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SCENES AROUND US.

BY A LADY.

Trifling circumstances sometimes lead us into startling convictions and some small event will often discover to our view, and force upon our attention, some great and important truth.

It was a gloomy evening in October; I had just got comfortably seated by my quiet fireside, and was luxuriating in the idea of an evening spent in perusing the various periodicals which lay scattered on the table, when an unexpected call obliged me, much against my will, to relinquish my present enjoyment, and equip myself for a short walk through two or three streets of the large manufacturing town in which I reside. I had not gone many steps, before I met a poor being, supported by his wretched wife against whom he was levelling the most fiend-like epithets. Poor fellow! he is only drunk thought I; such sights as these are common. Only drunk! only mad!—only self deprived of that reason which God has given him; and such sights as these are common! And can I, a professing Christian, an English woman, a lover of my country, look carelessly on such scenes as these, and not feel roused to endeavour, by example, precept, distribution of tracts, and the various other means which are put into my power, to do something towards staying this fearful evil? All this rushed quicker through my mind than I can pen it; but my reverie was soon broken by a most ungallant push, occasioned by another poor victim coming down the steps of a beer shop, where, having left his senses as well as his money, he was left without the power of control, to be driven hither and thither as the inertia of motion,

or any other physical law, might incline him. It was well that my system was free from the same poison that raged in his, or I should most likely have been prostrated. A little farther on was a poor woman begging of her husband to allow her to take the child, which he was posing on his shoulder, with all the antics of an idiot, to the great terror of those who looked on, who expected every moment to see the little helpless dashed to pieces on the pavement; but no—he too was drunk; but he was the father of that babe. How unworthy the title! A helpless, drunken sot! Better for that man that he had never been born, than by practice, example, neglect, brutality, to blast the hopes, and blight the prospects of that innocent committed to his care, but who owed nothing to him but animal existence, polluted by unnatural appetites. But what comes next? A drunken woman! What blot upon creation so foul? Look at her haggard countenance, her bleared eye, her tangled hair, and then behold her apparel: see that cap filthy and half stripped of its border, that gown tattered and torn, those shoes slipshod, and stockings loose: if there is a loathsome, disgusting sight on earth, it is a drunken woman. Ah! and when I come in contact with some of my fair sisters, who would shrink from the sight of such a being, and when I smell the breath of alcohol, I tremble for their safety: all drunkards began with little drops. I thought I would endeavour to count the victims of the intoxicating draught which I should meet, but it was impossible; for, while watching the movements of some poor creature reeling and tottering from his excesses, my eyes were ever and anon turned aside to the door of some public house or beer-shop, with which our streets abound, belching out its pestiferous fumes and unsightly inmates, insulting and annoying every sense—seeing, hearing, smelling, feeling, and even tasting—for the very atmosphere seemed loaded with the poisonous vapours of alcohol. Having finished my business, and again turned my steps homeward just at the moment of passing a notoriously wicked public house, I was joined by a young friend—a tectotaler—and pointing to the house we were passing, he told me that the rent, independently of taxes, &c., was £180 per annum. I inquired what had become of the family who had formerly resided there? What an account! The father had drunk himself to death; his eldest daughter, who had married a respectable young man, having first, by her dreadful love of drink, obliged him to relinquish a good business, drove him into the same evil habit, which had ended in a fit of delirium tremens, and had died herself, calling for “Gin, gin, gin!” Her younger sisters had become so completely victimised, that their mother

had been obliged to give up her business, not daring to risk the results of continuing therein; and all this had happened within two or three years. So much for one half-hour's evening walk. No holiday, no market day, but a fair picture of every day life. Let parents only think of their children being familiarised with such scenes of obscenity and sounds of blasphemy which they must inevitably be, so long as the drinking system prevails. Think of the husband having the delicacy of his wife insulted, her ears made to tingle, and her cheek to burn with the blush of shame, as duty or business calls her from home. And let the wife remember the artful seductions of the poisonous glass, the cards, the bets, and worse than all, the garish wanton, encompassing the path of her husband. Let the wives and daughters of Britain but arouse to a sense of their own responsibility, and much might be done towards unrivetting the chains which bind the souls and bodies of so many of our fellow creatures in worse than Egyptian bondage. Much might be done by opening our eyes to the "scenes around us."

—*Scottish Temperance Review.*

THE VALUE OF A TRACT.

(From the *New Orleans Presbyterian.*)

Four Sundays since, according to our usual custom, we were visiting the ships in the Second Municipality. On board the English ship *Loodianah*, we found a drunken sailor and left for him a tract called "Reformation of Drunkards." He read it, and on the following Sunday came to the Bethel and signed the temperance pledge. Last Sunday he brought to the Bethel a shipmate, who came near dying the past week in consequence of his intemperate habits, and induced him also to sign. About to leave this port he addressed to us the following letter, which we are sure will be read with much interest; coming as it does from a man of more than ordinary attainments, who has been reduced by intemperance to the position of a common sailor. His statements are undoubtedly true; for a portion of them had already been communicated to us by one who had known him and his parents in their native land. B.

New Orleans, May 24, 1848.

Dear Sir,—I take the liberty of writing to you these few lines as a token of my sincere gratitude and respect for the interest you take in behalf of poor sailors and other sinners, and I hope God in his own good time will reward you, for I cannot. I am going away in the ship *Loodianah*, and I shall leave New Orleans and you with a grateful sense of the deep and lasting obligations I am under to you, for the work of charity and great service you have done me.

To give you a detailed account of what intemperance has brought me to, would fill a volume. Suffice it to say, it has reduced me from chief officer of a fine East India ship to a common sailor. I have squandered away the portion which was left me by my parents, which they suffered many years of trouble and vexation in accumulating. I have turned my brothers and friends, who are very respectable, against me by my disgusting habits of intemperance. It has led me to the commission of all those crimes which generally beset the drunkard; but I thank God I have never committed an act of dis-

honesty or injured any but myself. But amidst all my intoxication, conscience, that faithful monitor, told me that I was doing wrong. I have railed much and to some purpose against the pledge, on the plea that a man ought to know what will do him good. But I say here, that a man will go gradually from one glass to another, till he forms that appetite or craving for drink, that he cannot well do without it. I speak from experience, for in three months I squandered £250, and knew not where I was until I found myself an inmate of the London Hospital, having been brought there mad with delirium tremens, which nearly cost me my life, and the doctors told me if I ever had it again it would carry me off, I was so violent in my fits of insanity. From that time I have been making resolutions in my own mind, for I was ashamed to take the pledge, having railed so much against it; and I am sorry to say those resolutions were broke as soon as formed. I have for some time sailed in nothing else but temperance ships, on purpose to avoid drink, and am always happy without it, but no sooner am I on shore than I am as bad as ever. I am miserable and cross when in liquor, and rise in the morning disgusted with my own beastly conduct in drinking to such excess as to deprive me of the reason God has given me above the brute creation.

I would advise all to take the pledge, for it is an excuse if asked to drink. They may then say, I cannot, I am pledged. I am sure they will find the benefit in a week. It is not so hard if they will call God's assistance. He will strengthen them to resist the temptation; for on the Monday after I took the pledge, I was asked three times to have my liquor, and on Tuesday they brought a bottle of brandy to the ship to get me to drink, but I would not. It was a trying moment, and I think I should have drank, had it not been that I was a pledged man in the presence of God and you; and what manner of man must he be who will violate his word to God? They laughed and jeered at me, but I heeded them not, for God assisted me at this trying moment. I was firm and they now trouble me no more. I now rise with a clear head for business, a contented mind, and healthy frame of body (thank God), and I go through the duties of the day with contentment to myself and satisfaction to my superiors. But I must be brief. I thank God and you for effecting this change. It will give joy to my friends to know that the Americans in New Orleans have reformed a reprobate drunkard that was incurable at home. I pray God to give me grace to continue the work you have so generously begun, and may he prosper your religious endeavors with the conversion of many such as me, and bring them to a sense of what is due to God, themselves, and society. I have studied much, both religious books and others,—for instance, Blair's Sermons, Sturm's Reflections, Bishop Heber, and many others, with much benefit; but the little tract has done more than all. Every word came home to my heart as solid truth which there was no denying. The author deserves a crown, and the book ought to be printed in letters of gold. Every drunkard ought to read it. His heart must be callous indeed if he can resist such astounding facts. I am sorry to say I have sinned much, and God has punished me severely; but I must not complain. He bore with me patiently

many years, yet he will not always chide, neither will he keep his anger for ever. This I found; for three years ago I was at sea off the island of Bermuda, in a storm; a heavy sea struck the ship, and swept the decks of everything. I was washed overboard and the vessel was nearly going down. After the water cleared off, I was found with my shoulder dislocated, my left ribs broken, and my right leg shattered all to pieces. I was taken for dead, jambed between the lanyards of the fore rigging. It was fifteen days after before I got medical assistance, and when I was sent to the hospital they wanted to amputate the leg, but I would not consent. I was two years laid up with it, had 18 pieces of bone cut out of it, and suffered much from other injuries I received. My next voyage was to Quebec last fall. We left in November, were dismasted twice, lost the rudder and filled with water—a total wreck in the middle of the Atlantic ocean, 1200 miles from land. There we were for 30 days, and must have perished had not God sent the Loodianah to our assistance; for the same night they took us off the wreck, it blew a perfect hurricane, and she must have gone to pieces. Capt. Dallimore treated us with great humanity. So I think I have much to be thankful for, and when I am far away on the dark blue waters, I shall read the little tract and bless the kind friends that gave it, and God for sending you.

I remain, dear sir, your humble servant, S. H.

MEDICINAL USES.

There is nothing more common than for the opponents of total abstinence to charge the friends of this principle with hypocrisy, drinking in secret, drinking as a medicine, &c. &c. They are not willing to allow that any are more self-denying and virtuous in reality than themselves, though they may be so in appearance. At the same time there is some little reason to believe that such gentlemen drink a little more, and at other times and for other purposes, than is strictly visible and fully avowed. Certain it is, that if there was no temperance reform, there would not be quite so much used by somebody medicinally as there now is. In Portland it has been found that in the year 1847, eleven thousand one hundred and twenty-one gallons of rum, gin, brandy, wine, and other intoxicating liquors were sold in the city of Portland for medicinal and mechanical purposes. We wish they were separated, that we might know how much was really used as a medicine. We believe there must be a great revolution on this subject before the temperance reformation makes much further progress. The veriest drunkard in community shields himself behind medicinal use. We need a very bold and spirited tract on this subject from high authority. We have one, as far as they are concerned, from the pen of Dr. Gibson of Philadelphia in a late address to medical students. As the change must commence with physicians, and they must set their faces against all this medicinal use, we feel very grateful to the learned Professor. The following are some of his remarks. Let them be read and seriously pondered by every medical man and every good citizen:—

“There is a subject on which I feel inclined to speak

plainly, and without reserve—the common and incautious prescription of alcoholic medicines. Nearly thirty years ago an eminent American physician recorded the sentiment, that ‘it is the sacred duty of every one exercising the profession of Medicine, to unite with the moralist and divine in discouraging these baneful articles (ardent spirits), and as the first step in the scheme of reformation, to discountenance the popular notion of their remedial efficacy.’ * * * ‘So great is the extent of their pernicious effects as well on the mind as the body, that the emptying of Pandora’s box was but the type of what has since happened, in the diffusion of rum, brandy, gin, and whisky, among the human species.’

“The author of this emphatic and impressive declaration, holds the Chair of Practice in the oldest Medical School in the Western World, and stands at the head of the profession in America. Within the last thirty years a remarkable revolution has taken place in the customs of society and in the practice of physicians. But the familiar and careless manner in which a large proportion of the members of the faculty continue to administer alcoholic drinks as a medicine, is highly reprehensible. In every direction around us, we may meet with drunkards, whose steps were first turned aside from the path of safety by professional authority. And the mischief still goes on. Distinguished practitioners, who have not studied the philosophy of habit, continue to scatter abroad the seeds of physical and moral death, with painful and inexcusable indifference. Blindly following the old and beaten track, they put the intoxicating cup to the lips of their patients, and consign to shame and ruin, those whom they would heal and save.

“The monstrous frauds that are practised in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks, present another objection to their medicinal use. Vinous and fermented liquors are more particularly the subjects of adulteration and imposition. They are rarely what they pretend to be. If any other article in the *Materia Medica* were proved to be as commonly adulterated and impure as the various forms of alcoholic liquors, it would be banished at once and for ever from medical practice. And yet many of our learned professors and distinguished practitioners will dose their patients from day to day, and from month to month, with these uncertain compounds: often, beyond a doubt, administering in this way, even in critical cases of disease, tobacco, cocculus indicus, and strychnia!

“At best, alcoholic drinks are of doubtful efficacy in nearly all chronic diseases. They very seldom effect a cure. Often they appear to keep the disease at bay, and, by the temporary relief they afford, to lure the patient with false hopes and lead him to repeat and continue the remedy. But here it happens, too frequently, that the disease is gradually intrenching itself in the vital organs, while the medicine is steadily and stealthily performing its fatal operations. By heaping fuel on the fire, the flame is suppressed; but the fire is not quenched. Beneath the smouldering ruins it kindles, and burrows, and consumes.

“Your observation will point you to many illustrations of these remarks. How often do we meet with a dyspeptic, who has been using alcohol for ten or twenty years, and whose disease is no better than when he took the first dose! And yet these cases present the most favourable results. In the great majority of patients subjected to such treatment, death has interposed long before the lapse of ten or twenty years. Lurking in his treacherous remedy, he has thrown around his sleeping victim the chains of habit, stronger than adamant, and borne him off to a drunkard’s grave. The few survivors, whilst they boast loudly of their temperance and self-control, and load with high honors, in every public bar room where they resort for medicine, the name of the distinguished physician or professor whose prescriptions they pursue—exhibit in the trembling hand, the puffy cheek, the

blear and bloodshot eye, sorrowful betokenings of their own doom, and shameful evidence of the folly of the professional advisers. Any other form of medicine would be discarded in a week, if its healing virtues were not more evident. But the deluded victim of the alcoholic treatment, year after year, with admirable patience, persists in his favourite remedy, until naught remains of him but

"The withered form, the blasted mind,
The wreck by pass on left behind;
A shrivelled scroll a scattered leaf,
Scarred by the autumn blast of grief."

"Permit me, gentlemen, to propose to you my own rule of action in regard to the administration of alcoholic medicines, a rule which I am sure you will find to be safe and satisfactory, both in its physical and moral blessings. *Never prescribe them in trival cases of disease.*"—*Amer. Temperance Union.*

SPEECH OF REV. DR. BURNS.

Delivered at a Meeting in Bristol, England.

The Rev. Dr. Burns next came forward, and said, that he never felt more strongly the importance of the words in a beautiful hymn of Wesley's, "Oh for a trumpet voice," as he should feel great pleasure in speaking so as to make the entire of that vast assemblage hear him. The cause of total abstinence had been truly described as a glorious cause, and they could not perhaps do better than to make a few inquiries respecting it. Teetotalism was not 16 years old; it was only fifteen years and five months since the good work was commenced. Since that time the great mass of the people, of all classes and of all trades, who before were in the habit of taking intoxicating drinks, were now made sensible, by experience, that such drinks could not only be dispensed with without sustaining injury, but, on the contrary, that health was improved by the discontinuance of them, (Hear, hear.) The mechanic, the labourer, the coal-heaver, collier, and miner, and those engaged in sedentary occupations, all bore testimony to the fact that intoxicating drinks were unnecessary. Medical men also gave their testimony to the same fact, and throughout the whole of his experience, which comprised the whole of England and a great portion of Ireland, he had never met with a man who had been injured by leaving off intoxicating drinks, but he had met with hundreds and thousands of persons who had become greatly benefited by discontinuing the use of strong drinks. There were hundreds and thousands of men who would declare upon the experience, not of a few days, but of seven, ten, and fourteen years, that they were able to do as much and more work, and with greater ease to themselves, than when they used intoxicating liquors, (hear.) A few years ago, medical men gave countenance to the use of alcoholic liquors, but he held in his hand a document signed by 1400 medical men, declaring that intoxicating drinks were not only unnecessary, but that they were hurtful, even when taken in moderate quantities, and that they could be left off without injury to the person who had been accustomed to them, (hear.) The names included the most eminent men among the medical profession. Medical men were not now so much in the habit of prescribing liquors to their patients; and in cases where such drinks were prescribed, bitter ale was generally recommended. (Laughter.) He

would, however, advise those who might have even bitter ale prescribed for them, to shew their physicians the testimony signed by 1400 of the faculty, and ask them whether it was necessary for them to take strong drinks. He would ask them whether they had ever known a man increase in worldly comfort by taking strong drinks; such a habit, they would agree with him, was not likely to fill their pockets, and every one in his own experience, could point to numbers who had their pockets emptied by drink, (hear.) Why, then, would labouring men continue to spend their hard earnings on that which was not bread? Those who were in favor of a little drink, must remember that even the slightest quantity could not be indulged in with impunity—that moderate drinking was accompanied with pernicious influences upon the human system, as well as diminishing mental vigour, (hear, hear.) He never knew a man whose intellect was quickened by drinking, or his mind improved, but how many hundreds and thousands were there who had become imbecile and idiotic from the use of strong drinks! (Hear, hear.) Again, drinking did not make men more useful in society; they did not become more pure and honest in their conduct in consequence of it: while, on the other hand, they knew too well, that drink caused a wife to weep over a drunken and worthless husband, children to starve for want of bread, and friends to mourn over a felon whose crime was occasioned by intoxicating liquors. He implored all who had families to put away strong drinks; if it were only for the sake of his children he should be a teetotaler, for he would not let there be the possibility of it being said that a child of his became degraded in consequence of his example. He would ask them if they ever heard of a man becoming serious in consequence of drinking? The answer was apparent to all, for they were all sensible, that not only was a drunken man not open to conviction, but that drink prevented men from thinking of their condition as it regarded the present and future state, and that drink robbed the church of many who had been consistent members, (hear.) He would present them a picture having two sides, and he entreated them to well consider it. He had recently travelled 3000 miles in the United States and Canada. He had previously heard of the results attending total abstinence there, but he formed no adequate idea of the real state of the case till he had witnessed it for himself. He believed that there was not a hundredth part of the drunkenness in New York that there was in Liverpool; and where one penny was spent for drink in Boston, one pound was spent in Bristol, (hear.) He had for several days together been in the streets of Boston as late as midnight, and he never saw a drunken man; and during the whole time he was in America, he never saw but three drunken men, and those were in New York. Total abstinence had become united with the church there, and he attended the conference of the members of a sect numbering 60,000 persons, and there was not among that whole number, a minister, office-bearer, or member, but who was a total abstainer. (Hear.) The same remark might to a great extent be applied to the Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Unitarians, all denominations

agreeing to discountenance the use of the noxious beverage. He did not see a glass of wine introduced into any house during the time he was there, except once, and that was in Montreal. * *

* * * The people there were a more inquiring, a more reading, and a better educated people, than those of this country. The labouring men were anxious to learn all they could; and no sooner was anything published in this country that was worth reading, than it was printed in America in a cheap form, and was speedily in the hands of thousands. He had seen the Bridgewater Treatises upon the shelf of a labouring man in Boston. The people were notoriously a reading people, for they had ten newspapers to our one. Much had lately been said respecting education, but give him a tithre, one penny in every shilling, of the money spent in drink in this country, and he would undertake to give a sound education to every child in this country, (hear, hear.) He called upon them all to do their utmost in support of total abstinence principles, backed as these principles were by the testimony of so many celebrated medical men. In April last, they had a conference in Manchester of 200 ministers, representing 17 religious denominations; they were all unanimous in adopting resolutions in favour of total abstinence principles, and between 300 and 400 others sent letters containing sentiments in accordance with those resolutions. The pleasing fact was announced at that meeting that there were 2000 ministers in this country (including the local brethren among the Wesleyans) who were pledged teetotalers. (Cheers.) A better state of things he believed was coming, but not while the custom of drinking was continued. However, teetotalism had done much for numbers, and would do more for many others, and for the country at large. (Cheers.)

MEDICAL AND MINISTERIAL INFLUENCE.

My resolution, said Dr. Burns, refers to two important features at home. One is the greater amount of medical and ministerial influence recently given to the teetotal cause. I suppose most have heard of the Teetotal Medical Certificate now in my possession, and here it is (the reverend gentleman here unrolled a long narrow strip of paper,) signed by fourteen hundred medical men.—(Loud laughter and applause.) These names are closely printed, and in a small type, and they measure 10 feet 8½ inches. Now, here is 10 feet 8½ inches of medical testimony in favour of teetotalism—(continued laughter). How much better for a man to be influenced by these 10 feet 8½ inches of medical advice, which he gets for nothing, than by a prescription not half the length, for which he has to pay his money—(roars of laughter). I would have all persons who profess to be weak, or fancy themselves so through teetotalism, whether weak in the stomach or weak in the head—(laughter)—to obtain this medical certificate with the names attached, and in this form, too—(laughter)—and have it hung up in the loftiest room they have, and when the doctor advises the taking of beer or of any intoxicating liquids for

preserving the health, let those fourteen hundred doctors' testimony stare him in the face—(loud laughter and applause). So much for the Medical Certificate, a long Certificate, and a strong Certificate, and a glorious Certificate it is—(loud applause). My resolution also refers to the great amount of influence gained to our side from the Christian ministry. If anything has caused me aching of heart, it has been the backwardness of ministerial brethren to take up the question and carry it out. Well, a better day is coming, a more glorious day is brightening! (Applause). Recently there has been a Ministers' Conference held in Manchester for the purpose of considering the best means for promoting the Temperance Reformation; I see on the platform around me some of the valuable friends who attended that Conference. There were nearly 200 ministers there from different parts of the country, and I have been analyzing the names and characters of those ministers, and I find that they represented, in some measure, more or less, fifteen Christian sects. I hope the time will shortly come by some means, either by the means of the "Evangelical Alliance," or something better—(hear, hear)—when there will be only one sect, one fold, one shepherd—(cheers). In addition to the 200 ministers who attended the Conference, letters were received from 350 teetotal ministers. Among those, the following was received by the Conference from one of the most influential ministers of this country, which, I think, you will permit me to read. (The reverend gentleman here read the eloquent and affectionate letter received from the Rev. William Jay, of Bath.) I would observe, that I trust that letter will be circulated through Great Britain and Ireland, and through the world; and I trust the Society will print that letter in the form of a tract, and see that every minister in this country shall have the opportunity of perusing a copy—(applause). That Conference was one of the most interesting I ever attended. I was never at a Conference where the members were so united—every resolution introduced into that Conference passed unanimously, and I would fain hope, for the sake of the cloth, for the credit and honor of the cloth, that a better day is coming—a day when the strange apathy at present existing shall have disappeared, and been succeeded by a disposition to aid and seek by every means to extend such a glorious cause.—*Speech in Jour. of Amer. Tem. Union.*

A FIT OF THE BLUES.

I have not a thing to say; nothing is of more importance than another; I am flatter than a denial or a pancake; emptier than Judge —'s wig when the heel is in it; duller than a country stage when the actors are off it; a cipher—an O! I acknowledge life at all, only by an occasional convulsional cough, and a permanent phlegmatic pain in the chest. I am weary of the world, and the world is weary of me. My day is gone into twilight, and I don't think it worth the expense of candles. My wick hath a thief in it, but I can't muster courage to snuff it. I inhale suffocation; I can't distinguish veal from mutton; nothing interests me. 'Tis 12 o'clock, and Thurtell is just

new coming out upon the New Drop, Jack Ketch alertly tucking up his greasy sleeves to do the last office of mortality, yet cannot I elicit a groan or a moral reflection. If you told me the world will be at an end to-morrow, I should just say, "Will it?" I have not volition enough left to dot my i's, much less to comb my eyebrows; my eyes are set in my head; my brains are gone out to see a poor relation in Moorfields, and they did not say when they would come back again, my skull is a Grub street attic to let—not so much as a joint stool left in it; my hand writes, not I; *just as chickens run about a little, when their heads are off.* O for a vigorous fit of gout, of colic, toothache!—an earwig in my auditory, a fly in my visual organs; pain is life—the sharper, the more evidence of life; but this apathy, this death! Did you ever have an obstinate cold—a six or seven weeks' unintermitting chill and suspension of hope, fear, conscience, and everything? Yet do I try all I can to cure it; I try wine, and spirits, and smoking, and snuff, in unsparing quantities, but they all only seem to make me worse instead of better. *I sleep in a damp room, but it does me no good; I come home late o'nights, but do not find any visible amendment!*—Chas. Lamb.

Progress of the Cause.

UNITED STATES.

TEMPERANCE IN TEXAS.

(From the Journal of American Temperance Union.)

Galveston, June 10, 1848.

Mr. Editor:—I enclose you a \$2,50 gold piece for which please send me your Journals for the coming year, and one of Marsh's Temperance Anecdotes.

The Galveston Temperance Society has been from the first gradually increasing in numbers and respectability. More or less signers have been added at every meeting. For about two years, the very worthy and public-spirited Mayor of the city was president, and was very active and zealous in promoting the cause. We have regular monthly meetings which are well attended generally, and have proved interesting and profitable. One hundred and sixty gentlemen and ladies belong to the society, which includes many professional and literary characters. All our protestant ministers, and nearly all our church members are warm friends to the cause, but we regret to say our Episcopalian friends will not co-operate with us in any evangelical enterprise. Our Society is doing in a mild, quiet, unostentatious manner, much good. Four of our most talented lawyers signed the pledge at the last meeting, and eloquently advocated total abstinence principles. Our pledge is the same as the American Temperance Union's, only to guard against a misrepresentation, cider is added to ours, which this society has decided as belonging to intoxicating beverages, and should be entirely prohibited, as the excitement occasioned even by a moderate use of cider is as likely to lead on to intemperance and drunkenness, as diluted wine or spirits.

If you have any old Journals and temperance documents, that you have no better use for than to distribute them here gratuitously, send a lot to me by vessel (or

mail if not too expensive), and I will circulate them to the best advantage, and in return act as the agent for your Journal, or serve you in any way you may direct.

Wishing you may meet with that success and happiness which your very laudable and efficient efforts in behalf of "teetotalism," so richly merit,

I remain respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

B. J. PARSONS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A gentleman writing from Concord, the capital of the State, says:—"Concord at the present time is undergoing quite a purifying process. For two or three years past, men have sold rum with 'perfect impunity and great boldness.' But thanks to the new Attorney General, they have been cut short in their mad career. At the last Court, a large number were taken up on quite a number of indictments each, and some of them had to pay several hundred dollars. Two of them three hundred each. Since that time a town meeting has been called, and the citizens of Concord voted to raise a committee of five, to prosecute, and voted to appropriate five hundred dollars to carry on the war. The people here are determined to put a stop to the nefarious business. God speed the right."—*Ibid.*

TURKEY.

(From the same.)

GRATEFUL RETURN.—Last year we sent out to Constantinople a parcel of Temperance tracts and papers. To day we have a return which richly rewards us, and we realise the precious declaration, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days." Will not the liberal aid us more in such useful deeds?

Constantinople, April 13, 1848.

Rev. John Marsh, Secretary of American Temperance Union.

My dear Sir:—Your very welcome supply of Temperance publications was duly received, and have been distributed; but they have only made us feel the want of more. They have been very gladly received by those for whom they were designed. Two thorough reformations have occurred among foreign residents in consequence of reading your publications, and I trust we shall be able in future to "report progress" on a larger scale. The Temperance manuals, and the twenty-four temperance tracts in packages are eagerly inquired for, and those who have obtained them have cheerfully paid a nominal price for them. I shall forward to the Tract Society what I have collected, and I hope to obtain a large supply for distribution both among residents and seamen.

Mohammedanism has hitherto exerted a mighty influence in repressing intemperance in this great city; but this barrier is rapidly giving way. The Mohammedans themselves are falling into the very worst and most destructive kinds of intemperance, in the use of rum and brandy.

I hope you will be able to send us another package of your excellent publications. The Youths' Temperance Advocate is eagerly received by the young, as also Sar-

gent's Temperance Tales, and the Journal of the Am. Temp. Union. In time I hope we may do something to assist you, but at present we must look to you for assistance.

Praying for the Divine blessing on all your labours in this greatest work of human philanthropy, I am, dear Sir,
Very sincerely yours,

C. HAMLIN.

Miscellaneous.

DRINKING CUSTOMS.—Do what you will for the good of man, these customs are a blight, a worm at the root, you may feed, clothe, and educate the poor, but as long as they touch, taste or handle strong drink, your good works will in great measure, be lost. If you give them money, it will go to the dram-shon. If you give them bread, it will be turned into strong drink. If you give them clothes, they will go to the pawnbroker, to be turned into money to go to the whiskey shop. If you educate them, this may possibly be the greatest charity of all the three, and the most likely to lead to habits of manly self supporting independence; but it is much more likely that the young plant, reared on a soil daily moistened with strong drink, will be blighted and withered by its pestilential influences, and become a cumberer of the ground and a more deadly curse to society. On this account it is of the utmost importance that total abstinence be introduced as a part of the education of every day-school, and of every Sabbath-school.—*Rev. T. Johnson.*

A DISTRESSING CASE.—One of the citizens of Belleville, Ill., recently discovered a stranger lying upon the sidewalk, and apparently much intoxicated. He benevolently procured him a bed at a livery stable, where he remained till next morning, when he died. From papers found upon his person, it was ascertained that his name was John. D. Holdman, that he was a physician, and formerly from New York. He had been two or three days in the place, constantly intoxicated, but no one knew his business or history. It was also proved that on the evening previous to his death, he had entered the shop in front of which he was found; and being troublesome, and refusing to leave, the proprietor of the shop had pushed him violently out of the door; that in falling, his head struck upon the pavement; and that, so far as was known, he never afterwards spoke.—*Ex. Paper.*

A MINISTER CURSED.—At the Temperance Anniversary recently celebrated in Warrington, the following anecdote was related by the Rev. W. Roaf. There was a man whose wife's mother had induced them to break their pledge, on the occasion of the birth of their first child, by telling them that ministers of the gospel saw no harm in taking a social glass on particular occasions, and that her own minister, a most pious man, did it. They yielded—the man became a drunkard, and once said to Mr. Roaf, when referring to the name and authority of the minister, whose opinion and example had been quoted to his ruin—"I'll curse that man when I am in hell."

DR. PECK.—This distinguished man in assuming the

editorship of the Methodist Advocate and Journal, says:—"It shall also be our object to render the Advocate eminently subsidiary to the great and noble cause of Temperance. In relation to this subject we now, as a Church, stand upon an eminence. The effort of the last 20 years has finally resulted in the restoration of Mr. Wesley's original rule to our discipline, and in the adoption of a rule for disciplinary proceeding with rum drinkers and rum sellers. All that now remains for us is practically to carry out the great principles which we have adopted, and enforce the rules which are incorporated into the Discipline. Our Book of Discipline is now a standing testimony against the trade in intoxicating drinks, and their use as a beverage; and all we have to do to rid our church of the last vestige of the evil of rum drinking and rum selling is to enforce what is now the law of the Church."

OBJECTIONS TO LICENSE LAWS.—1. They give a legal sanction to vice. 2. They fail to accomplish their object, neither diminish intemperance, confine the business to good men, nor raise the revenue. 3. They imply, what is not true in part, that intoxicating liquor is needful and useful as a beverage. 4. They give a monopoly of vice and mischief-making, and make bad men the influential men in the community. While they continue, with all that may be said in their favour, the temperance reformation—one of the greatest of all blessings—cannot prevail.

ONE OF A THOUSAND.—The N. Y. Commercial has a subscriber of whom it may be proud. He has taken that paper for fourteen years, and in a late letter enclosing another year's subscription, he relates the following experience:—"My means are small—but I abjured wine, alcohol, and other strong drinks, in June, '32, and have honourably kept my pledge. The saving under this head more than pays for my newspapers; and the gratification which the perusal of them gives me, is beyond calculation in dollars and cents."—*Am. Temperance Union*

ALCOHOL IN WINE.—Many persons suppose there is little or no alcohol in wines. This question may be easily settled. Take a tumbler half full of any kind of *merchantable* wine; add to it as much pearl ash as will dissolve;—the pearl-ash having a stronger chemical affinity for the water, than the water has for alcohol, will abstract the water, and leave the alcohol free. Its presence can then be demonstrated by applying a lighted taper. The *strong* or *generous* wines, as Port, Sherry, Madeira, &c., contain from 10 to 18 per cent. of alcohol, and the *light* wines, as Claret, Hock, Moselle, &c., from 7 to 12 per cent. According to Dr. L. C. Beck, Albany ale contains 14 per cent. proof spirit.

ALCOHOL AND THE BRAIN.—Dr. John Percy, a graduate of the Edinburgh University, states, in his Prize Essay (London 1839) that after poisoning dogs with alcohol, he had obtained it from distilling portions of the brain, liver, &c. And in a variety of experiments he found that a greater amount of alcohol was obtained from the brain than from an equal weight of liver, lung or any other organ. The effect of alcohol in hardening the brain and nerves may be thus explained. The nervous structure being composed of nearly nine-tenths

water, in order to defend itself against the influence of the alcoholic poison, imparts a portion of its water to dilute the offending agent, and thus mitigate its destructive effect. In habitual dram-drinkers this process must go on continually; hence the result is uniformly a consolidating or hardening effect on the whole nervous tissue, thus perverting all the natural sensibilities, and, in effect, paralyzing the organ of mind.

SPIRITUOUS AND MALT LIQUORS.—The popular opinion that the effects of spirituous and malt liquors are somewhat different on the system, is probably well founded. Hogarth, in his "*Beer Alley and Gin Lane*," has ludicrously though faithfully represented the differences in the appearances of beer-toppers and spirit-tippers. The first are plump, rubeunced, and bloated; the latter are pale, emaciated, and tottering, and all are diseased and debilitated.

ALCOHOL AND DIGESTION.—Dr. Beaumont, in his experiments on St. Martin, found that both wines and distilled spirits invariably interfered with regular digestion, and produced morbid changes in the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Poetry.

ADDRESS TO LEGISLATORS.

To those whose duty and whose right it is to license, as they say, for public good, the sale of Rum

To you, ye guardians of the public weal,
 Into whose hands the sacred trust is given;
 To you, to whom the duty is assigned,
 To check the tyrant's power, and sustain
 The feeble in their strife against the wrongs
 Of rich oppression, and of legal power;
 Where Equity's strong claims are hushed aside
 By legal violence; and the hedge broke down,
 Which law and equity combined, had placed
 Alike around the feeble and the strong.
 Of you, who hold this sacred trust, I ask,
 How long shall strong aggressors mark their prey,
 And crush them with the "iron heel of law?"
 Tell us, ye legislators, O! how long
 Shall suffering humanity still groan
 In vain, at doors of legislative halls,
 Beneath the loads of misery and woe,
 Of widowhood, and orphanage, and crime,
 Which from corruptions 'sealed fountains' flow,
 By more than thrice ten thousand "licensed" streams,
 Sealed by the State's broad signet; with her stamp
 Of approbation on each grog-shop door;
 While every vender, in his work of death,
 Wipes his smooth lips, and says—"I've done no wrong.
 If I were not to sell, why, others would;
 If men are fools to drink, I'm not to blame;
 If they make sots and drunkards of themselves,
 That's their look-out, and no concern of mine.
 It's that fool's-pence by which I make my gains.
 My business is a lawful one, and right;
 I've paid the price stern justice claimed of me,
 What would you more? Besides, I tribute pay,
 And help to fill the coffers of the state."
 Thus is law's mantle wrapt securely round
 Their guilt-stained shoulders; thus they strive to hide
 The sad misdoings of their cursed trade,
 Which fills the land with wailing and with woe,
 With pauperism, wretchedness, and crime,
 Scattering their arrows, firebrands and death!

Shame on Columbia, endless, lasting shame,
 That law is of its majesty disrobed,
 And sentry stands at every grog-shop door,
 Spreading *Legality's* broad shield all o'er
 These 'breathing holes' of 'deep damnation's pit.'
 Why should the State's broad signet longer stamp
 Her approbation on this work of death?
 Why should she thus with legal hands uprear
 These "charnal houses" o'er this goodly land,
 And pander to the cursed love of gold?
 Thus making merchandise both of the bodies
 And the souls of men; while sober industry
 Is forced to groan beneath a burthen she
 Can badly bear; and bleeds at every pore
 By TAXES levied for rumsellers' sake.
 And not alone our purse, but every sense is taxed.
 "Pass where we may"—as Cowper said and sung
 In days of yore—"through city or through town,
 Village or hamlet, every twentieth pace
 Conducts th' unguarded nose to such a whiff
 Of stale debauch, forth issuing from the styes
 That law has licensed, as makes temperance reel."
 While horrid oaths, and curses loud and long,
 And fierce blasphemies, shock the passing ear,
 As makes the heart turn sick, and almost faint.
 But for your sanction, this would never be;
 But for your licensed leave, these deeds of darkness
 Would by night be screened; and daylight would not
 Blush that Christian rulers in a Christian land
 Should fight against the truth, and arm themselves
 Against that gospel light which breathes of nought
 But "peace on earth," and heaven's "good will to men."
 Nor is the brightest light of glorious day
 Much more at variance with the darkest night,
 Than the full tide of evils which do spring
 Right at your bidding, and doth set, with all
 Their weight of sorrow and of woe, right full
 Against the circles of domestic bliss;
 Bearing away their every earthly prop,
 Withering their brightest hopes, blasting their joys,
 Scattering far and wide the noble fragments
 Of a noble mind. Nor does the tide stop here;
 But, gathering strength, and swelling as it flows,
 Breaks down the barriers of the public peace,
 And wrecks the nation's health, and wealth, and fame;
 Destroying whatsoever things are pure, and just,
 And true, and holy, and of good report.
 "Ah! why will men forget that they are brethren?
 Why burst the ties of nature, that should knit
 Their souls in the soft bands of amity
 And love?" "Father of men! was it for this
 Thy breath Divine kindled the vital flame?
 For this, thine image fair stamped on his soul
 With God-like lineaments, only that he
 Might reign supreme in woe?"

CHRISTIAN KEENER.

Baltimore, June 1, 1848.

WOULDEST THOU BE FREE?

"Man of Toil, wouldst thou be free?
 Lend thine ear to Reason's call;
 There's folly in the Drunkard's glee—
 There's madness in the midnight brawl;
 The Ribald jest, the vulgar song,
 May give a keener sting to care;
 The riot of a reckless throng
 May lead to ruin and despair;
 Let Truth unloose thy fettered soul,—
 There is no freedom in the bowl.

"Man of Toil, wouldst thou be wise?
 The paths of moral right explore;

Pierce the human heart's disguise,
And track its motives to the core;
Creation's boundless beauties scan,
Observe its wonders—search its laws;
Look on the vast harmonious plan,
And learn to love the Eternal cause
Let truth illumo thy darkened soul,—
There is no wisdom in the bowl.

“Man of God, wouldst thou be blest?
Give thy purest feelings play;
Bring all that's noble to thy breast,
Let all that's worthless pass away.
Let generous deeds bid sorrow cease.
Let gentlest words thy lips employ;
Scatter the seeds of love and peace,
And reap a harvest full of joy:
Let Truth make glad thy harassed soul—
There are no blessings in the bowl.”

Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, AUGUST 1, 1848.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Our readers are, doubtless, aware of the fact, that the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society deemed it requisite in the present state of the Temperance cause, to issue a circular, explaining their position, and asking the assistance of societies throughout the country to pay past debt, and carry on the *Advocate*, if the continuance of that periodical should be generally desired. This circular, with its accompanying list of queries, has been published in several numbers of the *Advocate*, and, finally, as a supplement thereto, for the convenience of returning answers on the same sheet. To this document we most earnestly call the attention of the friends of the cause throughout the Province.

But with past experience in view, the Committee have been led to doubt if there will be any general disposition to respond to the circular, unless there be a Convention to which to return the answers; and, as it is deemed of great importance that answers should be sent by every society in Canada, this was a very strong reason for calling a Convention. Indeed, the Montreal Temperance Society had their attention strongly called last winter to the desirableness of a provincial Temperance Convention this summer, but they deemed Toronto the better place for holding it. They accordingly corresponded with the society of that city, but found difficulties in the way which they had not foreseen, and the matter accordingly remained in abeyance. Seeing, however, a movement in the United States to con-

centrate the energies of all Temperance men, of whatever name or organization, into a Temperance League, based upon an exceedingly simple constitution, and hoping that some such plan might meet the wishes of those who have long desired the formation of a Provincial Temperance Union, it was deemed expedient to take the responsibility, at once, of calling a Convention, to be held in Montreal, for the double purpose of considering the propriety of forming such a League, and obtaining answers to the circular. Thus is explained the step taken by the Montreal Society of calling a

CONVENTION,

WHICH WILL MEET (D. V.)

IN THE

TEMPERANCE HALL.

ST. MAURICE STREET,

MONTREAL,

ON THE FIRST THURSDAY OF OCTOBER,

(The 5th of that month,)

AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

A general attendance of Delegates is respectfully requested.

Delegates should bring answers to the circular with them, and societies which cannot send delegates, will, it is hoped, forward their answers in good time, and in all cases post free.

It will be observed that another question is now added to the list in the circular, viz:—

“Do you approve of the formation of a Provincial Temperance League? and if so upon what basis, and with whom for office-bearers?”

THE DEBT.

We are again under the painful necessity of calling attention to our debt, as a society, of £500; arrangements for paying which must be made forthwith. At last meeting of the Montreal Committee, these arrangements were made the subject of long and earnest discussion; and it was finally unanimously resolved, to propose the following plan:

Inasmuch as the debt has been contracted in an excellent cause, and the amount has been expended in doing good, it is a burden which ought to be shared by all who can appreciate the excellence of the cause, and the amount of good directly and indirectly effected;

Therefore, the debt should be divided into shares of say 200, at \$10 each, and a call should be made upon those who are identified with our cause, or friendly to it, in the city, and throughout the province, to ascertain how many of these shares each may be willing to bear. A few members of the Montreal Committee have already pledged themselves to the amount of 68 shares, so that only 132 remain for all other friends of the cause in this city and throughout Canada. We trust this call will be responded to without the necessity of waiting upon our friends personally, which, except in the city, could not be done at any rate; and let it be remembered that a gift is doubled in value which is cheerful and prompt. The debt was contracted in good faith that the public would support us, and the money has been expended carefully and usefully; it

would not, therefore, be just that any individual should suffer, further than the liberal donations which those most concerned have made, and are willing to make.

Surely, in view of this case, every society in the country will take, upon the average, at least one share of the burden—many will, we trust, take several—and should any individuals wish to contribute who do not feel themselves able to bear one share, they may subscribe for half shares.

We will publish regularly in the *Advocate* a list of the societies or individuals who come forward to help to bear this burden; and it is to be remembered that this is the final appeal of the Montreal Temperance Society to pay off debt. That society, so long, at all events, as it continues under its present management, is resolved to engage in no further enterprise involving considerable outlay, unless the means be provided or pledged beforehand.

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION

TO PAY OFF THE DEBT OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, £500, DIVIDED INTO 200 SHARES OF TEN DOLLARS EACH.

James Court,	20 shares.
John C. Becket,	20 do
Chas. Alexander,	12 do
John Dougall,	12 do
James Cooper,	4 do

68 shares.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND INFIDELITY ONCE MORE.

The following is very satisfactory. We understand that the British Evangelical Alliance had, at one of its meetings, expressed the opinion that teetotalism led to infidelity. It is true that teetotalism does no more than induce a man to give up his intemperate habits, it secures him from drunkenness, and from many outward forms of sin, but in the highest sense, it does not save. It removes, however, a formidable barrier in the way of many to that salvation, and in doing this, it does much. Moreover it is the Gospel itself that sends forth this as her pioneer, when it is found necessary.

Dr. Burns took occasion to correct a mistake which evidently existed as to the Evangelical Alliance. Reference had been made oftentimes during the sittings of the conference to the fact, that the total abstinence movement had been supposed to be connected with infidelity, and that charges to that effect had come from high authority. Particular reference had been made to the meeting of the Alliance held in Edinburgh in last June. He was present, and heard all that occurred. At previous meetings of the Alliance, it had been arranged that certain important topics should be taken into consideration by the committees in Scotland, in the north of England, and in London. The committee in Scotland was to engage and employ itself in obtaining information upon the subject of infidelity. Mr. Bickersteth was deputed to get all the information he could upon this subject, and at that meeting read his report. It went on to say that he had thought it desirable to obtain all the information he could on the connection of infidelity with the literature and the sciences of the day, and also with reference to its connection with benevolent institutions and teetotalism. As soon as Mr. Bickersteth had finished his report, he (the chairman) expressed himself as exceedingly anxious that teetotalism should not appear upon the

report. Mr. Bickersteth's school-room was open to teetotal lecturers; he (the chairman) had lectured there himself, and, moreover, a practical teetotaler and subscriber to the temperance society, and, on his (the chairman's) recommendation, Mr. Bickersteth at once agreed to the suggestion. But that was how the impression had got abroad, and it had been suggested to him that it was necessary to disabuse the minds of those who certainly entertained some misconceptions upon the subject.

FARMER'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Jackson, the Hertfordshire farmer, afforded much amusement. He had refused to raise barley for the malsters, and raised peas; and while all the peas around him were cut off, his teetotal peas flourished, and brought him a handsome profit. He had, indeed, a few acres of beautiful barley, but instead of employing men, on the Sabbath-day, to convert into malt, he employed men, on the weekdays, to grind it into meal, which he gave to his pigs, and bullocks, and sheep; and he had the honour of driving to market the fattest of all in his neighbourhood. "For the last eight years," said the farmer, "I have not had one day's illness, although I look so very weak (laughter), neither has it cost me one sixpence for the doctor, except for having some teeth taken out (laughter); and for the last three or four years my only drink has been the crystal spring. I have water for breakfast, water at lunch, water for dinner, and, as an Irishman would say, water for tea, and water for supper (cheers). Further, within the last twelve months I have married a teetotal wife (laughter and applause, in both of which the speaker joined), and we had about twenty to sit down to a teetotal breakfast; and in our teetotal home one drop of strong drink has never been permitted to enter, on any condition whatever."

Mr. Buckingham said the plain Hertfordshire farmer had given an epitome of facts of the highest possible value, and if the principles which he had enunciated and illustrated were universally carried out, national regeneration would follow. —*American Temperance Union.*

We have often wished to have the testimony of farmers, on the comparative advantages as regards agricultural economy, of raising the stuffs which the brewer and distiller demand, and those by which pork and other matters necessary to man's existence, may be produced. A gentleman, from the Eastern Townships, lately remarked to us, "We have some half dozen distilleries, at no great distance from us; our farmers keep them well supplied with the grain which would otherwise be used as nourishing food, and now \$50,000 will not pay for the flour which we must import, while our population will have drunk what might have been sent out in the shape of pork and butter, to pay for that flour." An important question often arises in domestic committees of ways and means, "What can we do without?" Fortunate are those families, where the drinking item of expense is tossed overboard. What applies to the family, is just as applicable, and indeed more so, to the community. Too little is thought, generally, of the economical part of the teetotal question. It is, however, one of vast importance, as will be admitted on reading the following:—

It appears, that from the 5th of January, 1801, to the 5th of January, 1846, there were consumed in the United Kingdom, 1,025,628,628 imperial gallons of spirits, in the purchase of which, £666,651,600 were expended. The number of gallons of alcohol contained therein was 552,030,743.

For the same period, the number of gallons of wine for home consumption was 275,130,993; containing 58,237,148 gallons of spirits. The amount of duty for which was £92,296,917. This return takes no cognizance of wine introduced into the country by smuggling, or of the extensive adulterations known to prevail. From the beginning of the present century, there have been in the United Kingdom, about fifteen hundred millions of bushels of malt charged duty. The duty alone amounting to more than two hundred and twenty-three millions of pounds sterling, and the estimated cost of which was little less than six hundred millions of pounds, or nearly five-sixths of the present amount of the National Debt.

A contemplation of this waste of treasure, to say nothing of the misery it has occasioned, cannot fail to arouse every man of sense and Christian feeling to an energetic protest against this crying evil. We hope that our friends will ponder these facts; and let them not rest satisfied with merely pondering, but, by example, precept, and exertion, hasten the time when drunkenness shall be among the "things that were;" and the treasure now expended in engendering disease and crime will be employed in promoting the physical comfort, intellectual and religious progress of mankind.

The following is extracted from a speech of the Rev. Dr. Burns, who was lately in this country, at a social meeting, in connection with total abstinence, in Bristol. The gentleman who offered the wine, may probably remember the circumstance.

He had for several days together been in the streets of Boston as late as midnight, and he never saw a drunken man, and during the whole time he was in America, he never saw but three drunken men, and those were in New-York. Total abstinence had become united with the church there, and he attended a conference of the members of a sect numbering 60,000 persons, and there was not among that whole number a minister, office-bearer, or member, but who was a total abstainer. [Hear] The same remark might to a great extent be applied to the Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Unitarians, all denominations agreeing to discountenance the use of the noxious beverage. He did not see a glass of wine introduced into any house during the time he was there, except once, and that was in Montreal.

BOSTON.—During the anniversary week in May, an immense temperance meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, which was addressed by Mr. Bungay, Mr. Gough, and Rev. Alexander King of Dublin. Deacon Grant presided. Mr. King said, "It has been a cause of wonder, that Daniel O'Connell had raised the feeling of the Irish to such a pitch and then exercised such a control over their actions. The secret of the case was this: before the great demonstration meeting at which the Irish were so much excited at the outrages of England, O'Connell made it understood that no person should be admitted to the assembly, unless he had signed the pledge, or at least been a strict temperance man for a limited time. The consequence was, the resistless voice of two millions of sober Irishmen thundered in the ears of the British Parliament, 'Ireland must have reform!'"

We are happy to find that the Mr. King, mentioned here, is a total abstainer. He is shortly expected in Canada.

TEMPERANCE IN BOSTON AND ST. JOHN.

We copy the following extract from a communication which appeared in the *Montreal Witness* of the 24th ult. The picture is pleasant, and we feel certain will gratify our readers:—

The Suppression of Intemperance.—As the staple of New Brunswick is timber, and as the lumber trade is not remarkable

for fostering good morals, there can be no doubt that efforts to suppress intemperance were greatly needed. They have been made, with more or less success, for a number of years; but during the past year and a half, the introduction of a new organization—the "Sons of Temperance"—has given extraordinary impulse to the cause. In the city of St. John, upwards of one thousand of these "Sons" are enrolled, under a discipline most careful and rigid; and I learned that not fewer than five thousand persons in that city are identified more or less, with the general cause. The consequence has been a very great diminution in the consumption of alcoholic beverages; many having given up the sale of them; and, as a natural issue, there is considerable reformation in morals. The merchants and their clerks at St. John are among the efficient conductors of this hopeful movement, while professional men, mechanics, and other classes, are not behind. The farmers and lumbermen in the country have joined the ranks of the "Sons" in great numbers; indeed, it was noted among the collateral advantages of the organization, that it was an intellectual training to the people in the rural districts, and especially that it instructed them in the orderly management of public business.

The temperance of New England has long been an admitted fact, though more or less use of alcoholic beverages may be looked for among the mixed population of the larger cities. I was not prepared, however, for the absence of this mischief during the excitement of fourth of July celebrations, and particularly in a large city like Boston. It was the only opportunity I had enjoyed of being on the soil of the United States on the anniversary of their natal day, and hence I endeavoured to be an active and careful observer. Many crowds I saw, but no disorder. Many ten thousands of the citizens of Boston, and of people from the surrounding country, did I meet during the day, and especially in the evening, on the Common, at the exhibition of fire works; but not one did I see in a state of intoxication. There were numerous tents on that splendid green, "the Common;" but their occupants dispensed ice creams, jellies, cakes, cold water, but no fire water. Honored with a ticket of invitation to the public dinner given by the city corporation, I attended, and dined with at least eight hundred gentlemen in Faneuil Hall. It was a well conducted dinner, with abundance of all that could satisfy hunger, or gratify the palate. Nor was there any lack of intellectual food; acute wit and exalted hilarity abounded; but not one drop of wine, nor of any other intoxicating beverage, appeared; and, as a consequence, gentlemen continued to the end to talk and to act like decent and rational beings. The entire arrangements of the day were on the most liberal scale, but all was orderly, sober, pleasant. This may be sneered at as puritanism! Never mind; long live such puritans!—H. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sturcox, 14th June, 1848.—Not having discovered any communication, either official or otherwise, from our District, in the columns of your very excellent paper, I assume the task of communicating a few facts. It would appear from the observation of our agent for the District, and my own, that the temperance cause is rather on the increase than the retrograde. The agent, in his tour of the District, obtained nearly 400 names to the pledge; and in most societies much enthusiasm (if you will allow the expression) was manifested. Something like this has come under my own observation while visiting certain portions of the District for the purpose of advocating this glorious cause. In addition to the above, I have obtained about 65 names to the pledge; and at the different meetings that I have attended, not called on my account, I should judge about 40 or 50 have been added, which, in the aggregate, would amount to about 500 names added to the roll between the 14th Feb. and 1st June. If, however, we contrast the progress of temperance with that of intemperance, we shall appear to fall in the back ground. In 1846, 38 societies were in operation in the

District Association : in 1848, there were 42—showing an increase of 4. In 1846 there were 40 licenses-granted for making and vending ardent spirits, beer, &c., in this District : in 1848 there were 67 licenses granted for the same purpose—showing an increase of 27 in two years. Surely this does not speak favourably of the character of a certain set of officials in this District. Our temperance anniversary takes place on the 28th inst. If these remarks, or any of them, should be deemed worthy of publication, they are at your disposal—and should they prove acceptable, it may be deemed expedient for me to give some account of the proceedings of the anniversary in the absence of any one more competent. One important item I had well nigh overlooked. Our annual meeting of delegates, which met on the 1st May, was the most influential demonstration ever held in this District, and the best of all is, God is with us crowning our labours with success. C. B. DAVIS.

DUNHAM, July 18th, 1848.—Dear Sir, I have again concluded to trespass upon your kindness in giving you a concise statement of the temperance movement in this county, (Missisquoi). For a month past we have had simultaneous meetings in almost every parish, and although the busy season for farmers, all of them have been numerous attended. The first of those meetings was held at Pigeon Hill, on the 27th of May; the next at Cook's Corner, on the 16th of June; the next at Stanbridge Ridge, on the 24th of June, and at Abbott's Corner on the 30th; at all of these efficient speakers were obtained, and the cause seemed to wear a new aspect. On the 8th of July, there was a splendid Pic-nic held in a beautiful maple grove, near Cook's Corner, which exhibited the true spirit of abstinence; a few of the covets were at a distance looking on, but did not intrude. I have never attended an equal celebration in this county—all things were quiet and in order, and an excellent brass-band was in attendance from Stanbridge, which gave spirit and life to every movement. On this occasion, a number of spirited addresses were delivered by rev. gentlemen, and J. D. Cripin picked up the fragments at the close, which was admirably done. To this gentleman's single-handed onward exertions through this county, may be principally attributed the healthy state of, and the movements of the total abstinence cause; he has been instrumental in getting nearly, if not quite, 1600 names to the pledge, and forming six Rechabite Tents in this county, besides the wonders he has wrought in the counties of Stanstead, Shebrook, and Shefford. Much praise is indeed due to him for his unwearied vigilance in this heaven-born cause, where hostilities are yet to be begun. For to know precisely how we are getting along, it will be necessary for you to send an advocate to our annual meeting, who will more fully explain the general movements in the provinces; and we will do our best in obtaining subscribers for the continuance of your valuable semi-monthly paper. There was a Rechabite Tent formed at Philipsburgh by the Montreal District Tent, which promises much good; and I have been informed that a requisition has been sent to the District Tent from Stanbridge, Upper Mills, for the establishment of a Tent in that place; and may the Lord

speed the cause, for it is the step-stone to better things. Our annual meeting will be held on the 2d Tuesday of September, 1848.—K.

Extract from a letter from Geo. Wiggington, Prince-Edward Island, dated July 3, 1848.

"The Temperance cause is beginning to revive in the Island; two divisions of the Sons of Temperance have been formed; and others are only waiting for some person properly authorized. A great number have been added to the societies."

Education.

SELF-IMPROVEMENT.

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF ENGLAND.

(From the Christian Witness—Concluded.)

5. *Ignorance tends to endanger useful institutions, and to prevent their success.*—When an ignorant multitude is excited to action, it is seldom that the power which roused it can keep it in control. Unable to discriminate, the unreflecting direct their vengeance against whatever opposes their passions and gratification. They may be excited, at first, to cast off the yoke of oppression; but, instead of keeping to, or being able to discern the real cause of, their grievance, like a man transported with rage, they attack whatever stands in their way; and it has not unfrequently happened, that the most valuable institutions have received the greatest share of their unbridled fury. We might illustrate these remarks abundantly, by referring to numerous instances in which the people have been stirred up to avenge wrongs, real or supposed. We will only ask you to call to mind the French revolution. The populace were then stirred up by certain leaders, who intended by them to accomplish their own designs, and perpetrated outrages the most barbarous. "Who were the Cannibals," says the eloquent Robert Hall, "that sported with the mangled carcases and palpitating limbs of their murdered victims, and dragged them about with their teeth in the gardens of the Tuileries? Were they refined and elaborated into these barbarities by the efforts of a too polished education? No; they were the very scum of the people, whose atrocity was only equalled by their ignorance, as might well be expected, when the one was the legitimate parent of the other." Ignorance renders useful institutions, when they are allowed to exist, comparatively powerless and unsuccessful. How many educational institutions are at present comparatively useless because they are not appreciated? They exist in localities which are distinguished by their mental darkness; and yet it is almost impossible to convince many of those who live near them, that they or their children can be benefitted by them in the least. Some parents, as though sunk by ignorance below even the very instincts of humanity, are most anxious to set their children to work before their physical constitution is sufficiently matured, and whilst their minds are unfurnished with the faintest rudiments of literature and science. There

are cases, we believe, in which poverty necessitates parents to act in this way; but observation has convinced us, that the ignorance of parents themselves is one great cause why the education of children is so extensively neglected, and so many are allowed to grow up without any steps being taken to stimulate them to self-improvement. These remarks apply not only to institutions for juvenile education, but also to those designed to promote the cultivation of adult minds. A few, deeply impressed with the importance of mental culture, have used their influence and abilities in raising libraries for the benefit of their respective localities. Mechanics' Institutions have been set on foot for the same purpose; and they are prized by a few, and the privileges which they afford are gratefully used. But those who thus cultivate themselves are greatly in the minority. By far the greater number of our young men are more bent on sensual gratification than the improvement of their minds. And the best friends of those excellent institutions frequently have the mortification of seeing that their labours are lightly esteemed, and fail of producing that amount of good which they anticipated, because men are either too ignorant or too idle to appreciate them. Whereas, if they clearly discerned and duly attended to their best interest, they would hail every means of mental culture as an angel of mercy, and the founder of every institution calculated to inform the mind as a great benefactor of his species.

It is not meant that one perusal of this essay will suffice; it will require to be read again and again—read and pondered till your minds have become engrossed by it, and till the propriety, the wisdom, the necessity, and the duty of proceeding has taken full possession of the judgment, the conscience, and the heart. We leave you, then, to this exercise.

HOW TO JUDGE OF CHILDREN.—If you would really know what the mind of a child is, do not think you will discover it by merely calling upon him to give you his desires or his reasons for what he does in the collegium. But get into some secure and quiet spot where you can hide yourself from all eyes but those of God, and there watch a group of little ones at their sports, when the intellect and the will keep up the constant action and re-action of the mental powers. Look at them erecting their little forts of mud, little water dams of clay: look at them in their marine warfare, and observe their notions of *meum* and *tuum*. Look at the fertility of their inventions, of their ingenuity in expedients, and how resolute in despair. The parent will thus enter into his children's hidden sanctuary. He may too withdraw himself from his enconcealment, and share in their games,—nay, teach them new ones.

PRODIGES.—Beware of making your children infant prodigies. Think not that the child grows up a dullard from the mere surfeit of teaching. What matters it whether he learns to read in six months or in sixteen. Let your lessons be varied, short, and at long intervals. Nature calls the child out to the open fields to the free heavens, to the running streams. She urges

on his quickened step—she speaks in his boisterous shout and in his loud and joyous laugh. Chain him not down to a desk, accustom him not to ennui; force not on him whole hours which have for him neither thought nor employment; and this too that he may not disturb the silence of your study, or the economy of your drawing room. But remember that it is from those hours which are sacrificed to your ease and comfort, that your children first learn indolence, and acquire all ill manners and selfish habits, and even low and filthy tricks.

SCHOOL DUNCS.—You have often remarked that such and such a boy is a great dunce at school but why of it he is a clever, lively, enterprising boy;—and out? The lad who has an intellect too active to fix it down to strings of words and sentences he understands not, is soon disgusted with an education which gives him sounds for realities, and words for things. You give him sermons on learning and on books. You thrust a dictionary into his hand, and then tell him to learn the meaning of words;—labour which to him has no purpose, and which yields him no profit. Thus the power of intellect is associated in the child's mind with a drudgery unendurable. You give him a geographical course with barbarous names; you place before him a grammar, and his mind sleeps over the barren rules. You set him twenty or more lines, to learn by rote, of a language he cannot comprehend, in which no ideas are attached. And you expect that the mind, that 'hing of life and light, can live in them. But the instinct of his soul is for action; the taste of youth is for facts, narratives, pictures of life, and all the breathing realities that form the world without, and create a never dying world within. And the boy of active spirit throws aside his books, and delights his quick mind in inventing games and planning mischief. He becomes the leader of his playmates. Good worthy old women, male and female, shake their heads at him, and mutter he will come to no good end. In time the oft-repeated warning of fearful mothers begin to work their effect upon his fellows; they now follow him timidly, and almost look upon him as one marked out for crime. The solemn prophecies of dotards fail not to fret and sour his mind, conscious of its superiority. He marks the change in his once co-mates,—he grows prouder and more fierce. That good report and praise which good men deny him, and which is a want to his soul, he seeks and finds among the idle, the dissolute, and the worthless. Petty transgressions, which a hard law and not nature have made crimes, excite his daring spirit; the cherished hopes which yet lingered in the few hearts that loved him die away. They hold him in virtue. Discovery and its attendant chastisements utterly kill in him all honour for good men,—all desire of honest reputation; and leave in their place an intense desire of indefinite vengeance, and a terrible love of crime.

HOW TO SPEAK TO CHILDREN.—It is usual to attempt the management of children either by corporeal punishment, or by rewards addressed to the senses, and by words alone. There is one other means of government, the power and importance of which are seldom regarded,—I refer to the human voice. A blow may

be inflicted on a child, accompanied with words so uttered as to counteract entirely its intended effect; or the parent may use language, in the correction of the child, not objectionable in itself, yet spoken in a tone which more than defeats its influence. A few notes, however unskillfully arranged, if uttered in a soft tone, are found to possess a magic influence. Think we that this influence is confined to the cradle? No: it is diffused over every age, and ceases not while the child remains under the paternal roof. Is the boy growing rude in manner and boisterous in speech? I know of no instrument so sure to control those tendencies as the gentle tones of a mother. She who speaks to her son harshly, does but give to his conduct the sanction of her own example. She pours oil on the already raging flame. In the pressure of duty, we are liable to utter ourselves hastily to children. Perhaps a threat is expressed in a loud and irritating tone; instead of allaying the passions of the child it serves directly to increase them. Every fretful expression awakens in him the same spirit which produced it. So does a pleasant voice call up agreeable feelings. Whatever disposition, therefore, we would encourage in a child, the same we should manifest in the tone in which we address it.

MORNING.—There is nothing on earth like the sweet hours of the morning! It is the youth of the day; and the childhood of all things is beautiful. The freshness, the unpolluted freshness of infancy, hangs about the early moments of the dawn; the air seems to breathe of innocence and truth: the very light is instinct with youth, and speaks with hopes. Who is there that loves beauty and brightness, and does not enjoy the early hours of the morning

Agriculture.

DESIRABLENESS OF AN ACQUAINTANCE WITH VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Plants obtain the greatest portion of their carbon from the atmosphere; but the other materials of which they consist, such as earthy and saline matters, they get from the soil by means of their roots. The extremities of the roots are furnished with what are termed *spongioles*, from their resemblance to small sponges; these contain a large number of exceedingly minute pores, so small indeed, that nothing in a solid form can possibly enter them. It thus becomes evident, that the food of plants can be taken up only in a liquid or gaseous state. Hence, in applying manures, so as to secure their full benefit to the crop, the desirableness of the practical farmer making himself acquainted with the laws that govern vegetable nutrition. It is only a waste of labour and money to apply soil manures to plants, under conditions which will prevent their becoming active or of any use. There is a great difference in this respect in the nature of the various substances employed as manures; some being more readily decomposed, and rendered soluble than others. Wollen rags, bones, and rough farm-yard dung require considerable time and moisture to reduce them into a proper state to enter into the circulations of plants; while the nitrates

of potash and soda, which are very deliquescent salts, are brought quickly into action by the slightest agency of a common dew. We have seen the action of these manures on wheat or other crops, in the course of forty-eight hours, when a warm shower has immediately followed their application. There is no mistaking their action; the yellow feeble leaves of the plant speedily becomes changed to a swarthy green, indicating the assimilation of the nitrogen of the manures—the coating of flint or silica, which gives smoothness and strength to the stems of wheat and other cereals, previously existing in the soil in a state of fluidity. And every one must have observed the striking effect of a thunder shower, on the growing crops of manured land in dry weather. The moisture and heat acting upon materials that had lain dormant in the soil, thus become changed in their condition, and are brought within the range of the chemical affinities and vital forces of the plant. —*British American Cultivator.*

CARE OF SHEEP AND YOUNG CATTLE.—Many lambs are lost for want of attention; and many for want of skilful shepherds. When sheep drop them early, while the weather is cold, they are very apt to lose them. When wool is the chief object of the farmer, it is not advisable to have early lambs. In this state many farmers keep sheep with a view to make a profit on the meat, particularly the lamb's meat, and they choose to have their lambs as early as March, to fit them for an early market. When this is the system, particular care should be taken to save the young animals and prevent their freezing, for their clothing is very thin during the first week. It is not enough to carry them into a barn, or before a fire, when they are found on the snow and unable to stand. We have known them to die with too much warming and nursing. J. A. Morton, Esq., of Hadley, tells us his method is when his lambs are chilled and unable to help themselves, to take them to the house, put them into a tub of warm water, more than blood warm, and rub them gently for twenty or thirty minutes; keeping them long enough in the water to warm them. He then takes them out and rubs them gently with flannel till they are quite dry. Then instead of cramming their stomachs, as many unskillful people do, let them run about the room and keep warm by exercise. In a little time an appetite will be created, and the little fellows will come around you and make a tear of almost any part of your clothes. When you find they have a sharp appetite for food, give them a little warm new-milk, or cream, with molasses in it. This physics them, as the milk from the mother always does, and they will soon be able to draw their sustenance from the udder. Sheep will not always own their offspring when they are in a large flock. Mr. Morton says, in such cases he confines the sheep in a separate pen, and he finds no difficulty about relationship.

MENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF FARMERS.—Prof. Meacham observes:—"In making provision for your family, you should provide something to read, as well as something to eat. You have little for congratulation in improving land and stock, if the mind about you is going to waste. Every farmer has more time in the year for

gaining general knowledge than a professional man in the active pursuit of his profession. But it does not depend on time so much as inclination."—Webster says that "even in matters of taste and literature, the advantages of a man of leisure are apt to be over-rated. If there exists adequate means of education, and the love of learning be excited, that love will find the way to the object of desire through the crowd and pressure of the most busy society.

News.

CANADA.

The Provincial Government are about to issue Debentures of \$10 and \$20 each, payable in a year after date with interest. They are in appearance like the notes of the chartered banks.

Mr. W. Aspinall Howe, succeeds the Rev. F. G. Simpson as Rector of the High School of Montreal. He has been chosen in Scotland by Lord Cockburn and several gentlemen connected with the High School of Edinburgh, and is said to possess talents of a high order, and to have had much experience in teaching.

The Retail Dry Good stores, in the city, now close at 8 p.m., till the 1st November, and from that period till 1st May at 7 p.m.

From all sides come most excellent accounts of the crops. On the Island of Montreal, nothing can be more promising. It is to be hoped we shall have sufficient warmth to bring to perfection our present prospects, as we have lately had an unusual amount of rain.

At Montreal, on the 17th inst., a private of the 19th Regiment, named John Jones, shot corporal Fitzgerald, on account of his having received a slight reprimand. A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against him.

In the Emigrant Hospital, Point St. Charles, the number of sick treated from the 20th Nov. to 30th of June, was only 87 in all.

"The Journal of Education," under the editorship of Dr. Ryerson, proves to be a losing concern to the proprietor, and must be discontinued unless better supported.

Wm. Barber, a private of the 93rd Highlanders, was killed lately by falling from Cape Diamond into a yard in rear of Champlain street, a height of about 300 feet.

Government intends disposing of the Crown Lands south of the Ottawa, in rear of the surveyed Townships, to actual settlers in free grants, settlers being required to clear and cultivate 16 acres to each 100 acres.

A brick-maker, in the neighbourhood of Cobourg, has succeeded in making 20,000 bricks in one day, by means of Butter's newly invented machine.

About a fortnight ago, a child was playing in a boat above the Falls of Niagara, when it got loose, and notwithstanding every effort, the child and boat was carried into the abyss below.

The subject of Ocean Steamers to Montreal from Great Britain, has been mooted by the city press. We shall be very happy to record some action in the matter by those who are competent.

A new trial, in the case of *McGillivray, vs. McDonald*, for a libel, has been refused. The libel consisted in the Defendant, proprietor of the Montreal Transcript, having inadvertently published a hoax, stating that the Plaintiff, a widow, had given birth to twins.

The *Minerve* states that a lioness with two whelps has appeared in Yamachiche, supposed to have escaped from a menagerie. We think it likely that this creature is a native puma. It very much resembles the lioness at first sight.—*Courier*.

Mr. W. Burr, an American, with other artists, is engaged in making a Panorama of Canadian Scenery.

The new Proprietors of the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory, expect to have it in operation again very shortly.

The vibration on the Niagara Suspension Bridge is so great that it is doubted whether it can ever be made available for carriages.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

It appears that Senor Isturtz, the Spanish Minister, has left London, not in consequence of being recalled, but because it was thought necessary to retaliate for the insult put upon Sir Henry Bulwer.

Nearly 200 young women left Plymouth lately, in the Royal George for Sidney, New South Wales. They go out free of expense under the auspices of the Australian Land and Emigration Commissioners, and have been selected by them from the unions of Ireland, in consequence of the want of domestic servants and the disparity of sexes in the Colony.

100 American live hogs were lately landed from the St. George at Liverpool, in good condition. They are remarkably large and fine animals.

Wm. Howitt, author of the *Homes and Haunts of British Poets*, is in the Gazette as a bankrupt. He is described as a "bookseller, Strand."

The Elephant "Rajah" lately killed one of the keepers at the Zoological Gardens, Liverpool, and it was found necessary to have him shot, as this was the second he had killed. He was 35 years old, the largest in the kingdom, and cost the proprietor £600 eleven years ago.

The Revolution in France has assumed a more promising aspect. The late insurrection has been completely quelled and tranquility restored. General Cavaignac is the almost irresponsible Dictator of France, and seems to be fruitlessly occupied in consolidating the Government.

There are reports of a revolution in St. Petersburg, in which 300 lives were destroyed. The cholera is making fearful progress: six new hospitals have been opened in Moscow. A great fire has visited Oriol District, in Russia; 3000 houses burned; loss, £685,000.

An armistice of three months has been concluded between Prussia and Denmark. There has been great excitement in Berlin. Archduke John has been appointed Lieutenant-General. Perfect tranquility in Austria.

Charles Albert is inactive; the Austrians have re-possessed themselves of nearly all the Venetian Provinces.

Rome is in a disturbed state. The Pope has had an epileptic attack.

The Carlists are rising in Spain.

In Turkey, an insurrection broke out among the galley slaves at Procida; 5000 are reported to be killed.

Several convictions have taken place in Ireland for drilling. A warrant has been issued against the publishers of the "Felon." A bill has been found against John Reilly for drilling.

A riot has occurred in Edinburgh, resistance being made to the Annuity Tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received £300 from an anonymous correspondent, as "conscience money."

The value of the property in England assessed to the poor rates is about seventy millions sterling.

A bird's nest was last week found snugly built in one of the cranes on Bristol quays.

A child named James Walmsley Denton, aged nine weeks, has died in Liverpool from being overlain.

The Cholera had nearly left the Ottoman capital, but had made its appearance, though in a mild form, at Aleppo.

Last year 364,000 gross, or 52,416,000 tobacco-pipes were sold in England.

A coal-mine has been discovered, near the Dardanelles, of a most excellent quality.

"The only English persons of distinction, now in Paris," observes a French journal, "are some Irish noblemen."

A man has been arrested near Avoca, in Wicklow, for a murder committed 27 years ago.

The King of the Ashantees, is allowed by law 3333 wives—that being the precise mystical number on which it is said the prosperity of the nation depends.

From £12,000 to £13,000 in gold are now transmitted weekly to Holland, in payment for cattle, butter, and other provisions.

In Glasgow, it seems, that out of 51 factories which were within the last 12 months employed full time, 18 are at present shut up and standing.

The Earl of Clarendon has presented £1000 to the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, towards defraying the expenses of the practical instructors.

Between 1660 and 1833 no less than 144 Acts of Parliament passed the Legislature of this country "to amend" the Navigation Laws.

The batteries at Newhaven, East Blatchington, and Seaford, on the Sussex coast, are under repair, and guns are arriving from Woolwich to be mounted on them.

At the Liverpool Police Court, William Murphy, one of the stewards belonging to the *Hibernia*, has been fined £100 for smuggling some tobacco, snuff, tea, brandy, &c.

The panoramic view of Paris by moonlight, which is now exhibiting at the Colosseum, London, covers 46,000 square feet of canvass.

The Chelford and Hoo-Green archers, in Cheshire, have offered their services to Government, in the event of an insurrection or foreign invasion.

Jane Pearson, a domestic servant, in Liverpool, has been committed to Kirkdale gaol, for the murder of a new-born female infant, to which she had secretly given birth.

Some malicious thieves entered the premises of a publican in London, last week, stole some trilling articles, and turned no less than twenty-eight taps, by which upwards of £150 worth of liquor ran to waste.

The total amount of the subscriptions towards the defence of Messrs. O'Brien and Co., up to the 11th instant, was £163 3s 2d, a proof that the sympathy felt for the Young Irishers is not of that sort which reaches the pocket.

A printer at Berlin has been sent to prison for circulating false news. Amongst his items of exclusive information was a statement that the London Chartists had been exposed to a fire of grape shot for sixteen hours.

The vicar of Newcastle-upon-Tyne has been presented by his parishioners with a *voluntary* "Easter offering" of £150. A similar offering had been presented in the three previous years.

A correspondent of the *Railway Record* states that a new system of atmospheric railway has been invented, far superior to the present one, and which can be worked at the incredibly low cost of 3½d. per mile for each train.

First Lieut. Henry Mills, of the *Illustrious*, flag ship, at Portsmouth, was on Monday sentenced to be dismissed from the ship, having been found guilty, by a court-martial, of intoxication and smoking whilst on duty.

The Hon. G. Elliot, mate, R.N., whom we believe to be a son of the Earl of Minto, and a brother-in-law of Lord J. Russell, has been dismissed her Majesty's service for unofficial conduct, in deserting his watch and afterwards breaking the arrest in which he had been placed.

Upwards of sixty of the inmates of Camberwell Lunatic Asylum were treated to a splendid ball on Friday. All passed off with the utmost decorum and apparent enjoyment on the part of the Lunatic Terpsichoreans.

Citizen Emmanuel Arago (son of the member of the Government) had been sent on an extraordinary mission to Berlin, with the title of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic.

Last week, a furious bull, which had occasioned some damages, and greater terror, in the streets of Swansea, was at length brought down by a bullet, after nine guns had been discharged at him.

A rabbit's nest, containing four young ones, was found the other day beneath one of the sleepers on the Lancaster and Preston Railway, at Cadley, about four miles from Preston. Poor bunny evidently was not to be put out of the way by trifles.

There are at present 15,000 English domestic servants in London out of situations. A movement is consequently being made to obtain her Majesty's patronage and support to the employment of British servants in preference to foreigners.

The Bishop of Manchester has notified that he will require gentlemen applying to him for holy orders to make arrangements for availing themselves of his Lordship's ordinations, as he is adverse to granting letters dimissory under any circumstances.

UNITED STATES.

The Legislature of Wisconsin adjourned on the 27th June last, to attend a Caravan which happened to be in Madison. Most of the members are young men who had never seen "the Elephant."

A very heavy retaliatory postage has been put on letters taken from the United States, by the Cunard Line of Steamers or other foreign vessels.

The Irish in New York continue to hold mass-meetings, but the enrolment of members of the brigade goes on rather slowly.

Ten Ocean Steamers are now building at New York. Flour, from new wheat, was sent from Rochester to the Eastern market, the first week of last month.

The Treaty with Mexico has been ratified, and Mr. Sevrier, the Commissioner, is on his way home. The \$3,000,000 to be paid to Mexico have been already remitted.

Many persons seem to be literally and practically of Franklin's opinion, that "Time is money,"—they take so much of it to pay their debts.

Monies Received on Account of

Advocate.—James Forbes, Galt, 2s 6d; C. B. Davis, Simcoe, 15s; Corporal Ross, Quebec, 2s 6d; Col.-Sergt. Watters, do., 2s 6d; Miss Wall, Guelph, 2s 6d; Mr. Cowan, do., 2s 6d; D. Peregrine, Sharon, 2s 6d; Catholic T. A. Society, Toronto, 1s 3d; C. Wales, St. Andrews, 15s; M. Hay, Port Hope, 7s 6d; S. Chown, Kingston, 10s; J. N. McNair, Dickenson's Landing, on account, 2s; W. Ginniss, Three Rivers, 17s 6d; Dr. Tremaine, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 2s 6d; G. Wigginton, do., 20s; J. M. L. Purdy, Lindsay, 5s; D. Smith, London, 15s; Mr. Hunt, Sorel, 2s 6d; Rev. N. Bain, Perth, 2s 6d; Sergt. Bennett, Montreal, 1s 3d; Mr. Goldstrop, do., 1847, 2s 6d; Mr. James Stevenson, do., 1847, 2s 6d.

Donations.—Mr. Saunders, Montreal, 2s 6d.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—JULY 27.

ASHES	Pots, 25s 0d a 25s 6d	BEEF, per 200 lbs,
	Pearls, 25s 6d a 25s 9d	Prime Mess, 40s 0d a 00s 0d
FLOUR—		Prime, . . . 30s 0d a 00s 0d
Canada Fine, per brl. 196		PORK, per 200 lbs.
lbs, . . . 24s 6d a 00s 0d		Mess, . . . 70s 0d a 72s 6d
WHEAT. U.C. best, per 60		Prime Mess, 53s 9d a 55s 0d
lbs, . . . 0s 0d a 0s 0d		Prime, . . . 48s 9d a 50s 0d
Do. red. 0s 0d a 0s 0d		