience; but not one drop came forth. Two able addresses were delivered by Mr. Smith, from Colne, and Mr. Stavelly, from Burnley; after which the people dispersed, evidently pleased and instructed with what they had heard. We are determined to continue these meetings during the summer months, being fully convinced that the principle is making rapid progress in this neighborhood. Prejudice is fast taking flight; public attention is fully aroused to the subject; it is in fact the topic of the day. Public-houses, for some time back, have not been getting sufficient support to carry on with, and are in consequence often changing landlords: in short, everything indicates the rapid and onward progress of the temperance principle in this locality.

Buckingham.—On Sunday, July 28th, Mr. T. B. Thompson, the talented agent of the British Temperance Association, gave

a very interesting address on the subject of total abstinence, in Mr. S. Holdan's Gravel-pit, to a highly respectable audience, who listened with great attention. On Monday, according to announcement, the public tea meeting took place in the Town Hall, where not less than 210 sat down to partake of the "cup which cheers but not inebriates;" after which the meeting commenced by James Cudbury, Esq., of Banbury, taking the chair, who made some very sensible and timely remarks on the subject which had called them together. A letter from Rev. J. Irwin, of Steeple-Claydon, was read, in which the rev. gentleman stated his deep regret at not being able to take part in the meeting, and assuring them of his deep interest in the good cause. The chairman then called upon Mr. Thompson, who delivered one of the best lectures we ever had the pleasure of listening to. He particularly addressed himself to parents and young men. His appeal to parents was deeply affecting, and he gave a number of facts to show what pain and misery they had to endure, the many hearts of mothers that had been broken by the profligacy and drankencess of their children. Many a tear was seen running down the cheeks of the parents present, who seemed fully to feel the force of the lecturer's remarks. His address to young men was excellent, and I am thankful to say a great number were present, and listened with breathless attention, and at the close of the meeting showed by signing the pledge that the lecturer had not appealed to them in vain. Votes of thanks were then proposed and passed unanimously to the lecturer, to the worshipful mayor (who kindly granted the use of the hall for the occasion), and to the chairman. Not less than 400 persons were present, 68 of whom came forward at the close and signed the pledge. Our earnest desire is that they may be steadfast till death.

YORK.—Great Total Abstinence Demonstration.—On Wednesday evening, July 10th, 1849, the anniversary meeting of the York Total Abstinence Society took place in their hall in Good ramgate. About five o'clock between four and five hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to the cheering but not inebriating cup. J. W. Harrison, Esq., mayor of Wakefield, was called to the chair, and delivered an excellent address on the custom of drinking, confining his remarks chiefly to the moderate drunkard. He considered this as the great source from whence all the evils of intemperance and crime arose. The meeting was afterwards addressed by B. Wilson, Esq., of Mirfield, on the necessity of total abstinence being seconded by religion; and by Mr. Dewsbury, jun., who delivered a very eloquent address on crime created directly through the effects of strong drink. He drew a very effective picture of the drunkard's career in crime, and miserable end. The meeting was then addressed at great length by the Rev. W. J. Shrewsbury, of Dewsbury. He impressed upon the minds of his hearers that the effect of their society was to totalize the world. His greatest joy would be to know that there was not a single place in any part of the world, or a single individual engaged in the sale and manufacture of intoxicating drink. He contended that no individual party or nation would be at all injured by the total disuse of these liquors. If he thought any nation would be ruined by their destruction, he would be the last to advocate the temperance movement. But he felt assured that when intoxicating drinks should be heard of no more, the people—the world—would be happier, and better in every sense. Mr. Ald. Beaumont, M. D., of Bradford, then followed in an eloquently argumentative address. He was sorry that medical testimony in the case was so very scanty. He chiefly confined himself to the consideration of the use of alcoholic drinks in a medical point of view. It was his opinion, from lengthened practice and his own experience as a teetotaler, that those beverages were non-essential to the health of man, but that, on the contrary, they were injurious, to an incalculable extent, in a moral, mental, and physical point of view. He contended no philanthropist, moralist, or religiousist, could, consistently with their principles, use or advocate the use of them. He gave it as his opinion that the faculty ought to be instructed in the colleges on the evils of alcoholic drinks, because they would not in general accept instructions from any other source. He thought that if some individual would endow a chair in the universities either of London or Edinburgh, where, for £500, 120 lectures annually could be delivered, the result of such lectures would be to shake the practice of one-half the doctors in the kingdom. It was his opinion that seven-tenths of the present disease was caused by the use of intoxicating drinks. He also stated that the reason of the great mortality among infants was occasioned by the mothers indulging in the use of porter and

ale whilst giving suck. He appealed in powerful language to the press, to the moralist, religiousist, and philanthropist, to aid the work by their influence, and called upon all present to abstain.—There were some cases, he said, in which a stimulant *might* be necessary; but those were so few and far between, that they could not interfere with the cause of abstinence. The worthy alderman's remarks called forth repeated and prolonged applause. Thanks were afterwards given to the Chairman, to Ald. Beaumont, and the Rev. Mr. Shrewsbury, for their attendance and addresses, and also to the ladies for their services at the tea tables. The meeting separated about ten o'clock.

WEST INDIES.

BRIDGETOWN BARBADOES.—A temperance meeting was held on Thursday, June 14, at Mr. Jones's house, Roebuck-street. Mr. Bovill, in a long and earnest address, set forth the scriptural claims of teetotalism.—Mr. Charles Fillan, of Dominica, dwelt on the cost of intemperance, in a national and individual point of view. Mr. C. B. Ellis maintained that intoxicating drinks were not only unnecessary but hurtful. Mr. J. Y. Edgill adverted to some of the objections urged against teetotalism, and pointed out their unreasonableness and futility. At the close of the meeting eleven names were added to the pledge. A temperance meeting was held at Mount Tabor, St. John's parish, on Monday evening. The large building was crowded with laborers from the surrounding estates. The Rev. Mr. Zepell, on taking the chair, referred to the blessings which temperance had been the means of procuring for the island generally, and especially for St. John's parish. He congratulated the laborers of the parish on the manner in which they had embraced the principle, and exhorted them to steadfast adherence to the pledge. Mr. Landergreen, the Rev. Mr. Titterton, the Rev. C. B. Ellis, Mr. Charles Fillan, of Dominica, and Mr. J. Y. Edgill severally addressed the meeting, at the close of which thirty-five names were added to the pledge.

BARBADOES.—The St. Thomas branch Total Abstinence Society, celebrated its anniversary on 4th June. The committee state that "they have been enabled to hold meetings in every part of the parish where they could obtain a place. At every meeting have some been found, who were convinced of the truth of the total abstinence principle, and who willingly came forward and expressed their conviction by signing the pledge; on some occasions not by one and two, but by tens and dozens, and an eagerness almost bordering on rapacity has been displayed for tracts, those silent messengers which often speak more powerfully than the most eloquent orator. Your committee only regret that in consequence of the want of funds, they often could not supply every application."

MADRAS.

The first quarterly meeting for the year, of the South India Temperance Union, was held on 27th April. The attendance was respectable, and much larger than usual. The Rev. Dr. Scudder took the chair, and delivered a lengthened address. The following is an extract from the report which was read by the secretary:—"In respect to members, 14 new names have been enrolled during the quarter, two have broken their pledges, and one has withdrawn, leaving a net increase of eleven, which added to the 292 reported at the last annual meeting makes a total of 303 members at present on the roll. To the juvenile pledge 21 new names have been obtained, making the total number of juvenile members 163.

In regard to publications, an edition of 3,000 Almanacs for the year was printed, of which 2,000 copies and upwards have been sold."

HAMBURGH

The first whaler ever equipped at the free city of Hamburg, left port sometime in May last for the South Seas. This vessel called "Anceal," measured about 650 tons. All of the crew had entered into a formal engagement to abstain, during the entire voyage, from every species of spirituous liquors, on condition of receiving two rations a-day of coffee. A very small quantity of brandy and wine was taken on board, to be administered only as a medicine, in pursuance of express direction from the physician.

It seems that temperance is of paramount importance on board of whaling ships, for it is proved by reliable statistics, that nine-tenths of the disasters that have befallen Danish and Swedish whalers, have resulted from the use of spirituous liquors by their crews.—*Sheet Anchor.*

WORDS BY MRS. DANA.

TEMPERANCE GLEE.

MUSIC BY J. B. TAYLOR.

First Solo.

Spark-ling and bright in its li- quid light, Is the wa- ter in our glass - . ce; 'Twill
give you health, 'twill give you wealth; Ye lads and ro- sy lass - . ce!

SECOND SOLO.
 Better than gold is the water cold,
 From the crystal fountains flowing;
 A calm delight both day and night
 To happy homes bestowing.
 O, then resign, &c.

THIRD SOLO.
 Sorrow has fled from the heart that bled
 Of the weeping wife and mother;
 They've given up the poison'd cup,
 - Son, husband, daughter, brother.
 O, then resign, &c.

PRIMO.

O then re-sign your ru-by wine, Each smil-ing son and daugh- ter; There's no-thing so good for the

SECUNDO.

O then re-sign your ru-by wine, Each smil-ing son and daugh- ter; There's no-thing so good for the

BASSO.

O then re-sign your ru-by wine, Each smil-ing son and daugh- ter; There's no-thing so good for the

youthful blood, Or sweet, as the sparkling wa- ter. O then re sign your ru - by wine, Each smil-ing son and
 youthful blood, Or sweet, as the sparkling wa- ter. O then re sign your ru - by wine, Each smil-ing son and
 youthful blood, Or sweet, as the sparkling wa- ter. O then re-sign your ru - by wine, Each smil-ing son and
 daugh - . ter; There's nothing so good for the youthful blood, Or sweet, as the sparkling wa - . ter.
 daugh - . ter; There's nothing so good for the youthful blood, Or sweet as the sparkling wa - . ter.
 daugh - . ter; There's nothing so good for the youthful blood, Or sweet, as the spark-ling wa - . ter.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.
SIXTEENTH VOLUME.

In announcing our intention to continue the *Advocate* for another year, we feel it incumbent upon us to thank the friends and promoters of this good cause for their support during the past year. There are still a good many subscriptions to come in, but we cannot doubt that every one who has continued to receive the paper till this time, will faithfully pay up before the close of the present volume.

We have no change to announce in the future conduct of the *Advocate*. As heretofore, it will be the uncompromising defender of our cause, and will faithfully note its progress throughout the world, wherever the standard of Temperance has been raised, as well as in these Provinces, whether that progress be effected through the instrumentality of the Rechabites, the Sons of Temperance, or the ordinary Temperance Societies. We have no object to gain beyond the advancement of the cause of total abstinence, and to this every other consideration shall be made to yield.

In consequence of the dilatoriness with which our credit subscriptions have come in during the past year, and the number still due, laying us under heavy pecuniary responsibilities, and the uncertainty always attending the collecting of arrears, we have resolved upon sending no papers after the close of the present year, *unless paid for in advance; except in the case of those who may find it more convenient to unite, in any one place, in companies of five or more, and send in their orders through one individual.* We do not mean that that individual should be held absolutely responsible for the payment of these subscriptions, but simply that he shall be expected to do what he can for their collection, and remit to us without delay. To all such we will send one copy gratis. By the way, we think it very important to suggest here, that such friends of the cause throughout the country as are storekeepers, could render essential service, by taking the names of such of their customers as may feel inclined, as subscribers, receiving the pay in produce, and transmitting us the amount in cash, when they make their semi-annual visits to their respective markets with their produce. In this way many who do not now read the *Advocate*, would no doubt gladly do so, could they enjoy this convenience. We hope our friends will take the hint.

It will be observed that we have, during the past year, added a further attraction to the *Advocate*, by inserting in each number a page of music. We intend to continue this during the next volume. This of itself will be worth more than the whole price of the *Advocate* to the subscribers, and we hope that there will be such additional support accorded as will enable the Publisher to add yet further attraction, which it is his design to do.

The *Advocate* is published on the 1st and 15th of every month at 2s. 6d. per annum, payable in advance. As formerly, all orders and remittances to be forwarded to J. C. BECKETT, Printer, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 1, 1840.

THE NEXT VOLUME.

We beg to direct attention to the Prospectus which appears in this number, and to call upon all friends of the cause to sustain us with their influence and contributions. We cannot justly be accused of interested motives; we seek the good of the community at large; and are therefore entitled to the assistance of all, especially of the friends of religion and morality. It will be pretty generally admitted that, if the *Canada Temperance Advocate* were discontinued, the cause of good morals would suffer an injury throughout the extent of the Province, for there is no other paper that occupies precisely the same ground. It cannot surely be the desire of the Teetotalers of Canada, that the risk and expense of this enterprise should fall chiefly on the shoulders of the Publisher. The subscription is exceedingly small, only a little more than a copper a week! and where is the abstainer who does not save as much in one week, by adhering to his pledge, as he is required to pay for the *Advocate* in a whole year. We think we may affirm, without vanity, that there is no paper in the country, in which as much information, equally varied and useful, can be obtained at so low a price. No Temperance family should be without a copy of the *Advocate*. If every family would devote even 3d. a week to the cause of Temperance, (not a tithe of the saving which it enables them to effect) one third of which should be appropriated to the paper, and the other two thirds to sustain Lecturers and Agents, how much more rapidly would our principles spread.

THE CHOLERA.

It is universally acknowledged, that the intemperate are among the first to fall before this terrible scourge, and that they furnish every where the greatest number of victims. The experience of this city, during the past summer, corroborates this. For although some excellent and useful citizens have been taken away, and some pious Christians also, yet the greater number have been persons of intemperate and irregular habits. We have ascertained upon inquiry, that only two Rechabites have fallen, out of an aggregate of 316, the whole number in the city; and that there have been only five deaths, amongst them during the past year. This gives a rate of mortality of a little more than 2½ per cent! A powerful argument in favor of thorough, persevering teetotalism.

THE REV. FATHER MATHEW.

We are glad to perceive that the Mayor and Corporation of this city have resolved to invite this distinguished individual to visit Montreal. We hope his numerous engagements will leave him time to accept of this invitation, and that, if he should arrive, he will be received with the honor due to his character.—We can promise him a large field of usefulness here, which no other person can enter, with so much prospect of success, as himself.

SCRIPTURE EXAMPLES.—No. 6.

In some preceding numbers, we have cited a variety of examples of *abstinence from wine and strong drink*, which we find in the history of holy men of ancient times, as recorded in the Word of God. In bringing these papers to a close, we beg to present one or two reflections.

1. We cannot find a single instance in Scripture, in which abstinence from wine and strong drink is condemned, or held up as a dangerous or unsound principle. When we listen to the language of our opponents, we might be led to suppose that a more impious idea never arose in the human mind. It leads to *infidelity*, cries one; it is *Pharisaism*, says a second; it is contrary to the *gospel*, adds a third. But when we come to the Scriptures, we find that the inspired men who wrote them, never uttered a single word against it. And this could not be because they had no opportunity; for the thing was practised in their days, and they make express mention of it, in numerous instances; nor could it be because they were not called upon to do so, for it was their peculiar function to condemn every false principle in religion or morals, and put men on their guard against every error, which would lead them away from God. But we can advance a step higher than this, and observe—

2. That abstinence is never mentioned in Scripture, except with approbation, either expressed or implied. In proof of this, we refer to the examples already adduced, and we defy any one to bring an example to the contrary. This principle is sometimes highly honored, by being mentioned as a part of the ordinary practice of some eminently holy man, as Daniel; at other times, it is exhibited as the cause of some good effect, such as the procuring of a blessing, in the case of the Rechabites, or preventing some evil, as in the abstinence which the Apostle Paul inculcates. We never find it spoken of in the history of a wicked man. None of the characters in Scripture, that are eminently distinguished for their wickedness, and for the pernicious influence which they exerted upon society, are described as persons that abstained from wine and strong drink; this practice is never introduced except in the life of good men, generally in the life of some holy saint, who did much for God in his day and generation; and his excellence is not unfrequently associated with his abstinence.

3. The use of wine and strong drink is often spoken of with disapprobation in the Word of God, or it is introduced in such connexions as to show that, if not sinful, it is yet so dangerous, that it is considered necessary to put men on their guard against it. Great disapprobation of wine is expressed in the following passages, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging."—Prov. xx. 1. "Look not on the wine when it is red," &c.—Prov. xxxi. 31. "Whoredom, and wine, and new wine, take away the heart."—Hos. iv. 11. A still heavier judgment is implied against wine, though no censure is expressed when it is declared to have been the cause of some great and scandalous falls, in the life of even some good men, as, for example, Noah and Lot. But the heaviest sentence of all is given forth, when it is specified as one of the characteristics of irreligious men, who have no fear of God before their eyes, "Wo unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink, that continue until night, till wine inflame them. And the harp and the viol, the tabret and pipe, and wine, are in their feasts, but they regard not the work of the Lord, neither consider the operation of his hands."—Is. v. 11. "They have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way, the priest and prophet have erred through strong drink, they are swallowed up of wine."—Is. xxviii. 7. "The children of Israel look to other gods, and love flagons of wine."—Hos. iii. 1. "He transgresseth by wine, he is a proud man."—Hab. ii. 5. In these, and many other passages that might be mentioned, the use of wine and strong drink is represented as a work of the profane, a practice by which the irreligious were notoriously distinguished.

It is a fact, then, that abstinence from wine and strong drink is

never condemned, but, whenever it is spoken of, is commended, either expressly or by implication; while the use of these liquors is never commended, but often condemned. It is a fact, that no good man is praised for having continued in the use of these liquors, while some are praised for having renounced them entirely. It is a fact, that abstinence is never said to have produced any evil consequences whatever, but often to have done much good, both to the bodies and to the souls of men; while, on the contrary, no good effects are ever ascribed to the use of them (except in the case of faintness, or sickness), and evils innumerable are said to flow from the habitual use of them. It is a fact, that the enemies of God are never described as persons who abstained, and the friends of God are never described as persons who indulged. It is a fact, that, in times of great wickedness, and departure from the truth, those who have been on the Lord's side have never distinguished themselves as drinkers of wine, but often as abstainers; while wine and strong drink have almost invariably formed one of the characteristics of those who have opposed them.

Is it not evident, then, that the Word of God is in favor of *abstinence*? Temperance men, take courage, for "God is with us." And "if God be for us, who can be against us!"

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. R. D. Wadsworth is now on a tour in the Gore, Talbot, and Niagara Districts, and we hope our friends in these places will avail themselves of his visit to send us long lists of names as subscribers to the *Advocate*, and that those who may be in arrears for the past or present volume will, at the same time, hand him the amount.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An interesting letter has come to hand from Rev. W. Scott and will appear in our next.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Montreal, Sept. 25, 1849.

Dear Sir,—Believing, as I do, that a more extensive circulation of the *Temperance Advocate* is important I would respectfully suggest the propriety of asking the children of each school to do what they can for this object. The children of the Bethel School have cast their mites into a box set up for the purpose, so that in consequence of their offerings, with a note by a friend, two copies of the *Advocate* will be circulated among the children and their parents for the year ensuing. Should it be proposed, that every child who may give one penny a month, or a farthing a week will have the privilege of reading the many interesting pieces in the *Advocate*, many families might be benefitted, and the notes would be better employed than if expended for candy or apples.

A little boy in Montreal last year told his parents, if they would allow him three pence a week to assist poor children, he would deny himself of the use of an article which other children used. The offer was accepted by the parents. Should all children imitate that little boy, much might be saved for good objects. And the parents in many cases might learn of that little boy especially, if they used any article of strong drink, which many of us know is not necessary, but very hurtful. We have the testimony of the most faithful physicians on this subject.

The children in Scotland have paid for a Mission sloop by contributing their mites; and cannot the children of Canada lend their aid to some good work? The children of different

schools are invited to meet at the Temperance Hall every Saturday at three o'clock, to take a book to be kept for a week, and hear an address respecting some object of importance. If there be any objection to meet at that place, it is hoped that some minister or teacher may appoint some other place, and occupy an hour of that day, which may not otherwise be profitably employed. This plan has been tried by many friends to the rising race in Europe and America.

THADDEUS OSGOOD.

Education.

THE TRIUMPHS OF KNOWLEDGE.

BY LINNÆUS HANKS, ESQ.

(From an Address delivered at the recent opening of the Mechanics' Institution, Harrogate, England.)

Fellow-Laborers.—We dedicate our time, our talents, our wealth, our influence, and our example to the great work upon which we are about to enter. A work, not of danger, destruction or death; but a work of fertilizing, strengthening, and adorning the human mind. The pen is our weapon, books our balls, the press our arsenal, lectures our councils of war, and institutions of learning our fortresses and barricades.

Thus equipped and sworn, like the Spartan youth, never to give up, *Onward* will be our guiding star; and as the star in the east lighted the shepherds of old to the stable in Bethlehem, so shall that word light us to the accomplishment of our wishes. The world is moving onward; but toward what, must depend upon the amount of knowledge which it carries with it. If the people are left to travel in the dark, they will go onward to greater misery and greater crimes.

We are looking forward to the advent of better days; and I rejoice to know that the means of securing them are in operation. Every letter taught to lisping infancy, every newspaper furnished, every school and every institution of learning in the land, brings "the good time" nearer, and encourages us to persevere in sowing that sure and golden seed, which once rooted in the mind, brings forth beautiful and everlasting flowers.

Knowledge opens to the mind a better and more cheering world. It introduces us to objects and glories which genius alone can portray. It lifts us above the earth; it takes us around and across it, pointing out and explaining matters miraculous and stupendous. It brings back the dead—those who went down to their graves thousands of years ago, but whose spirits still light the world.

It recalls deeds and re-enacts events over and over again, as truthfully as though we had been eye-witnesses. It also stretches far into the future. From the past to the present it ascends the dark staircase of time. It comprehends the possible as well as the actual, and furnishes histories long before they have taken place.

Knowledge enables us to live through all time. We can tread the earth from creation's dawn up to the existing moment, and become the spectators of every change it has undergone. The overthrow of dynasties, the revolutions of empires, the triumphs of art and literature, and the wars and conquests with which history groans, may all be crowded into our life's volume.

The experience of a day becomes the experience of an age, and almost gives to man the attributes of omnipresence. From the wandering Homer, who sang as never man sang before, up to Shakespeare—the bard of all time—and down to Byron, Burns, and Moore, we can sit and hold communion with every brilliant spirit, whose coruscations dazzle the earth.

Nor does the desirability of knowledge rest here. It awakens our sympathies, and by enlarging our desires, it multiplies them. It enables the possessor to command within himself all that is commendable and attractive to the eye of mankind. It brings him in contact with society, and adorns him in robes more costly than hand can weave, or skill invent.

It is his passport, his companion, his counsellor; and what is seldom met with in this world, it is his unflinching, unflinching,

uncompromising friend. Knowledge! the ability to acquire it is the one great gift of God to man. It is the channel through which He makes himself known to us. The High and Mighty One is the source of all knowledge.

Knowledge is the bulwark of our country. It is the basis of our government, the source of her glory, and the prop of her institutions. The most illustrious men of this and other ages sprung from the humbler classes of mankind, and genius does for them what wealth and station cannot do for others.

Knowledge teaches economy, prudence, temperance, industry, and honesty. It points out the way to gain, and to help those who are inclined to pursue it. It teaches us to avoid temptation, and fortifies us in the hour of peril. It puts money in the bank, clothes in the wardrobe, and delicacies in the cupboard. It provides entertainments, and supplies advantages otherwise unknown. It sends vessels freighted to sea; prepares and gathers in the produce of distant lands, makes discoveries in science and shortens the distance between localities. It lights our streets, explores our mines, and enables us to transmit our thoughts to those who are hundreds of miles distant.

Without it, the faculties of the mind are paralyzed, memory is lost, perception destroyed, taste uprooted, and reflection scattered to the "winds of heaven." Without it, the body, sympathizing with the mind, loses its elasticity and elegant proportions.—Without it, no man can soar above the earth, or perform one deed that shall send his name down to posterity honored and revered.

Knowledge is essential to enable us to know ourselves, to understand the relative dependencies of men upon their fellow-men, to guard against cunning, intrigue and sophistry, and to teach us how to appreciate the government of that Divine Agent whose arm encircleth the Universe. It is, likewise, necessary in business; for unless the head go with the hand, wheels may move, hammers may fall, and spades wear bright in vain. Without it, person and station are but "whited sepulchres," concealing the void and rottenness within.

Man was made for knowledge. His erect figure, his penetrating eye, and his organs of speech, all proclaim it. There are patriots who bear the brand and the sword, and patriots in name and speech; but the truest and best of patriotism is that which looks to the mental and moral, as well as the physical condition of a country, and which desires above all other things the cultivation of that intellect with which God has endowed its people.

HOME EDUCATION OF DAUGHTERS.

Where but at home are nurtured and expanded all the finer feelings of our nature, all the sympathies of the heart? The daughter, in relieving the mother of pressing and indispensable cares, of administering to the wants of father, brother or sister, enjoys infinitely more heartfelt satisfaction, than she could to displaying her attainments (be they ever so numerous) in what are styled the more polite accomplishments.

The aim of education seems to be to fit each of us to fill with ability and propriety our individual station in life. A correct home education must, therefore, be the corner stone of all that is truly desirable, excellent, or beautiful, in female accomplishments. What though the superstructure be ever so beautiful and elegant, ever so symmetrical and tasty; yet if the foundation be deficient, where is the worth of the edifice? Who would choose it for a resting place? Who would repose in it with trust and security?

The American mother should, above all others, feel the importance of training her daughters to habits of domestic industry to the cares and duties of *real* life, which tend to call forth the energies and enterprise of their natures, which qualify for usefulness rather than to shine and dazzle. Let the useful, the agreeable, the ornamental be made to harmonize. Our daughters should be taught to feel that a practical acquaintance with domestic labor is as indispensable to their thorough education as the knowledge of music, drawing, or the languages, and that to understand plain needlework is much more requisite than skill in embroidery. There is time enough, if introduced advantageously, from infancy to maturity, to learn all these things. While a practical knowledge of every branch of household economy detracts nothing from her accomplishments, it adds a pleasing lustre to her character.

STRIKING APPRECIATION OF THE MISSION AND DUTIES OF A TEACHER—PRACTICAL ADVICE.

To be able, in appropriate terms, to offer suitable advice to a man engaged in his own profession is a rare accomplishment on the part of a non-professional man. In the profession of School Teaching, however, the experience of a practical statesman, or of an acute observer of the effects upon national character of the strong, the varied, and often unnoticed influences which are continually acting and reacting upon society, is frequently of the highest value to the comparatively secluded Teacher. The experience of the latter is often circumscribed and local; while that of the former is necessarily extensive and general. The characteristics of this last mentioned experience are admirably embodied in the following very excellent suggestions made on the ceremony of opening the Free Academy in New York, in January last by the Chairman of the City Board of Education, under whose directions the Free Academy has been established. The suggestions refer to the mode of teaching the leading branches of Education:—

"Let the spirit of Christianity pervade your teaching, as it pervades the laws of the land, and the administration of justice. Teach that the truths of Nature rest upon the truth of God.—Demonstrate, that at the foundation of every science, lies omniscient wisdom; that all of beautiful or sublime truth is but a development of the Divine mind. Point to the limits, where man, by searching, can find out no further, because he meets the unveiled mysteries of the Divine power. Let the serene light of a pure religion permeate every science, brightening, and blending with its beauty and truth, like a lamp, set within a vase of alabaster, bringing out into bolder relief and more exquisite effect, the forms and ornaments that are sculptured upon it.

"When the illuminated page of Grecian and Roman civilization is opened to the pupils, and the achievements of heroic virtue, the matchless creations of art, the splendors of genius in poetry and eloquence, fascinate their imaginations; you will open, opposite to it, another page, all black with infamy, the record of the voices of that ancient world, unillumined by a single ray of holiness. If you lead them to the promenade where the school of Aristotle met, or to the porch of knowledge where Zeno taught, or bid them sit in the shady groves of that ancient Academy, where wisdom fell, in words sweet as those of poets, from the lips of Plato, you will conduct them, also, to the altars reared to false and unknown gods.

"When, beneath the varied surface of this earth, you show them those tablets of stone, on which are graven the only records of its primeval ages, let them trace on them, as on the tables of the law written upon Mount Sinai, the finger of God. You will teach them, that the records of God's power and the revelation of his will, the registers of an eternity past, and the chart of an eternity to come, shall one day be beautifully reconciled, in perfect gospel harmony. You will tell them, that should voices come forth from the tomb of buried centuries, full of dark and doubtful import, they may be like the false oracles of ancient times, issuing from the earth only to beguile those who trusted in them—that should Science seem to declare, that the Jehovah, who spake by the lips and pen of Moses, of the creation of the world and the origin of our race, is to be dethroned, they have only to wait, until, by a more potent adjuration, she be compelled to make a fuller, a clearer, and more truthful utterance—for Science, exercised and depressed, shall one day sit humbly at the foot of the cross, and the Pythoness, shall become a Prophetess."

Agriculture.

THE BEST PERIOD FOR SOWING WHEAT.

Since the prevalence of the Hessian fly, early sown winter wheat has suffered more severely from the effects of that insect than late sown; hence, many have been induced to sow later than they were formerly in the habit of doing. The loss sustained by this practice has been equal, if not greater, from the influence of rust, and damaged by winter frosts, than any advantage that might have been gained by the consequent evasion of the insect. The severity of a Canadian winter, especially when the ground has not been covered by snow, has proved the best preventive against the fly that has yet been discovered. This applies

particularly to the Hessian, which deposits its larvæ in the autumn, upon the young wheat plants—Early sowing is clearly the most judicious course to pursue; and we would recommend, in all cases where it is practicable, that the business of sowing should begin as early as the 25th of August, and not be continued at farthest later than the 15th of September. By sowing in August, some risk may be sustained by the plants throwing out *stov* before the setting in of winter, and also from the smothering influence of heavy falls of snow. But the damage thus sustained, in an average of cases, is trifling, when compared with the advantages attending early sowing, so that no one would be justified in protracting the period of sowing on those accounts beyond the above mentioned

For a number of autumns past, winter wheat might have been safely sown as early as the 15th of August. In sowing at so early a period, the crop should be fed down with calves, colts, and other stock, that would not eat the plants so close to the ground as to effect their vitality. Where this practice is observed, the stock must not be allowed to remain on the crop during the period of protracted rains, as there would be a danger of the land becoming poached with the feet of the cattle, whereby the crop would receive greater damage than any benefit that could be produced by early sowing.

It would be well for those who have been unfortunate in cultivating winter wheat to make an experiment in early sowing and at the same time deposit the seed in rows, from eight to ten inches asunder, either by the ribbing or drilling process. The quantity of seed sown might also, on many soils, be at the rate of two bushels per acre, with advantage, but this can only be decided by actual, practical experiment.

Early sowing, drilling, and thick sowing, after the manner described in the foregoing suggestions, deserve, at the hands of every Canadian Farmer, a fair and impartial trial, especially those whose wheat crops have become more or less affected with rust, that great bane to nearly all American wheat growers.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

SELECTION AND REPARATION OF SEED WHEAT.

In examining the growing crops of wheat, about the middle of July, when the plants are in full head, a careful observer must be struck at the vast difference in fields owned by different proprietors, with respect to the purity of the varieties sown; and also as to the presence or absence of chaff, rye, cockle, and other impurities calculated to depreciate the marketable value of the article. If there is one point more than another, in the management of farming, that requires close and vigilant attention, it is that of selecting the best varieties of grain for seed; observing, at the same time, to keep each variety distinct, and entirely free from other grains and noxious weeds. If care, in this respect, be observed, and the soil be in a tolerably clean state, the doctrine of transmutation of grains would very soon be disposed of at a great discount. A pretty certain means of avoiding an evil is, "to shun the very appearance of it." Now, this excellent rule will hold good as to the assorting and selecting pure varieties of grain for seed. It is quite certain, if an impure variety of wheat be sown, mixed with a pretty fair proportion of rye, chaff, and cockle, that a similarly impure article will be harvested, combining, in the mixture, more than the farmer bargained for of rye, chaff and cockle; the reason for which may be obviously attributed to the fact, that these plants are more hardy and prolific than wheat, and hence, where any considerable portion of the wheat plants are destroyed by frost, or other causes, the inferior grain sown takes the place of them. Chaff, as a plant, is as distinct in variety as are wheat, rye, and oats; and when it is sown with the seed wheat, or previously exists in the soil, an abundant yield may be confidently expected. Chaff is as capable of enduring the rigour of a Canadian winter and spring as are the plants of the dry grass.

If seed wheat be entirely free from smut, it is scarcely necessary to wash in brine and lime it, to destroy this destructive fungus: in that case, simply mixing newly-slaked lime with the seed, before sowing, would answer the required purpose. But as very little of such pure seed is sown, it would be a judicious expenditure for our farmers to wash the entire quantity of wheat sown, in a brine sufficiently strong to bear up a fresh egg; after which, the entire mass should be dried on the barn floor, mixing with it a sufficient quantity of fresh-slaked lime, to assist in drying the wheat that had been thus put through the purifying process. When

the foregoing suggestions have been prudently followed out, a pure sample of wheat, free from smut, may be confidently expected.—*Ibid.*

FARM WORK FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

Sowing, on low lands, is the first work to engage in this month. All who mean to sow for the next year's mowing should attend to it without delay. Finish up by the middle of the month if possible.

Cornstalks should be cut in the fore part of September, if cut at all before harvest time. The practice of letting all grow together until harvest time prevails extensively, but we are not certain that much is gained by it. In case the land where the corn stands is to be sown to grain or grass, the mode of cutting up all the roots and clearing the fields has an advantage over the old one. Yet in this case the labor of clearing off a single acre of heavy corn is very considerable, and the harvesting costs more than when the tops are cut and dried separate from the butts.

When the tops are cut, they need not be left long on the hills exposed to rain and dews. One good day is enough to fit them for binding, for it is never necessary to bind stalks tight, as wheat and rye are bound. A good band that is drawn rather loose, and tied near the top of the bundle, is best.

Ditching should be prosecuted through the month in case the land is dry enough. We have recently had much rain, and some meadows this year may be ditched better in October than in September. On our own farm we have just been spreading the mud that was dug on half an acre of coarse meadow one year ago. Two ditches were dug, one on each side of the half acre, and four rods apart. The mud from these ditches is now sufficient to cover the space between them completely, and bury all the growing grass, though the ditches were but three feet wide, and three feet deep.

The cost, therefore, of preparing this half acre for the manure and grass seed can be easily reckoned. Forty rods ditching at 25 cents a rod is ten dollars.—Spreading the mud, four days, four dollars. Now the land is prepared for the manure at the rate of 23 dollars an acre.

The manure for an acre is worth 20 dollars; carting and spreading 5 dollars.—Seed and sowing two dollars. Brushing half a dollar—55½ dollars for an acre, which will produce at least two tons of good hay the first year, and two tons the second year.

In many places the hay and rowen, or half feed, will be worth as much as the cost of preparation of the acre. Such land will produce annually, after the first two years, one ton of hay and enough more to pay for dressing it. A dressing will be wanted once in two years. The ton of hay will pay the interest of one or two hundred dollars, according to location and other circumstances.

Bushes are often mown in pastures in September. August is better, and the earlier the better in September. In an advanced stage of cultivation the plough will be found a better implement than the scythe to kill bushes. Plaster is an excellent article to kill them when plaster suits the land.

Hogs must be particularly attended to, now haying is past. They fatten at much less cost in mild weather than in winter.—Sweet corn may be cut up at the roots at first and all the tops may be given them. Afterward pluck the ears and cut them up in fine pieces. Hogs will eat the cob with the corn when so cut up. This serves for variety in their food, and makes them relish the main feed better. But the principle article to be relied on for fattening is corn, in some of its forms. Corn will be found cheaper than potatoes, when potatoes are worth 25 cents per bushel. Yet when potatoes bring no more than that sum, it is advisable to use some for the hog or the sake of variety. Refuse pumpkins, squashes, and such things as are thrown aside in the garden, should all go to the hogs in some form or other, either boiled or raw.

Shoots or store Hogs thrive best on the refuse of the dairy—milk, whey, and the wash from the kitchen. Weeds, too, are sown plenty, and where hogs are kept shut up close they ravenously eat almost all kinds.

The **Manure Heap** must always be attended to at this season. While hogs are eating much good stuff may be made from them by providing a constant supply of rods, earth peat, or some matter

to absorb the liquid and increase the bulk of the whole heap.—*Ploughman.*

VERY IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Turnips may be liberally fed to milch cows without imparting any unpleasant flavor to the milk or butter, by the following process:—Place the whole turnips into a steam box, with chopped hay, straw, or corn fodder, and steam them until they are soft. There should be some apertures in the top of the box, in order that the steam may escape whilst they are cooking. As soon as they are soft, the "escapes" should be closed, and the steaming process continued until the material with which they are steamed is perfectly saturated with water and the flavor of the turnips.

By this process, all the strong, unpleasant flavor of turnip is removed, and a palatable one imparted. In connexion with this experiment, I made the following invaluable one in testing the comparative value of cold and warm food, and drink for milch cows. The experiment was conducted thus; a herd of nine cows in a stable were fed with food, prepared as above, and allowed to cool before it was fed. The cows were turned out into the yard to drink cold water, where they remained some two or three hours, morning and evening, in the cold air (the weather being very cold). The food was given in the stables, and the cows remained in all night. The milk was carefully measured for one week, and the amount of feed given noted. The succeeding week the same amount of feed, prepared in the same manner, was given warm, the stable temperature was kept above freezing, and the chill taken off the water, the cows being constantly kept in the stables and the water carried to them. The result was, that there was an average gain, or increase, in the amount of milk secreted, of about one pint per diem for each cow, or nine pints, at five cents per quart, or two and a half cents per day. This will leave a net profit, in favor of the warm stable, food and drink, of about thirteen cents per day of the nine cows, or about \$4 per month, which is the usual wages paid a common laborer in winter, in this region.

Besides the above advantage, the cows were much more comfortable and the labor of turning them out in the yard and put them up again, was more than that of carrying the water to them, as they required but little, being fed with moist steamed food, about one third of which was turnips.

I have also fed my swine with warm swill during the past winter, in which I have found a decided advantage.—*American Agriculturist.*

IMPORTANCE IN ROOT CULTURE.

I propose to give my experience in the use of roots for cattle and hogs. I grow beets, carrots, ruta bagas, and parsnips, and find there is no difference in the expense of cultivation of either. I find that the sugar beet produces the most milk, and the carrot and ruta bagas are best for fattening.

But the ruta бага is far the best for that purpose, and I am surprised that so valuable a root is not more generally grown in this country. I have fed a farrow cow on ruta bagas and ordinary hay, for two months this winter, and she made good beef, although I milked her a great part of the time; and I have fed a breeding sow on them, and them only, for the last two months, and my neighbors say she is too fat for breeding. But I consider that the parsnip is a most valuable root for cattle; and hogs prefer them to any other root, and we hear the carrot extolled, but no one grows the parsnip, and yet they are easier to raise and certainly more valuable. But I am aware that they are a hard root to get up—a general complaint against them. But you can leave them in the ground all winter, and dig them in the spring, and save housing them, which is no small consideration; and they come in well between hay and grass—the very time they are wanted.

If any one think proper to try them, I know he will not repent it. Sow early, in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin them to eight inches in the rows. Any good wheat soil will suit them.—*N. E. Farmer.*

TO DISINFECT DAIRY VESSELS OF ALL NOXIOUS ODOUR.—A valuable recipe in a few words.—Every dairy should have a vessel of lime-water set in it, say a half-gallon of lime to ten or twelve gallons of water, simply to rinse everything in. The vessel can be filled up as often as you please. It will be sure to remove all acidity or bad odour. Let dairy women remember this.

News.

CANADA.

GREAT FIRE AT QUEBEC.—Quebec, Sept. 22, 1849.—At three o'clock, this morning, flames were perceived issuing from a wooden hangar in rear of the large house occupied by George Beswick, St. Genevieve Street, Cape, and, in a short time, the whole block of dwelling houses, situated between Saint Genevieve Street, the street leading up to the High School, St. Denis Street, and Des Grisons Street, were in flames; some of the occupants not having hardly had time to save even the most necessary articles. Samuel Dallimore, Widow Hunt, Weston Hunt, C H. Gates, Geo. Beswick, W. Bennett, B. Bennett, A. W. Bell, Ad. Bell, Hammond Gowen, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Thistle, Mr. O'Kane, Duncan McPherson, A. Gordon, J. Gordon, Justice Taschereau, and others whose names we do not recollect have been burnt out. The engines were employed to much advantage in St. Genevieve Street, and the firemen worked willingly and steadily. In St. Denis Street, there was no water and no engines. The fire raged at will. The roof of the High School was repeatedly on fire, and was saved by the exertions of some men on the roof. Twenty or more houses have been destroyed, and the loss in property cannot be estimated at less than £20,000 to £30,000. The Insurance Offices suffer heavily. Quebec office from £12000 to £15000. The Phoenix £1500. The Globe nothing. A fire not ascertained. Conflagration was caused by an incendiary.—*Telegraphic Report in Montreal Herald.*

THE POST OFFICE.—We are assured that immediately after the return of Mr. Hincks, we shall have the much desired reduction in the postage charges, while the Department will be, at the same time, placed under the control of the Provincial Government. The present charges will be changed to an uniform rate of three pence per letter throughout the country. The Canadian Government has also made arrangements for the carriage of letters sent from Canada to the United States. As it will be impossible for the 19,000 postmasters of the Union to know our differ. at local rates, and their respective distances, the American Government will impose a uniform rate of seven cents on our letters going to any part whatever of the Union.—*Quebec paper.*

MANUFACTURE OF FINE EARTHENWARE IN CANADA.—Messrs. Bailey and Brown, at Bowmanville, Township of Burlington, have commenced the manufacture of fine earthen and moulded ware, after the manner of the Staffordshire potteries, at the establishment in the village. The clay, which we understand is sufficiently good, is put through the same process as in Staffordshire, and from the samples produced there appears to be no doubt but that the Canadian plates, dishes, &c., will equal those of England.—*Examiner.*

FILLING UP.—It is gratifying to hear of the rapid settlement of the waste lands of the Crown in the western lands of the province. It is said that the land agent in the new County of Bruce, on the shores of Lake Huron, gave out location tickets last month for more than 12,000 acres of land in the township of Kincaidine, to persons applying for free grants of fifty acres each. The western country will soon be filled up at this rate.—*Pictou Sun.*

The combined Temperance Societies of Halifax, Nova Scotia, have invited Father Mathew to pay a visit to that Province. It is expected that his engagements in the United States will occupy him for the next twelve months.—*Id.*

DEATH OF A CONVICT.—The Sheriff of this District has received a communication from the Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary, announcing the death, on the 5th instant, of Abraham Cornelius, th. Indian convicted of murder: here the last Assizes.—*L. P. Advocate.*

A WEDDING SCIT AND A WINDING SHEET.—The Rev. Mr. Cooper, Bethel Chaplain at Sandusky, left the city during the prevalence of cholera, for one of the adjoining towns, to be married. It having been reported that he left through fear of the cholera, it is now stated, upon authority, that he went to fulfil a long standing engagement to be married, and died the very morning appointed for the marriage.—*Provincialist.*

ENGLAND.

SCIENCE TURNED CRIMINAL.—Perhaps one of the most original and marked signs of the times in the application of science to crime—whether it be for the commission or the detection of it. The anæsthetic properties of chloroform have been already adapt-

ed to the art of burglary—some house-breakers having recently availed themselves of it as a means of stupefying an old lady into whose house they had entered. The precipitation of metals by the electrolyte has lately been used to coat leaden casts of pen-nies with a pellicle of copper, while the ingenious process of an anastatic printing, or of producing one engraved impression from another, has within the last month been applied to the indefinite multiplication of bank notes—and that with such consummate success, it is said, that the ink of the signature alone enables the bank authorities themselves to distinguish the forgery from the original.

EXECUTION OF A CHILD-POISONER.—The execution of Rebecca Smith, for murdering her infant child, took place on Wednesday, in front of the new prison, Devises. The *Devises Gazette* says—“It is impossible to give anything like a correct calculation of the number of persons present to witness the scene. They were countless. People were there from every part of the country—old and young, and infants; but they were chiefly of the laboring classes, and there were thousands more women than men. She confessed her crime, and acknowledged the justice of the punishment that awaited her, and frequently expressed a hope that others would take warning by her fate. At the same time she was extremely ignorant, and betrayed a want of any deep feeling. She could read but imperfectly, and what she did read she was scarcely able to understand. She was about forty-four years of age, had been married eighteen years, and had eleven children—the eldest only, a daughter, is now alive. The second, a boy, died of diarrhœa at the age of fourteen weeks. All the rest, with the exception of the last but one, the unhappy woman acknowledged that she had poisoned a day or two after their birth. Seven of her children she destroyed by administering to them a poison she called “blue,” used for destroying rats and mice, and which she said she took from the ricks, where it had been placed for that purpose. The last child she poisoned with arsenic, and in each case she put the poison in the child’s mouth with her finger. She implicated no other person in the crime—she, and she alone, did it, and no one else knew anything about it. From the first week of her marriage down to the last which she lived with her husband, he had been given to drunkenness; and “it was that” (she said) drove her to her crimes. He scarcely ever brought home a shilling of his wages. She herself toiled hard in the field during the day, and at night she came home and washed and did all the household work. With nothing then to maintain the family but what she herself earned, which was 4s a week, and that only when she could procure work in the fields, the fear that the children would come to want operated so powerfully upon her, that she destroyed them in the way stated.

UNITED STATES.

COLLEGE IN CALIFORNIA.—Early measures have been taken in this infant colony for laying the foundations of a permanent prosperity in the institutions of religion and education. A grant of land has been obtained as a site for a University in the city of Benicia—the rival of San Francisco. The parcel of land is on an elevated slope about three quarters of a mile from the landing, and covers thirty-two lots 150 by 125 feet each, or two entire squares. A deed, drawn up with great care, has been made by the proprietors, conveying the property to the Rev. Messrs. Woodbridge, Williams, and Professor Forrest Shepherd, as Trustees in behalf of the Board of Education of the O. S. General Assembly. So far, so good.—*New York Evangelist.*

EFFECTS OF GAMBLING.—A man named Mori, blew his brains out at New Orleans on the 21st ult. having just arrived from Black River. He had been gambling the night previous, and lost all he possessed, including a large sum of money and a gold watch.

SUDDEN DEATH ON BOARD THE STEAMBOAT AMERICA.—A man, named James Anderson, came on board the boat at Cobourg, on Tuesday evening, quite intoxicated, and appeared to be, to some extent, deranged. A short time after coming on board he fell upon the deck. He was immediately attended to, and upon examination, it was found that he was dead. It appeared from papers found upon his person, that he had been in Peterborough, Canada, for the four days previous. There was found in his possession \$39 in bills on the Railroad Bank of Lowell, August 1st, 1848, of \$225 payable to James Anderson, on demand, and signed by William R. Thompson; a note of \$264.20 of the same date and signature; also one good silver mounted rifle, one new double barreled shot gun, and a revolver; one patent silver watch;

half a dozen silver table spoons, marked J. M. A., and a quantity of ammunition. He also had a russet leather trunk and clothing. We are indebted to Coroner Frost, who held an Inquest upon the deceased, for the above particulars. The verdict of the Jury was that he came to his death by an affection of the heart, produced by excessive drinking. The deceased was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, light complexion and very fleshy. The property found upon him is in the possession of Coroner Frost.—*Rochester Advertiser*, August 16th.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21st.—The news is not of an exciting or pleasant character. Now that the brave Hungarians are crushed, the Emperors and Kings are calling their Powers together to rivet the chains of the fallen. They are already beginning to alter the map of Europe. A letter from Vienna states that several Magyar Chiefs have been executed. Among them are the ex Minister of Justice and Gen. Darnich, who were hanged; and Gen. Zufferman, who was shot. Gen. Swich, who gave up the fortress of Esseg to the Magyars, had been taken to Vienna in chains. The greater part of the Russian army had received orders to march towards Galicia, but the *corps d'armee* of Gen. Rodiger was to remain at Mickolez and Growarden. Buda and Pesth were to be garrisoned by 3000 men. Venice was taken possession of by the Imperialists on the 27th. A provisional arrangement had been made between Prussia and Austria on the German question. The Presidency of the Directors will be vested alternately in Austria and Prussia. This will not alter the relations of the Legislative and Executive authority invested in the confederation.

AUSTRIA.—Comorn at the West and Peterwaradin at the South still held out: the former continues to be commanded by Klapka.

ROME.—On the 21st ultimo General Oudinot officially announced his departure from Rome. M. Savelli, the Pope's Minister of the Interior has arrived, and installed himself at his palace, under the control of the French authorities. His first decree was regarding the paper money and the State guaranties; and imposes a fine and imprisonment on all who refuse to take them when tendered for payment. A military commission has been established for re-organizing the Roman army. The 'Triumvirate of Cardinals has instituted a commission for the purpose of prosecuting the authors and accomplices of the outrages during the revolutionary period.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor was at Warsaw. Grand Duke Michael had an attack of apoplexy at the review at Warsaw on the 25th ult., and was not expected to recover.

DENMARK.—The Danish Government, under date of 10th, had given official notice that the blockade of the Eastern coast of the Duchy of Holstein was raised.

CHOLERA.—The Cholera is greatly increasing. The deaths in London for the week were 1663 of Cholera. In Liverpool the deaths were said to be greater in proportion than in any other part of England. In Dublin it was on the increase. Several distinguished men have died of cholera in Paris and other parts of France. Vienna and Berlin are at present greater sufferers than Paris. At Berlin the deaths are over 40 a day.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—17th ult. Mrs S Appleton, of a son. Mrs Ferrer, of a daughter. 15th ult. the wife of Mr G H Cherrier, of a son. Mrs W S MacFarlane, of a son. 20th ult. the widow of the late Mr Thomas Doughue, of a son. 23rd ult. Mrs Jno Monk, of a son.
Beaufort—15th ult. Mrs J M Muckle, of a son.
Dundas—1st ult. the wife of James B Ewart, Esq, President of the Town Council, of a daughter.
Erasmus—3rd ult. the wife of Mr Thomas Bolton, of a son.
Galt—9th ult. Mrs James Young, of a daughter.
Quebep—15th ult. the wife of Dr W A Liddell, of a daughter.
Goderich—the wife of the Rev Edward Lindsay Elwood, M A, of a daughter.
Hamilton—7th ult. Mrs C N Sims, of a son.
McNab—4th ult. the wife of the Rev S C Fraser, M A, of a son.
Moore—8th ult. the wife of Malcolm Wright, Esq, of a daughter.
Quebec—16th ult. Mrs Richard Wickens, of a son.
Sorel—15th ult. Mrs A Henderson, of a son.
Whitby—16th ult. the wife of Z Burthnam, Esq, Barrister, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—15th ult by the Rev Mr Laval, Mr Alexander Bryson, to Miss Ann, daughter of Mr Leslie M Bryson. 20th ult. by the Rev W Taylor, Mr Thomas Lawrence, to Ann Morrison, both lately of Aber-

deen, Scotland. 25th ult. by the Rev W Adamson, William Edward Holmes, Esq, to Vertha, second daughter of Col Gagy, M P P.

Berthier—10th ult. by the Rev Mr Guerout, John G Bethune, Esq, M D, to Hannah, second daughter of Henry Dixon, Esq.
East Hawkesbury—17th ult. by the Rev F Metcal, Mrs Elizabeth Lough, widow of the late Samuel Lough, to Mr Clancy W Bangs of Bytown.

Quebep—12th ult. Isabella, second daughter of Mr G Henderson, to Mr William Whitlaw, of the Paisley Block in that Township. 12th ult. by the Rev E M Stewart, Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of B Thurtell, Esq, J P, to Charles, third son of Mr Cooper.
London, C W—13th ult. by the Rev C Brough, William C L Gill, Esq, Attorney-at-Law, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late R M Moore, Esq, of East Riding Yorkshire, England.
New York—17th ult. by the Rev A McLaren, John Campbell, Esq, Advocate, Montreal, to Katrina, eldest daughter of A McGowan, Esq.

DEATHS.

Montreal—13th ult. Emily Georgina Ross, eldest daughter of Mr Jas Heale, aged 22 years. 14th ult. Mr Joseph Brown, aged 60 years; Christian Jane, only daughter of William Darling, aged 11 months; Ann Stanton, aged 37 years and 8 months, widow of the late Simon Clarke, Esq.

Ancaster—8th ult. Mrs Martha Martin, aged 82 years.
Demonstrably—6th ult. Griffith Howell, Esq, one of the oldest Magistrates of the District, aged 56.

Dundas—17th ult. Mr John Dickie, aged 69 years.
Hamilton—8th ult. Hazlett McGregor, Esq, in the 4th year of his age. 9th ult. of cholera, Mr Philip Quinn Van, aged 21. 11th inst. Mr Henry Wilson, Painter. 13th ult. Esther, wife of John Erwin, Esq, 16th ult. Mr William McAlister, formerly Sergeant Major of the 79th or Cameron Highlanders.

Lincolne, C E—5th ult. Emline, daughter of Mr Alonzo Hutchins, aged 14 years and 10 months.

Peterboro—Samuel Duffield, Esq, Barrister-at-Law.

Port Stanley—9th inst. Colone Bestwick.

Quebec—19th ult. Mr Walker Birnie, Cooper, native of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Toronto—10th ult. Thomas, eldest son of the Rev Benjamin Cronyn, Rector of Saint Paul's, London, C W, aged 21 years and 11 months. 12th ult. of consumption, Hannah Lucilla, eldest daughter of the Rev Dr Ryerson, aged 17 years.

In last acknowledgement—Jos Rhicard, Philipsburgh, for "2s 10d" read "£2 10s." A Farewell, Oshawa, do.

Monies received on account of

Advocate from 10th to 23rd May. omitted in previous acknowledgements—Marshville, G Morgan, 2s 6d; J Bennett, 2s 6d; Port Colborne, J Farres, 2s 6d; W Farres, 2s 6d; Brockville, L Houghton, 2s 6d; Williamston, T Russell, 2s 6d; J M Bean, 2s 6d; Galt, J Hunter, 2s 6d; Philipsburgh, Rev W Scott, 5s; H N Reynolds, 12s 6d; W Hickok, 2s 6d; per Rev W Scott, Rev B Hitchcock, 2s 6d; M Reynolds, 2s; Pike River, per Rev W Scott, Boomhower, E Ayer, D Carleton, S Borden, B Phelps, E Taylor, 2s 6d each; Quebec, Mrs Ayer, 2s 6d; Port Neuf, Miss Marshall, 2s 6d; Lachme, Mr Fleming, Mr Varner, Mr Grey, 2s 6d each; Prescott, H M Lean, 15s; Loughboro, C Vanluvan, 2s 6d; Peterboro, Rev J Gilmore, 2s 6d; Port Stanley, D Cameron, 25s; Churchville, D Currie, N Clarke, 2s 6d each; Erin, C M Lachlan, 2s 6d; Thamesville, J Bulzai, 2s 6d; Dunham-slats, O Dunning, 2s 6d; Otanabee, J Nelson, 2s 6d; Sharon, D Peregrine, R Morris, 2s 6d each; Maulda, J A Carman, 10s; Yamachiche, A Crank, 2s 6d; Bath, P Aylsworth, C Asselstine, D Swallow, 2s 6d each; Amherst Island, T Polly, 2s 6d; Scotland, Capt Townsend, 5s.

From 28th August to 21st September—Cooksville, E Coulson, E Hemphill, Jno Duan, H F Magee, T Stevenson, Jno Bradshaw, W C Stevenson, M Robins, 2s 6d each; Whitechurch, T Corford, 1s 3d; W Doan, J Garton, J T Gurnet, N Pearson, L Appleton, C Pratt, E Wheeler, School Advocate, W Hilsborn, 2s 6d each; New Market, S Doan, J McKay, 2s 6d each; Dr Ford, 1s 3d; West Flamboro, J Neff, 2s 6d; J Crnig, Rev J Clutton, R Sanderson, 1s 3d each; Temperance Society, 1s 3d; Acton, K Cameron, 1s 3d; C F Adams, 2s 6d; Esquesing, J Elliott, 5s; Hornby, F Howson, W Peckard, R S Hall, T Preston, J Preston, T Welsh, 2s 6d each; Waterloo, Kingston, P Knight, D Purdy, A A Day, P M Kim, 2s 6d each; Stanbridge East, T Gibson, 2s 6d; Dundas, W Freed, 1s 3d; P Higgins, 1s 3d; L'Orignal, A S Stone, H Manson, W Waite, Rev Mr Anderson, 2s 6d each; Ayr, R Wylie, on account, 13s 3d; Dickenson's Landing, J F Poops, 2s 6d; G Poops, 2s 6d; G Perkins, 5s; J M'Ewen, 2s 6d; E Shaver, 2s 6d; Osnabrock, J A Bockus, J Bockus, J Morton, 2s 6d each; Moulineite, Mrs Bailey, 2s 6d;

Lower Ireland, J Wark, 2s 6d; Philipsburgh, Rev W Scott, on account, 2s 6d; Pike River, A Billings, per Rev W Scott, 2s 6d; Montreal, J Haworth, Mr Riley, Rev T Osgoode, 2s 6d each; per J Knox, W Spiers, 15s; J Frothingham, Dr Holmes, 10s each; Dr McCulloch, W Hodgson, 7s 6d each, C Alexander, W Childs, J J Day, J M Conkey, J Palmer, J Wood & Son, J & W Hiltou, Renwick & Sergeant, Dr Campbell, S H May, Hon P McGill, D Stewart, H & N S Whitney, W Moody, G Brush, A Stevenson, Capt Hilliard, Mrs J Mills, Mrs Kirkwood, W Allen, W Slack, Mr Leslie, A D Parker, A Ferguson, N S Froste, W Rodden, R Wilson, D Shearer, Mrs Perry, W R Hall, E Atwater, E R Fabre, A Savage, B Lyman, Dr Walter, Mr Hall, D P Jones, Smith & Morgan, H Vennor, v. Cowan, H Gilbert, J Halliday, Mr Sargison, W Eardley, Mrs Swinburn, J Haldane, J B Torry, J M Millan, Mr. Bradbury, R Morton, D Ferguson, J Kellar, Mr Murray, J C Sinton, Mrs Montgomerie, Hooker & Co, E Muir, C Woodley, Mr Young, 5s each; W Clark, 3s 9d; W Brewster, Mr Glennon, W Gettes, J H Joseph, J Jordan, G Mochrie, G B Muir, W Bates, N B Desmarreau, G Mathews, W McBride, Mr Nelson, Corpl Vansant, C Arcouet, F Duclos, J Foster, J Johnson, H B Smith, C Watson, Mr Dubois, J Honand, N O Green, G Robson, W Robinson, Mr Tilton, Mrs Bigelow, J Hollowell, J T Pelton, Mr Goldthrope, A Malloy, T Cooper, J Birks, J Duncan, Dr Godfrey, Mr Hamilton, W W Jance, W Lawley, S Mathewson, Mrs Provandie, Mrs Addy, J Carey, T Galbraith, F Adams, Dr McCallum, A D Reeves, W Schoies, Jno Brown, Dr Dickenson, D Davidson, Mr Stevenson, J Ruthven, Mrs Wardell, J Fleicher, J Sinclair, J Clark, N Ryan, J Euard, A Morris, W G Holmes, S Strong, M Graham, J Poet, Mr Seath, W Allen, 2s 6d each; S Milligan, 3s 9d; P Murphy, 1s 4d; P McInlay, 1s 3d.

EDUCATION.

ST. DOMINIQUE STREET COMMERCIAL DAY & EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. F. GRAFTON, PRINCIPAL, in again tendering his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Montreal for their patronage, begs to assure Parents that the most strenuous efforts will be continued to impart to Youth a sound and Practical Education, on a Scriptural and Intellectual basis.

Terms of Tuition vary from 15s to 30s per Quarter, according to the Studies pursued.

The EVENING CLASSES will be resumed on MONDAY, OCT. 1st.

Sept. 21.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

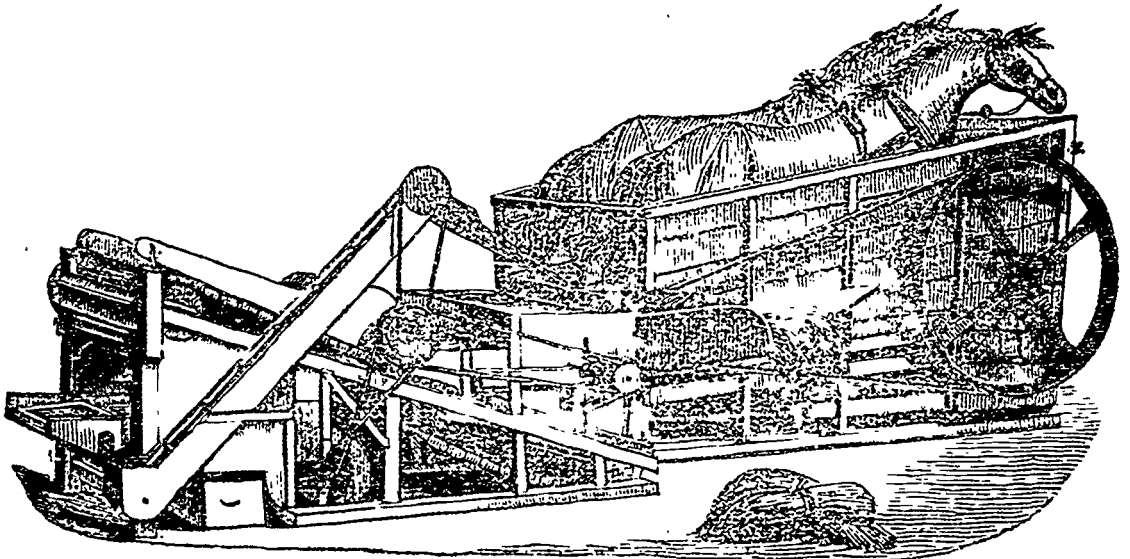
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Members and Friends of Temperance Societies, the Public in general, and the Sons of Temperance, that he has opened a House on Front Street, nearly opposite the Victoria Buildings, BELLEVILLE, C. W., for the accommodation of Travellers and others, who wish a comfortable, quiet, and sufficiently commodious HOTEL, when visiting the Town.

Good Stabling for Horses—Sheds for Teams—and proper Attendance.

BENJAMIN PASHLEY.

Belleville, Aug. 22, 1849.

J. PARADIS'



IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINE.

IF Time and Labor saved by B. P. PAIGE & Co.'s Machine are Money Earned, much more is at the case with PARADIS' IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINE. This he is willing to Test, by a Fair Trial, for any Amount PAIGE & Co may think fit to Stake, or Mill against Mill.

The Machine offered by the Subscriber is not only capable of performing all the work which PAIGE & Co.'s professes to accomplish, but is much more powerful, by which two Snail Horses are enabled to perform more Work, and, by his Improvements, does the Work more thoroughly.

Persons desirous of supplying themselves with the above economical Machines, will please call at St. Joseph, near Mount'n Street, St. Joseph Suburbs, when the Manufacturer will explain other advantages of his Mills, which cannot fail to recommend them to general use. Should any person be influenced by the statement that B. P. PAIGE & Co. are sole Patentees of these Mills, I am willing to guarantee that Purchasers of my Mill will not be troubled by their pretence to any such exclusive right, otherwise it is no sale.

JOSEPH PARADIS.

Montreal, September 5, 1849.