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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, &c.

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ADDRESS OF THE STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY TO THE FREEMEN OF VERMONT.

(From the Vermont Herald.)

Fellow-Citizens of Vermont,—By a law of the last session of the Legislature, it is provided, that on the first Tuesday of March town meetings shall be held in every town in this state, at which the votes of the Freemen, inscribed either *License*, or *No License*, shall be received by the proper authority, and “if a majority of the votes returned throughout the entire state shall be *License*, it shall be the duty of the assistant Judges of the several County Courts to grant licenses, in accordance with the provisions of the act, to all such persons as shall make application therefor, and who sustain good moral characters.”

If the majority of the votes shall be *No License*, the assistant Judges shall have power to grant licenses only for medicinal, chemical, and mechanical purposes, to such persons only as shall have been approbated for such purpose by the civil authority of the town.

Such is the momentous question which is soon to be submitted to your decision; a question of deeper and more thrilling interest to the people of the state than any other that has come before them since the adoption of their constitution. The issue to be made is, whether intoxicating liquors shall be confined to legitimate and useful purposes, or shall flow, unrestrained, with a tide of desolation, over the length and breadth of the state. This is a subject of vital importance to every portion of the community, affecting, as it does, the civil, social, and moral prosperity and happiness of the people, and the character of our commonwealth.

In this crisis, we deem it appropriate to address to you some considerations, which may tend to prepare you for right action on this subject, and we beg you to give them your candid attention.

That intoxicating drinks are neither necessary nor useful

to persons in health is now generally admitted. The fact is established beyond a doubt by the testimony of physicians, and by the experience of multitudes who have discontinued the use of them. Nor can it be denied that they are prolific of evil. Their deadly influence is matter of constant observation, and new and varied forms of wretchedness, attributable solely to them, are daily brought to our notice. But familiar as you may be with the sad details of intemperance, it is impossible to form an adequate conception of its dreadful evils; much less is it possible fully to portray them. Not only is language inadequate to set forth their enormity, but the mind itself cannot grasp the multiplied forms of anguish and distress of which they are the cause.

Consider their effects upon the unhappy subjects of their immediate influence.

In a New England village in the course of forty years, 80 farms were squandered and alienated from the families which had possessed them, from this cause.

They impair the health. The intoxicating principle is a poison; it conveys no nourishment to the body; the stomach rejects it; it inflames the nerves, goes into the blood, and passes through the system, sometimes wasting and again bloating it, till it settles in the brain; and thus, by a process more or less rapid, destroys the functions of life.

They weaken, derange, and destroy the reason. Of 880 maniacs in various asylums, 400 owed their loss of reason to intoxicating drinks. “Intemperance,” said Dr. Woodward in 1841, “still takes the first rank among the causes of insanity.” Esquirol, who is celebrated for his researches into the statistics of madness, was of opinion that intemperance gives rise to one half of the cases of insanity in Great Britain.

They destroy life. In 1845, the coroner of the city of New York held inquests on the bodies of 634 persons. Of these 3-5ths died of intemperance. It is estimated that this cause cuts off 30,000 persons annually in the United States, and 60,000 in England. And what a death!

They unfit men for heaven. Scripture says, “No drunkards shall inherit the kingdom of God.”

Nor are the evils occasioned by intoxicating drinks confined to those who use them. No; they fall with oppressive weight upon their innocent and unprotected families. The impaired earnings of the intemperate husband and father are often squandered for drink, while the affectionate wife and helpless children are left to starve. He who, it may be, was once a provident and tender father, is transformed by alcohol to a demon, and vents his passion, maddened to fury, on his unoffending and unresisting family. The scenes of cruelty and outrage which are frequently enacted under the drunkard’s roof, are enough to shock every sensibility of the soul, and to rouse every friend of humanity to energetic effort to stay the desolating evil. The drunkard’s wife often goes down broken hearted to an untimely grave; his children participate in their father’s shame, and grow up in ignorance, vice, and wretchedness. In one poor house in the state of New York, out of 190 inmates were 19 wives of drunken husbands, and 71 children of drunken fathers. Who can estimate the sufferings inflicted on these unhappy victims of

intemperance, before they came to this last refuge of the wretched.

But the evils arising from the use of intoxicating drinks reach beyond the inebriate and his wretched family. They flow out over society in the various forms of pauperism, crime, and enormous waste of property.

According to the report of Mr. Chipman, who some years since visited the poor houses and prisons in each county of the state of New York, the number of paupers, whose pauperism was occasioned

Not from intemperance, was	1158
Doubtful	1402
From intemperance	5874

In Albany, the number received into the almshouse in 1833 was 634. Not from intemperance, 1; Doubtful, 17; Intemperate, 616.

The poor in the Baltimore almshouse, in 1844, numbered 1493, of whom 95 only were temperate. The cost of their support to the city was \$18,205.

The annual pauper tax of Massachusetts, caused by intemperance, a few years since was \$281,000.

There is abundant evidence to show that from 3-4ths to 4-5ths of the pauperism of the country has resulted directly or indirectly from this source.

Nor is it less prolific of crime than of pauperism. Of 200 murders, committed annually in the United States, 4-5ths, it is computed, are committed in consequence of alcoholic influence.

Justice Cole, of the Police Court, Albany, says, "of all the cases that come before me during the year, 96 in 100 originated in, or were directly caused by, intemperance. More than 2,500 cases come under my cognizance in a year."

G. Hastings, Esq., District Attorney of Livingston Co., N. Y., says,—"I am free in expressing a decided opinion, that at least 9-10ths of all the offences committed in our county are fairly chargeable to the use of alcoholic drinks."

In the city of New York, which, by a strange inconsistency of legislation, is excepted from the operation of the license law of the State, and where the traffic, under legal sanction, is carried on to an amazing extent, the results are truly appalling. During six months of the last year (May to Oct. inclusive), the records of the Police Court show that there were taken up in the streets of that city 4256 persons for intoxication alone, and, in addition to these, 3239 persons were arrested for drunken and disorderly conduct—in the whole 7765 persons arrested in half a year in consequence of intemperance! During the same time 1945 children were picked up as lost.—Such are the legitimate and shocking results of unrestricted license.

Of 643 who were committed to the House of Correction in Boston, in one year, 453 were drunkards; and the keeper states, that he does not believe there were 10 among the whole who were not intemperate.

The chaplain of a county jail in England says, that 3-4ths of the crime committed is the result of intemperance. And so said Chief Justice Hale two centuries ago, after an experience of 20 years.

Says Mr. Smith, the governor of the Edinburgh Prison, "The result of my experience is a firm conviction, that but for the effects of intemperance, instead of having 500 prisoners in this prison at this time, there would not have been 50."

An officer in York Castle, England, states, that "drunkenness has invariably been the cause of the great majority of crimes there punished. This is the rule, sobriety the exception. Out of 119 prisoners for trial at the last assizes, 98 declared to me that this was the cause of their misfortunes. I have found that, almost without exception, the cases of manslaughter are committed while the parties, one or both, are under the influence of intoxicating liquors."

To this cause, also, is to be ascribed a large portion of the

casualties which are so destructive to life. Not long since, a coach, containing a lady, was brought by an intoxicated driver in contact with a train of cars, and the lady was thrown out and crushed to death in the presence of her husband. Steamboats and other vessels, with their valuable cargoes, and more valuable passengers and crew, have, in several instances, been lost, as is supposed, from the same cause.

A direct consequence of the pauperism and crime, resulting from intemperance, is an enormous amount of taxation. Three-fourths of the pauper, and more than one-half of the criminal, tax of the State of New York is caused by intoxicating drinks. The amount of county taxes, arising from this source in that State, is half a million of dollars.

Nor is this all the waste occasioned by this cause. It is stated by the Committee of the World's Temperance Convention, in a recent address, that the loss of productive labour, occasioned by the drinking usages of the labouring classes in England, is estimated at not less than 1-6th of the whole; amounting in value to many millions annually. The destruction of property by sea and land, in shipwrecks, fires, robberies, &c., resulting from the same cause, is almost incalculable, amounting to many millions more. Many millions of quarters of grain, given by a bountiful Providence for the food of man, are now entirely destroyed as food, being used for distillation.

The late Attorney-General of the United States, B. F. Butler, Esq., has computed that the loss to this nation, from the use of intoxicating drinks, is \$150,000,000 annually.

The Hon. E. Everett, late Minister to Great Britain, and now President of Harvard College, computes that the use of alcoholic beverages has cost the United States directly, in ten years, \$12,000,000; has burned or otherwise destroyed \$5,000,000 more of property; has destroyed 300,000 lives; sent 150,000 persons to our prisons, and 100,000 children to the poor-house; has made 1000 widows; has caused 1500 murders and 2000 suicides, and has bequeathed to the country 1,000,000 orphan children.

In England there are supposed to be 600,000 drunkards.

The following statement is taken from an English paper:

Amount annually expended for intoxicating liquors,	£50,000,000
Perversion of land to the growth of barley and hops,	20,000,000
Misapplication of labour and capital,	15,000,000
Loss of time and labour by drinking,	40,000,000
Cost of pauperism caused by drunkenness,	3,000,000
Criminal expenses attributable to do.,	2,000,000
	£130,000,000

About equal to . . . \$570,000,000

This large amount of money would in six years wipe away the enormous national debt of England, and so take off two-thirds of the taxes.

It is gratifying to find evidence, that the results of temperance efforts, especially in Massachusetts, where licenses, except for useful purposes, have been withheld in nearly every county for eight or ten years, are already strikingly manifest in the diminution of the evils which intemperance occasions.

Of the patients received into the Massachusetts Lunatic Hospital in ten years, the number admitted during the first quarter of that period, who owed their insanity to intemperance, was more than double that of those received during the last quarter, being 81 to 38.

In the poor-house at Worcester, Mass., four years since, there were 469 paupers. The number the last year was reduced to 11. In the city of Portland, Me., the commitments to the Almshouse were diminished in a single year 101, in consequence of the progress of temperance principles.

From returns from 20 county and 12 state prisons, from

the commencement of the temperance reformation to the close of the year 1844, a constant diminution of crime appears to have taken place, with a great increase of population; while prior to the first mentioned period there was a constant and regular increase of crime. This diminution has been uniformly attributed by men in official stations to the temperance reformation.

In the opinion of Dr. Warren, of Boston, the temperance movement has added *one-sixth* to the moral power and wealth of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Dr. W. also remarks, that the accidents "by which persons were brought to the Mass. General Hospital, a great portion of which had happened while the sufferers were under the influence of drink, were yearly becoming less, and that during the past year (1842) the number resulting from drunkenness was comparatively small."

Could we gain the ear of the *vendor of intoxicating drinks*, we would address a few words to him. Habit has, perhaps, made you insensible to the dreadful effects of the traffic in which you are engaged. The love of money may have quieted the remonstrances of conscience, and made you callous to the sufferings of your unhappy victims. But will not a day of retribution come? Does it not often come even in this life? Ponder the following statements.

In a single town in Albany county, there were, in the course of 30 years, 48 dealers in alcoholic drinks. Of these 43 failed; 30 died drunkards; a few still survive as intemperate men; 33 of their sons, and about an equal number of their sons-in-law, became drunkards.

In one street in Albany, the history of the keepers of seven grog-shops was taken, during a period of ten years. Not a single keeper had prospered and most of them became drunkards. In one, three successive occupants died of *delirium tremens*.

One hundred and fifty of the prisoners in the State Prison of Ohio have been liquor sellers.

THE EXCELLENCIES OF WATER.

BY J. RUSSOM.

"All that drink water shall be comforted."—EZEKIEL.

Wherever we look around us, we find a supply of pure and fresh water, which the good providence of our benevolent Creator has provided for us. In those countries where the supply is not so abundant as in ours, the necessity has been met with a suitable provision of juicy plants and fruits. For instance, in the Antilles is found a kind of creeping plant, the water laine, or vegetable fountain, which upon dividing its stem, sends forth a stream of sweet sap. In one of the Canary islands, on the top of a rock, stands the raining tree, which, condensing the clouds, affords a regular supply of needful water; and in the stony and arid parts of Java, we discover another singular specimen, namely, the pitcher plant, which is furnished with a bag, suspended at the foot-stalk of each leaf, shaped like a pitcher, covered with a neatly fitted lid, and always full of a fresh condensed dew. Such are the gifts of the Almighty to the sons of men: and we fearlessly ask the reader, is there any hurtful,—any intoxicating principle in all these natural liquids?

That water, of all beverages, is the very best for man, we beg to furnish the following eminent medical testimonies:—

Dr. Boerhaave, a distinguished lecturer on the theory and practice of medicine, says, "If drink be merely required for allaying thirst and dryness, and diminishing the tenacity and acrimony of the fluids, then is cold water, when limpid, light, and without smell and taste, and obtained from a clear running stream, the best drink for a robust man. Food, not too fat or gross, and water as a drink, render our bodies the most firm and strong."

Professor Hoffman, physician to the King of Prussia, states, that "Pure and light waters are agreeable to the different natures and constitutions of all men. No remedy can more effectually secure health and prevent diseases, than pure water. The drinking of water is serviceable in every complexion.—Water proves agreeable to persons of all ages. Drinkers of water, provided it be pure and excellent, are more healthy and long-lived than such as drink wine or malt liquors; it generally gives them a better appetite, and renders them plump and fleshy. Those who drink water are observed to have much whiter and sounder teeth than others. Drinkers of water are brisker and more alert, in all the actions, both of mind and body, than such as use malt liquors. Water is a remedy suited to all persons, at all times; there is no better preservative from distempers; it is assuredly serviceable, both in acute and chronic diseases; and its use answers to all indications, both of preservation and cure."

Arbutnot, a scholar and wit of celebrity, characterised by Dr. Johnson, as "a man estimable for his learning, amiable for his life, and venerable for his piety," affirmed, that "water alone is the proper drink for every animal."

Parr, author of the "Medical Dictionary," observes, "Water, as it is the most ancient, so it is the best and most common fluid for drink, and ought to be esteemed the most commodious for the preservation of life and health."

"Without all peradventure," writes Dr. Geo. Cheyne, F.R.S., "water was the primitive original beverage; and it is the only simple fluid fitted for diluting, moistening and cooling,—the end of drink appointed by nature. Happy had it been for the race of mankind, if other mixed and artificial liquor had never been invented. It has been an agreeable appearance to me to observe with what freshness and vigor those who, though eating freely of flesh meat, yet drink nothing but this element, have lived in health and cheerfulness, to a great age. Water alone is sufficient and effectual for all the purposes of human want, and drinks."

The following is from the pen of Dr. Oliver, professor of the theory and practice of medicine, Dartmouth College, America.

"The waste of the fluid parts of our bodies requires the use of drink to repair it, and we derive a sensible gratification from quenching our thirst? What use do we make of this fact? Why, to try if we cannot find out something that we shall take pleasure in drinking, whether we are thirsty or not; and in this search mankind have been remarkably successful. To such a degree, indeed, have we succeeded in varying and increasing a pleasure which was designed by nature merely as an incentive to quench our thirst, that to quench thirst is become one of the last things that people drink for. It is seldom, indeed, that people in health have any natural thirsts except, perhaps, after exercise or labour in a hot day. While we adhere to this simple beverage, we shall be sure to have an unerring prompter to remind us when we really require drink; and we shall be in no danger of being tempted to drink when nature requires it not. But the moment we depart from pure water, we lose this inestimable guide, and are left, not to the real instincts of nature, but to an artificial taste, in deciding on actions immediately connected with health and long life."

Dr. Hufeland, a distinguished professor, editor of a medical journal, and author of "The Art of Prolonging Life," observes, "The best drink is water, a liquor commonly despised, and even considered as prejudicial. I will not hesitate, however, to declare it to be one of the greatest means for prolonging life. The element of water is the greatest and only promoter of digestion. By its coldness and fixed air, it is an excellent strengthener and reviver of the stomach and nerves. On account of its abundance of fixed air, and the saline principles it contains, it is a power-

ful preventive to bile and putrefaction. It assists all the secretion of the body."

Dr. Kitchener, author of "Directions for Invigorating and Prolonging Life," affirms as follows:—

"Among other innumerable advantages which the water-drinker enjoys, he saves a considerable sum of money per annum, which the beer and wine-drinker wastes, as much to the detriment of his health, as the diminution of his finances; moreover, nothing deteriorates the sense of taste so much as strong liquors; the water-drinker enjoys an exquisite sensibility of palate, and relish for plain food, that a wine-drinker has no idea of. Happy are the young and healthy, who are wise enough to be convinced that water is the best drink, and salt the best sauce."

"If people would but accustom themselves," writes Dr. Pratt, "to drink water, they would be more free from many diseases, such as tremblings, palsies, apoplexies, giddiness, pains in the head, gout, stone, dropsy, rheumatism, piles, and such like; which diseases are most common among them that drink strong drinks, and which water generally would prevent."

Confirmatory of the above, Dr. Duncan remarks, that "when men contented themselves with water, they had more health and strength; and at this day, those who drink nothing but water are more healthy and live longer than those who drink strong liquors, which raise the heat of the stomach to excess, whereas water keeps it in due temper. Such whose blood is inflamed, live not so long as those who are of a cooler temper; a hot blood being commonly the cause of flushes, rheums, ill-digestion, pains in the limbs, headache, dimness of sight, and especially of hysteric vapours."

Dr. Keill, treating of the stomach in his "Abridgement of the Anatomy of Human Bodies," says that "water seems the fittest to promote digestion of food; all spirituous liquors have a property by which they hurt rather than help digestion; those who by a long use thereof have lost their appetites are hardly ever restored without drinking water."

Dr. Moreley adds, "I aver from my own knowledge and custom, as well as from that of others, that those who drink nothing but water, or make it their principal drink, are but little affected by climate, and can undergo the greatest fatigue without inconvenience. Navigators from the northern regions testify that the greater part of those who die under the severity of the cold are those who drink other drinks than water, while the water-drinkers survive."

Dr. Beardsly writes, respecting the water-drinkers of Asia and the Himalaya mountains, that "they are able to carry a burden of four hundred-weight, and that one of them had more strength than three British soldiers." This latter fact has been confirmed by a British officer.

Sir John Floyer says "that water-drinkers are temperate in their actions, prudent, and ingenious. They live safe from the diseases which afflict the head, such as apoplexies, palsies, pains, blindness, deafness, convulsions, and madness; water resists putrefaction and cools burning heat." And Dr. Sinders observes, "Water-drinkers are in general longer lived, and less subject to a decay of the faculties than those who use other liquids."

Dr. James Johnson, an eminent physician now residing in London, remarks upon water as follows:—"There can be no question that water is the best and the only drink which nature has designed for man, and there is as little doubt but that every person might gradually, or even pretty quickly, accustom himself to this aqueous beverage. The water-drinker glides tranquilly through life without much exhilaration or depression, and escapes many diseases to which he would otherwise be subject. The wine-drinker experiences short but vivid periods of rapture, and long intervals of gloom; he is also more subject to disease. The balance of enjoyment then, turns decidedly in favour of the water-

drinker, leaving out his temporal prosperity and future anticipations; and the nearer we keep to this regimen, the happier we shall be."

Additional testimonies might easily be given, equally as strong as the foregoing, in favour of the beverage which nature, or rather the God of nature, has so richly provided for his creature—man; but presuming that quite sufficient has been given, our hope is that it will induce such persons as have hitherto despised and rejected it, to conform to nature, and they will find that water is indeed the best.

THE LAW OF LOVE.

If there be any one sentiment, which, beyond all others, should meet a ready response in the breast of every friend of temperance, it is that contained in the Divine injunction, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." Every principle which is not legitimately deduced from this command, acknowledged in any system of moral reform, is hostile to its best interests.—But what is it to love our neighbour as ourselves? It will be perceived, that the command makes *self-love* the standard of love to our neighbour as we love ourselves, of course, we are to love our neighbours. But, laying Scripture aside, how does reason require men to show love for themselves? The answer is plain. First, by doing themselves no harm—neither physically, intellectually, nor morally. He who would mutilate his body, drink *poison*, or otherwise enervate his system, and thereby shorten his life, cannot be said truly to love himself, who would drown his reason, and thus place himself, in point of intellect, on a level with the brute—much less would he be thought a friend to himself, who would vitiate his moral nature, and totally disqualify himself either for virtuous action or spiritual enjoyment.

Now, if we are bound to love our neighbour as ourselves, and by doing any of these things, we show plainly our want of love, is it not apparent that we are bound by this command, not to do, or cause to be done, any act that may result in harm to him? Hence may be derived the first grand principle of temperance, viz.: total abstinence from the *use, sale and manufacture* of all that intoxicates.

The man who truly loves himself, will endeavour to promote his own greatest good. If vicious, he will seek to reform—if reformed, he will persevere, and if strongly tempted, he will resist in self-defence. The law of love requires him also to seek the best good of his fellow-man. If his neighbour be vicious, he will seek to reform him, and when once reformed, he *will strive to keep him so*. If naked, he will clothe him—if hungry, he will give him food, and if destitute of friends to sympathize with, and comfort him, he will bare his own bosom—throw open his own heart, and bid him welcome to its love and sympathy. Here, a second grand principle is exhibited, viz.: moral suasion, for the poor inebriate and his suffering family—a principle of expansive benevolence, which, instead of confining its action within the narrow limits of *self*, goes abroad in search of suffering humanity—a principle of sympathy, which weeps at human woe—raises the degraded and miserable, and brings the dead, as it were, to life! In a word, that principle of holy self-sacrifice, which hesitates not at danger or inconvenience, if it can only accomplish good, and by the heavenly influence of which, blessings unnumbered have visited the abodes of wretchedness and want.

Again—he who obeys the law of love, *will seek to remove from himself and others, every influence that may allure to sin*. Would a man who had long been habituated to the use of the bottle be safe in keeping one by his side? Certainly not. Self-love would dictate that he put it far away, in order that his influence might not revive the now slumbering appetite, and seduce him back to drunkenness. But suppose one should fasten a bottle to the side of the

poor man who was struggling to retain his freedom, and when requested to remove it, he should absolutely refuse, and declare his right to keep it there! We ask, would the law of love concede to him that right? The law of God, and reason, answer no. Now, fellow-citizens, here is a case precisely parallel. A being, in the form of a man, opens his den of death, with all of those tempting signs, which are calculated to keep alive and active, the depraved appetite of the inebriate. Yea, more than this—not content with signs, he throws himself in the path of the reformed, and under the mask of friendship, allures him to his dark pit of woe—once there, he plies the instrument of death—completes the work of destruction, and then exults with fiendish triumph, over his fallen victim! This is no fancy sketch, as the sad experience of multitudes can amply testify. Now, let us ask sober reason, what is love's decision in this case? The answer comes to us in groans, lamentations and curses, from every region of the globe—from hulks and dungeons—from hospitals and gibbets—from the abodes of poverty and the haunts of misery in all lands—it is this—the law of love demands that society remove these dangerous influences.—*Crystal Fount.*

DRUNKARDS, AHOY!

"One of the preachers," thus discourses in the Star of Temperance.

"The rumseller has contracted with *His Majesty*, to kill 30,000 in 1847! Support him, and that contract will be fulfilled to the last soul. We want more drunkards. Where shall we get them but from moderate drinkers—the *corps de reserve*—the grand reserve, from which are replenished rum's dying hosts. No drafts are protested—never must be. We want more drunkards. You, young chaps here at the bar—want to enlist? Think you can't go it, eh? Can, sir. Don't give up because you are not ragged and bloated, and your limbs don't tremble. That old drunkard of sixty once stood in your tracks, my dear fellow. Can't stand in his? Keep on, a few years will make you as finished a sot as ever wallowed in the ditch.—The scourge must be sustained. Take a ticket in the lottery of death; you may draw a gallows, and dishonoured grave.

Moderate drinkers! We want to get up 30,000 funerals "with fixens to match"—5000 widows, 6000 orphans and lots of idle spectators. Who'll take a nomination in the "independent ticket," and run for—another world! You, blood "bucks" of the "upper ten!" which of you will speak for an office in time for the annual *auto de fe* of rumsellers? They'll find the liquor for the wake. No shrinking back, gentlemen: a glorious destiny is yours—a living sacrifice for "Free Trade." No matter how respectable now, a few years will fit you for any crime. Take a drink, sir—walk in to-morrow and take another.

We want to commit 43 murders, to have 10,000 lawsuits, 50,000 regular rows and fights, get up 35 hanging bees, make 13,000 criminals, 1700 paupers 400 maniacs, kill 67 by accidents, such as freezing to death when drunk, &c., send 400 juveniles to the house of correction, whip 3000 wives, &c., &c., at a coast of more than half a million to the State of New York! In fine, we want to get us a hell upon earth, and enable rumsellers to furnish devils enough to carry it on. Who'll volunteer? Who'll graduate and take a "sheep-skin" as an adept in vice and crime, which will gain prompt admittance to any prison in the land. We've enough of the poorer class, we want the best you've got, sons of the wealthy and respectable.—Young friend, it gives us joy to see you taking moderate drams. You're one of us—a glorious 'mess,' all moderate drinkers, ready to act our part in the great tragedy, and no stampeding when the last act comes off. To be sure it does you no good, but there must be just so much devilry carried on in the world, and rum-

sellers are just the things to do it with—by your help. Drink, we say, but keep within the bounds of our "text." Where the dividing line is between moderate drinking and drunkenness, we cannot say. It's somewhere between one glass and death.—Be your own judges of this matter, always partaking discreetly of God's bounties.

Moderate drinkers—drunkards in embryo! go ahead. Hurra for our side.

GUILT AND TRAFFIC.

Every bottle and glass you send out goes on a mission of misery and death. The drunkard is on the outer circle of the whirlpool, and you are tempting him to float along, and each succeeding circle turns shorter, and you just turn away as the poor creature, with one ineffectual struggle, sinks to rise no more. O! it's a dreadful trade to be making drunkards—it is a dreadful thing to sell out the large mass in pipes, and hogsheads, and barrels, that you know runs forth like scorching streams of lava throughout the community. You know it will curse that poor family—you know it will make that man prodigal of his property, careless of the wants of his children and his wife—you know it produces poverty, disease, misery, death, and hell to men. Perhaps this bottle will not, but that may—perhaps this pipe will not, but that may. It is certain somebody is doing this work of death—six hundred thousand drunkards in America! who makes them? who sustains them? Nobody? Does nobody make money out of these six hundred thousand drunkards? These six hundred thousand rob themselves, their families and the public. Who gets the money? See if it is not in your hands. My brother, I do not charge you—I ask you to go home and pray over your trade; but how will you frame your prayer? Will you ask God to send you more customers and more drunkards to your shop? Why, then, you ask to have more of his creatures ruined in body and soul. Oh! it is a dreadful place in which to hold a prayer meeting—a distillery or a spirit cellar. I should think a man could hardly ask God to bless such a trade. I should like to see how he would pray over it. He would say, "O Lord! do not let this bottle do any harm; counteract the poisonous and soul-hardening effects of this alcohol—I do not want to hurt any one; I only want to get the profit of vending them to their ruin; I do not want to do the harm that these things must do in the natural course of things!" Dare he speak so to his Maker! Let me state one other fact—there are wives praying against you—There are widows in this city lodging a suit in Heaven's chancery against you. They are—weak—you are not afraid of them. But God, the God of the widow hears them, and when the wife says "May God restrain the arm that is taking away my husband!" and when the widow sometimes says in the agony of her soul, "God blight the arm that administers that poison!" Oh, it may be heard—It may be heard—I would not stand up with you; I would not live by ministering out the poison to my fellow men."—*E. N. Kirk.*

WELL DONE, BANGOR.—At a meeting of the City Government of Bangor, held on the 28th ult., the following order touching the illegal traffic in alcoholic liquors, was passed in concurrence, Alderman Blake and Haynes being its only opponents:

Ordered, That the Mayor be authorized to offer a reward of five dollars for each conviction of any person who shall violate the License Law in this city, to be paid to the person who shall furnish sufficient evidence to procure such conviction, and that the Mayor be authorized to draw his orders on the Treasurer for the same.

Also, *Ordered*, that the Mayor be authorized to draw his orders on the Treasurer for any amounts not exceeding in all the sum of \$500, for any expenses he may incur in procuring evidence (independent of that procured by offering the above reward) against violators of the License Law in this city, and in prosecuting all such violations to a final issue.

Progress of the Cause.

MANNINGVILLE, Jan. 22, 1847.—The temperance cause is not progressing much with us, still it is alive, and occasionally snatches a brand from the burning, and confirms an upright one in his integrity. About New Year, we obtained the signatures of two, a man and his wife, who for years, and especially the wife, have been notorious. We hope by encouraging them, that they will hold out.—I. L.

BOWMANVILLE, February 22, 1847.—As you are anxious to know what Teetotalers are doing in the country. I would say that things seem in a great measure to have been standing still, if that is possible. However, I am happy to say that new life seems to be infused. I have not seen the friends of temperance so interested in our movements for years, and wherever I go, the public speakers are determined to do their best. This winter, temperance protracted meetings are talked of, and the Postmaster tells me that there never was so many temperance papers ordered as now. I feel myself considerably alive to the necessity of making a vigorous effort to arouse my neighbours to a sense of their duty.

In reviewing my religious and teetotal course, I feel more than ever convinced, that those who oppose the temperance movement are the greatest cause of trouble in the Church of Christ. The very action of mind necessary to resist the light of teetotalism hardens the conscience. The mode of reasoning employed to defend their position, tends to weaken moral force, hence truths of self-denying authority lose their power, spirituality decreases, and insubordination is the result. Oh! that God would open the minds of all true Christians, to their guilt and danger while opposing the temperance movement. I would invite all such to pray over the 11th and 12th verses of the 24th chapter of Proverbs. Hoping you may have great success in your powerful undertaking, I am, &c.—J. CLINIK, Congregational Minister.

WEST DUMFRIES, January 28.—The second annual meeting of the West Dumfries Total Abstinence Society, was held on the 23d instant, and the house was thronged at an early hour, when the following persons were elected office-bearers, viz.: Mr John Rickert, re-elected President; Philo Hull, Vice-President; and a male Committee of five; and Eurina Snow, Maria Church, Cornelia Hopkins, female Committee; after which, the Rev Mr Whitefield, of Burford, entertained the audience in a very appropriate manner. The society is in a prosperous state at present. We find, through a close examination of one hundred and sixty signatures, that seven members have been expelled for breaking their pledge, during the past two years.—THOMAS RICKERT, Sec.

CORNWALL, February 15.—Dear Sir, I am happy to inform you that a Temperance House has been opened at Fort Covington, Salmon River, by Mr Joseph Spencer, jr., which is conducted upon strictly total abstinence principles; I have heard those who have visited it speak in terms of the highest commendation of the attention extended, and of the manner in which the house is conducted. I am of opinion, you would be doing the cause in general, (and this district especially,) a benefit, by noticing this establishment in the editorial columns of the *Advocate*, as persons from this quarter are frequently called by business to that section.—A. M. M'KENZIE.

BLOOMFIELD, February 16.—We are carrying on the war here, as usual, and though we occasionally meet with trifling reverses, on the whole, our prospects are brightening. The apathy into which some of our members had sunk, is giving place to a well-directed zeal—new advocates are rising among us—our numbers

are increasing—our societies command respect from those who do not belong to "us." We look forward with confidence, to the day when our principles, like a "little leaven," shall "leaven the whole lump" of society; when the makers and vendors of the poison, shall find "Othello's occupation's gone."—THOMAS DONNELLY.

On Saturday last our townsmen were agreeably surprised by a visit from the young people of Ameliasburgh. A procession of some fifty sleighs, containing near eighty couple, with temperance banners floating in the air, passed through the town. The company was mostly composed of teetotalers of the township of Ameliasburgh. They proceeded to the temperance house, where they took dinner; which was got up in Mr Card's usually good style. They returned home in the evening, fully satisfied that they had enjoyed as good a flow of spirit while participating in rational recreation, as though they had called in the aid of intoxicating liquors on the occasion.—*Picton Sun*.

To the Editor of the Picton Sun.

HALLOWELL, February 1.—Sir,—According to the notice in the *Sun*, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in the vicinity of Raynor's Mill, met for the purpose of forming themselves into a temperance society,—Mr John C. Huycke, an old and respectable inhabitant of that neighbourhood, was called to the chair. He explained, in a few words, the intention of the meeting, and informed the congregation, that they were by request, to be set off from the Wellington Total Abstinence Society. He thought that there were enough talent and ability in that neighbourhood to sustain a society independently of that to which some of them had heretofore belonged. After which the following persons were unanimously chosen as officers of the society for the ensuing year: Mr David Osterhout, President; Messrs John C. Huycke, and John German, Vice-Presidents; Mr Jotham Raynor, Secretary and Treasurer; and a Committee of seven persons. The President then addressed the meeting. He confessed that he, with some of his neighbours, had not been as much engaged in the temperance cause as they should have been; and he hoped that for the future they would be more awake in the promotion of so good a cause. He then called upon several gentlemen to address the meeting—among whom were some of his neighbours, who spoke with such animation and energy that did honour to themselves, and fully verified the assertion made by the first President. They were followed by some others from a distance, among whom were D. Conger, Esq., and the Rev — Damon, Wesleyan Minister, who put on a nice finish to the speaking part of this interesting meeting, by their short but pathetic addresses. The pledge, constitution, and by-laws (kindly furnished by D. Conger, Esq.) were then read and sanctioned by the congregation with a few alterations. Some three or four persons then passed through the congregation, and eighty-one persons had their names attached to the teetotal pledge. Every lady in the house subscribed her name to the pledge with the exception of three individuals; and I think through the influence of the ladies, and the good impressions that are being made on the minds of the male part of the neighbourhood, that there will not be many more gentlemen that will refuse to sign the pledge at their next meeting than were ladies at this. The temperance cause is prospering in many places throughout the District; and I am looking forward to the time when no County or section of country of equal extent in America, will exceed Prince Edward for enterprise, philanthropy and temperance.—T. H. PETERSON.

ENGLAND.

BRISTOL JUVENILE TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.—This important auxiliary to the cause in this city is silently but efficiently carrying our principles to the firesides of the working classes of Bristol. The Union, comprehending as it does so many day and Sunday schools, with a numerous body of registrars and their coadjutors, is admirably constituted for complete organization and continual supervision; beyond all precedent in the history of juvenile societies we regard its mode of operation with confidence, and in the full hope of ere long reaping a rich harvest. The friends who have long borne the burden of holding meetings feel themselves greatly encouraged in observing, in the different localities, that meetings of teachers and scholars of a select and private character are continually being held, and thus supplying a succession of

advocates for the more public meetings. The public meetings of the Union are called aggregate meetings, from the fact of three, four, or five schools being brought together, under the care of their teachers. These meetings commence by singing some of the Temperance Melodies, Tract No. 81, Bristol Series, with which each young person is supplied, addresses are then delivered, alternated with singing. A highly interesting meeting of this character, was held at the Tabernacle Schoolroom a few evenings ago, which was addressed by Mr. Robert Cox, the Superintendent, Mr. J. Russom, who presided, Mr. E. Mathews, and Mr. James Sampson. We recommend to the friends of temperance everywhere the adoption of similar proceedings. Upwards of three thousand cards of membership have been supplied by the Secretaries during the past year.

TROWBRIDGE.—In the year 1845, there was only a youth's society here, the adult society having been broken up; but on the 5th November, 1845, twelve reclaimed characters of the town, accompanied by the Rev. Samuel Martin (who has been, and still continues to be, a noble friend to us) met and again established a society, the youths uniting with them. A public meeting was soon held, and Mr. Samuel Horton, of Frome, advocated the cause in a noble and energetic manner, and good was the result of the meeting. Soon after, the Rev. W. H. Turner, A.M. vicar of Banwell, accompanied by Mr. John Brumby, of Bath, visited us. Mr. Brumby delivered an interesting address, and Mr. Turner advocated the cause in an affectionate and interesting manner; and I think I can say, ever since that meeting, we have been raising our heads. Soon after, the Rev. Henry Solly, of Shepton Mallett, visited us, and lectured in the Assembly room, to a crowded audience; his lectures were of an impressive character, and did our society much good. We have held several meetings since then, and many signatures have been obtained. But I must now come to the present year. On Monday evening, January 4th, 1847, Mr. J. Russom, of Bristol, visited us, and lectured on his diagrams of the human stomach, in the Assembly room, to an overflowing audience, when eight signatures were obtained. That lecture has closed the mouths of many of our opponents, for they can now scarcely say a word against us; and it is only the appetite for strong drink that prompts them not to yield. Our society is supported entirely by its members, who are chiefly working men. We hold our meetings the first Tuesday in every month, and if any friend should be coming this way, we shall be glad of his assistance. We believe we are on the eve of better days, and that a better and a brighter morn awaits us. Taking a survey of the past, and as far as we can, a view of the future, we can only thank God, take courage, and go on.

An important meeting was lately held in Trowbridge by the "Lord's Day Society," when W. Stancombe, Esq., magistrate, observed, that there was scarcely a case brought before him which was not connected with drunkenness or profanation of the Sabbath, in which statement the meeting heartily responded, especially an old man, who cried out, "let the public houses be closed, for there is more mischief arising from them than all other causes put together." "I believe it," responded the chairman. A meeting is about to be held to petition Parliament on the subject of Sunday tipping, &c.

GURNEY SLADE.—We held a meeting at Hurford's Coffee House, on the 30th December, when Mr. James Green, superintendent of the Wesleyan Sabbath school, presided. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Daniel Westlake, of Walton, near Glastonbury, a teetotaler of ten years' standing, and the first mover upon teetotal principles in the west of England. Mr. W.'s speech was excellent, and will not soon be forgotten. After the chairman had addressed the meeting in his usually kind and persuasive manner, three signatures were obtained.

SOUTH PETHERTON.—On new year's day, we had a tea party, which passed off very agreeably. We are now enabled to have the chapel for our meetings, which was denied us for Mr. Russom's lecture, and the people are now generally more favourably disposed. Having heard that Mr. Whittaker is to be our next agent, we shall feel obliged by your appointing him for us. It is now nearly six years since the formation of our society by Mr. W., and we are all anxious to see him again.

YORK.—Sunday School Temperance Meeting. On Monday, January 11th, a large and interesting meeting was held in the Lecture Hall, in this city, for the purpose of promoting the spread of the temperance principles amongst the young. James

Backhouse, Esq., ably occupied the chair. He stated that during his travels in Van Diemen's Land, he had conversed with many of the convicts, who referred their ruin to the "drinking customs" of the different work shops in which they were apprenticed.

The following resolutions were submitted to the meeting, and unanimously passed:

1, That the fearful prevalence of intemperance in this country and the numerous temptations which the drinking usages of society present to the young, solemnly call upon all parents and Sunday school teachers to urge upon the rising generation the adoption of the practise of entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

Moved by Mr. Thos. Hodson, superintendent of the Wesleyan Sunday school; seconded by Mr. Wm. Pickwell, superintendent of the Wesleyan association Sunday school; supported by Mr. James Hollins, superintendent of the Independent Sunday school.

2, That the committee be requested to take such steps as may be considered most prudent for bringing this subject under the notice of every Sunday school superintendent in York.

Moved by Mr. Thomas Monkhouse, superintendent of the Wesley Place Sunday school; seconded by Mr. T. B. Smithies, secretary of ditto.

The speakers dwelt at some length on the fearful counteracting influences which the use of intoxicating drink is exciting in the labours of Sabbath school teachers, and urged upon all parents and teachers the adoption of the temperance pledge, in order that they might set the young an example which, if followed, would certainly save them from the wiles of intemperance.

The secretary stated that the committee would supply Sunday school teachers with neat pocket pledge books, for the use of their classes, considerable good having already resulted from this plan. It was also stated that two of the superintendents, and two-thirds of the teachers in the largest Wesleyan Sunday schools in York, are pledged teetotalers. Several signatures were obtained at the close of the meeting.

STORFOLD BEDS.—The Stofold Total Abstinence Society held a tea meeting recently at the house of Mr. James Hide, Treasurer. After tea Mr. T. Wilson argued the necessity of total abstinence for the cure of drunkenness—the obligations that lay upon Christians to make themselves acquainted with the subject—some facts which had come under his own observation, in connexion with total abstinence and the duty of Christians to support the movement so that it might become general. Mr. Mehue, Calvinistic Minister, said much against drunkenness, but added, he could not see that his influence would do any good. He said he had spent a pleasant evening, but he could not sign the pledge. A man present who had been a drunkard for many years, challenged the rev. gentleman to sign the pledge; he sat for some time, as if deep in thought, and then rose. The eloquence of the drunkard proved irresistible, and they both signed the pledge.—THOMAS WILSON.

A CHIMNEY-SWEEPER'S TESTIMONY.

Cheltenham, Nov. 21, 1846.

SIR,—I have been a subscriber to your valuable *Herald* for many years, and I have seen the testimonies of clergymen, of doctors, of blacksmiths, and others, but I have not seen the testimony of one in my own business, which is that of a chimney-sweeper. I have often thought it my duty to state mine. In my early days I suffered all the ill-treatment which boys generally receive in the business of chimney-sweeping; my parents were both drunkards, so that my education was neglected, as well as all other comforts; but it was fortunate for me that I never imbibed a relish for strong drink. I have been a temperance man for many years. I have been a total abstainer for more than eight years; during which, I am thankful to say, that my health has been good, and I have been enabled to perform my labour, I believe, as well as any man in the kingdom—and I can say there are very few men that have worked harder, as I have paid much attention for the last thirteen years to the machine-sweeping. Sir, I have also the pleasure of stating that I have been no smoker, no snuff-taker, no tobacco-chewer, and I am surprised that people habituate themselves to such nasty habits, and at the bad example they set before their children—such as drinking, smoking, snuffing, and swearing, for children will try to imitate their parents. When we get rid of these abominable practices, then may we ex-

pect that there will be a clean, industrious, healthy, and happy human family.—I am, &c.,
To Mr. Russom.

JAMES RUSSELL.

(To the Editor of the National Temperance Chronicle.)

LISKEARD, CORNWALL.—Believing the readers of the *Chronicle* to be interested in the success of the advocacy of total abstinence principles by James Teare, I venture to inform them, through the columns of the *Chronicle*, he is now labouring, and with considerable success, in this county. During the last week, I have attended seven meetings held by him, in each of which he must have spoken near two hours, to well attended, and mostly to crowded meetings; and it is worthy of being recorded, the people listened most attentively, and were apparently well satisfied with the advocacy of thorough-going teetotalism, he feared not to tell the truth, and the people at the close assented to its being no more than the truth. The meetings held by him last week are, first, on the 12th, at Liskeard, a crowded meeting; 13th, at Looe, a fair meeting; 14th, at Liskeard, the Temperance Hall well filled, at the close 14 signatures; 15th, at Trevelmana, a capital meeting; 16th, at West Caradon Mine, in the middle of the day, to about 500 miners, forty-eight of whom signed the pledge, and many more were fully convinced the money they earn by the sweat of their brow ought not to be spent in intoxicating drink; in the evening, at St. Cleer, three miles distant, a full meeting, followed by eighteen signatures; the 17th, at West Mary Mine, to near three hundred miners, 18 signed the pledge. The result of these meetings have been, that more than 100 persons have signed the pledge. The cause which had been in a low state is again revived, the principle again brought before the people and faithfully explained, and we are hoping a fresh and a sound impetus is given that will not soon be effaced.—J. C. ISAAC.

WALES.

To the Editor of the National Temperance Chronicle.

NEWMARKET, FLINTS, December 14, 1846.—Dear Sir,—Since I had the pleasure of writing to you before, I have been lecturing on temperance at Rhyl, in the Independent Chapel; and at Sarn Chapel, on Holywell Road; and in my own Chapel in Newmarket. Several young people came forward to sign the pledge. I have also distributed many Welsh and English tracts, which are anxiously received and read. Some of my own congregation are most faithful in assisting me with the good work. I am sorry to say that very few of my brother ministers, of any denomination, are boldly and perseveringly advocating the great cause; settled ministers are afraid of disturbing the peace of their own churches and congregations. But my humble opinion is, that keeping the peace is much more dangerous—as we should “cry aloud and spare not.” * * * * * Common sense and public opinion are so very favourable to the great movement. I believe that all Christian ministers must take up the subject of temperance, and the sooner the better. A letter of mine appeared in our Welsh periodical for December, comparing slavery in America and the drinking system in this country—shewing the inconsistency of advocating the anti-slavery cause, and neglecting the temperance cause.—I am, &c.,—EVAN DAVIES.

IRELAND.

LONGFORD.—A magnificent reception was lately given to Father Mathew at this place. Both sides of the Shannon were lighted up with bonfires for many miles; and all along the road, from the smallest cabin to the largest house, the windows were illuminated. The delighted peasantry acknowledged loud their gratitude towards him, and one and all declared that, were it not for the salutary reign of temperance amongst the people of Ireland, and Father Mathew's increased exertions to deter them from a relapse, it would have been utterly impossible to preserve the peace of the country for one day, during their present most awful state of suffering.

SCOTLAND.

SUNDAY IN EDINBURGH.—In Edinburgh there are 896 licensed public houses, of which 434 are open on Sundays. One publican declares, that on a recent Sunday he drew £20 after the gas was lighted; but taking him as a triton among minnows, and assuming £5 as the average Sunday income, we have £2,170 spent in drink every Sunday, or £112,840 per annum.

Most of this expenditure takes place round about the very house where John Knox lived and died.—*Daily News*.

The paragraph as above is commented upon at some length by a correspondent of the *News*, from which it appears that improvidence and intemperance prevail extensively amongst the working classes of Scotland, which are followed by all the evil consequences attendant upon such a state of things. The following fact is stated in support of the improvidence which prevails: “The Parliamentary Return for 1845 gives the average sums of savings bank depositors as being £30 in England, £29 in Wales, £30 in Ireland, and only £15 in Scotland.” And with respect to their intemperance, it is stated, that the Rev. Geo. Lewis having somewhat minutely surveyed his parish in Dundee, found that it contained 11 bakers' shops, and 108 spirit shops, at which £19,710 are annually spent, or one-fourth of the wages of the labouring classes, within that one parish alone.

UNITED STATES.

TEMPERANCE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—While intemperance rages and the traffic is bold beyond endurance, we are happy to say that our citizens are once more waking up to the great interests of our cause, and endeavouring, in various ways, to head the monster evil. On the evening of the 25th, a great meeting was held at the Broadway Tabernacle, in relation to the Excise law, at which Ex-Mayor Harper presided, and addresses were made by Rev Dr Patton, Gerrit Smith, Esq., Hon Morris Franklin, Dr D. M. Reese and Lebbeus Chapman, Esq. Our paper was too near the press at the time, for a report of their speeches. The License petitions, we believe, are destined, if well circulated, to exhibit a strength of temperance in New-York, of which many have little conception. Both here and in Brooklyn, the absence of the intoxicating cup at the New Year's entertainments, indicated a very gratifying progress among Christian families.—*Jour. Am. Temp. Union*.

Miscellaneous.

THE DRINKER.—From our soul, we pity the man who lives in the constant habit of dram-drinking. We pity him because he is excluded from the society of the better portion of his own race—from the friendship and counsel of the good, who really love him, but cannot reach him with their generous efforts for his welfare and happiness. We pity him, because he is deprived of the blessings of domestic life—the sweet pleasures of “home, sweet home;” because he is incapable of being a link in the social chain which binds communities together in friendship, love, and good works; because he is not allowed to be classed among the advocates of good order moral principles, and benevolent enterprises; because he experiences none of the comforts which sobriety, virtue, and a quiet conscience afford the good. We pity him, because he is an object at which poverty, disease, adversity, and disgrace aim their piercing shafts; because he is the almost helpless victim of a passion stronger than the love of life—a demon as dark and strong as the dismal home of death; because he is the author of want, and suffering, and shame to the innocent, helpless ones whose lives are bound up in his—who have no source but him to go to for all they need to support and comfort their lives; because he lives below the sphere of human dignity, friendless, cheerless, forsaken; because he dies dishonoured, debased—“without hope and without God in the world.” From our soul we pity that man!

On Saturday evening, the 30th, another lamentable disaster occurred by intemperance, in this vicinity. A man named Thomas Kells, with his son, a lad about 20 or 22 years of age, left the North Shore of Scugog Lake, about dusk, on their way homeward, a distance of about six miles across the ice. After travelling about one and a half miles, the Son found he had lost his whiskey bottle, and went back to find it, leaving his Father, in the meantime, sitting on the snow, to wait his return. After going back some distance, the Son appears to have directed his course across the Lake without any reference to the condition in which his Father had been left, and reached his dwelling about 11 o'clock. No anxiety appears to have been felt about him until next morning, when, on search being made, he was found about the place he had been left by his Son the night before, frozen to death! What warnings are these to the drunkard! what a voice do such agonizing scenes send forth to all who are parties to the

production of such crime and wretchedness—the makers and vendors of alcoholic poison.—*Toronto Examiner*.

SHOW US THE MAN.—It will be recollected by our readers, that the English members of the Christian alliance gave a dinner each day during the session, to the foreign delegates. At the recent meeting in the Broadway tabernacle, Rev. Dr. Patton stated, that at those dinners, all the American delegates could be distinguished by the colour of their glasses; they all drank water with a single exception. Who is this one, single and solitary exception? Can any body tell us? We want the name of such a member of the Evangelical Alliance, to read him a lecture on Evangelical sobriety. Who will give us the name? Brother exchanges, keep this before the people till we get the name, and let each of us discourse a sermon for his individual benefit.—*Oregon*. With all our heart. Will not Dr. Patton give the name?—*Crystal Fount*.

Providence has gifted man with reason; to his reason, therefore, is left the choice of food and drink, and not to instinct, as among the lower animals. It thus becomes his duty to apply his reason to that object; to shun excess in quantity, and what is noxious in quality; to adhere, in short, to the simple and the natural, among which the bounty of his Maker has afforded him an ample selection, and beyond which, if he deviates, sooner or later, he will suffer the penalty.—*Dr. Prout*.

"When do you intend, Mr. B., to leave off selling intoxicating liquors?" said a by-stander to a publican, who replied, "When respectable people leave off buying."—*New York Paper*.

The wine of the wealthy, and the beer of the poor, are similar in kind and effect, and tend to evil. Habits of intemperance are progressively formed—the way is a precipice, and the first step over it—unless there be almost miraculous prevention—is enough. Our primeval parents who ate once of the forbidden fruit, ruined themselves.—*F. A. Cox, D. D.*

AN AWFUL INSTANCE OF A PROFESSING CHRISTIAN TAMPERING WITH DRINK.—W. C. had been a member of a Baptist church, but fell through tampering with the intoxicating cup. The missionary (National Temperance Society) has visited him again and again, and prevailed upon him some months since to abstain; he again became respectable, attended to his business; his wife and family were comfortable. The missionary spent a pleasant season with them about two months since in their own house, around the family altar, elated with the hope that ere long he would be reunited with the church; but was truly grieved to hear, a few days ago, he had again fallen even lower than before; went to see him, and never can the missionary forget the awful scene presented—it was most appalling. On asking for him at the house, he was told he was in an outhouse. The missionary was directed to the place: there he sat with his head buried in his hands, his head resting on his knees. The missionary called him by name; he started, took his hat off his head, dashed it to the ground in a state of frenzy; and never can the missionary forget the fiendish look he gave whilst belching out the most dreadful oaths, demanding what the missionary wanted with him. "I know," he said with emphasis, "you came and knelt, and engaged in prayer, but I have not bent my knee to God since that time; I have not once asked his blessing; and raising his voice, and fixing his eyes with a most appalling glare upon the missionary, he exclaimed, "but I have asked God to damn my soul, and send me to hell; for I had rather be in hell than be here." He then burst out into the most fearful language: the missionary was obliged to leave, being unable to endure the scene any longer.—*Bristol Temp. Herald*.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.—We are called upon to record one of the most horrid and heart-rending deaths from intemperance, that has ever fallen under our notice. The victim was Mr. William McDonald, of Smithfield township, in Jefferson County. He had a wife and two children. For two weeks he had been drinking half a gallon per day. He found this was killing him, and determined to modify a little; but it was too late. For several days his wife perceived evidence of delirium, and expressed her fears, but no heed was given to the matter. Finally he came into the house, and told his wife to warn every young man she saw not to use intoxicating drinks, for, said he, "they will be my end." Shortly after this, he took his razor and made an unsuccessful thrust at his throat. His wife, seeing him about to destroy himself, attempted to prevent him; but instead of appreciating her kindness, he turned and would have killed her, and the child in her arms, had she not fled. She hastened to a neighbouring house for help, and returning, she found him with his throat cut, and the hogs feeding on his warm blood.—*Good Samaritan*.

THE LATE J. J. GURNEY, Esq.

We have, in this number, to record the loss of one endeared to every friend of humanity by his zealous, able, and untiring endeavours to promote the happiness of the human family.

Joseph John Gurney, Esq., of Norwich, is no more.

To those of our readers who were acquainted with him, we need say nothing of our sense of the loss every good cause has sustained in his removal: and to those who knew him not, it may suffice to say, that of every work of mercy and labour of love, he was a warm and generous supporter. Endowed with intellectual abilities, of no common order—placed by Divine Providence in an exalted position of life, with much of this world's wealth, and very extensive influence, his consistent and untiring aim seemed to be, to promote the glory of God and the good of his fellow-creatures. He was, in the highest, best, and widest sense of the term, a *Philanthropist*. His sympathies, unlimited by clime, colour, or country, were not repelled, even where drunkenness had debased or crime degraded. He strove to relieve the wretchedness of the drunkard's miserable home; and often has the coil of the hardened criminal echoed to the tones of kindness with which he was wont to speak of hope to the almost hopeless, and of mercy to those upon whom a cold and heartless world had turned its back. He was a zealous, consistent, and most liberal supporter of the temperance cause, and employed both voice and pen in the furtherance of its objects.

The theme is a tempting one to dilate upon; but we must close our remarks with the resolution adopted on the subject by the Committee of the National Temperance Society, and with the expression of our earnest desire that it may please Him, who has seen meet to call his servant to himself, to raise up other labourers who may fill his vacant place, and labour in his spirit of devotedness and zeal, for the temporal, moral, and eternal welfare of the sons and daughters of humanity.

At the Committee Meeting of the National Temperance Society, January 18, 1846, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this Committee feel bound to record, with feelings of deepest regret and Christian sorrow, their irreparable loss, in the removal, by death, of their late estimable friend and Vice-President, J. J. Gurney, Esq., of Norwich—a loss which will be greatly felt and deeply deplored by the friends of temperance, humanity, and religion, in this and other lands: and they would present the sincere expressions of their unfeigned sympathy and condolence to his bereaved widow and relations, under the heavy affliction which, in the order of Divine Providence, they have been called to experience."—*National Temperance Chronicle*.

Poetry.

THE VOICE OF DRUNKENNESS.

From the Irish National Magazine

I have passed through the city, I've swept o'er the plain,
I have quaffed of the life-blood, I've counted my slain—
In the homes of the wealthy—the haunts of despair
Glean the fields of my glory, for I have been there.

When the victor was strong in his moment of pride,
With his laurels all fresh, I have sat by his side,
Till the drop I had drugged, as it crept through his vein,
Made him own his death—throe a stronger had been.

When the revel was brightest, I lurked in the throng;
I have laughed with the loudest, I've echoed the song;
From the noblest, the proudest, I've earned my fame—
On the beautiful brow I have chronicled 'shame'

In the hut of the peasant I've hovered above,
O'er his turf-lighted hearth and the scenes of his love,
When the burst of wild music from woman's lips stole,
And the voices of childhood sank deep in the soul.

As I entered the circle they died in a wail,
And the shrieks of the desolate swept in the gale;
While gaunt famine and fever came swiftly at hand,
To reap the broad harvest I'd sown in the land.

I have laughed the fond hope of the young heart to scorn ;
And the mother I've taught to forget her first born ;
In her heart I have poisoned love's holiest springs,
Oh ! what triumph like this can earth yield to her kings ?

Hast thou been in the cell where the murderer lies
As he counts on the dial the moment he dies ;
Sought ye, then, by what tempter hell's work was begun,
And his spirit made meet for the deed he had done ?

When the laugh of the maniac is echoing high,
While the wild fire of genius still flits in his eye,
As he sits down and gnaws the strong fetters that bind—
Be my temple built there, 'mid the ruin of mind !

And doubt ye, ye sceptic, the arches of hell
Echo back the dark story—its lost one's can tell
"Oh ! for ever—for ever—our doom to drink up
All the strong wrath of God, in the dregs of that cup."

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, MARCH 1, 1847.

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR A GREAT DISEASE,

OR, AN EARNEST APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF MONTREAL.

That the consumption of intoxicating drinks in this city is very great, is a fact proved by the number of taverns supported; and it is equally undeniable that this drinking promotes pauperism, disease, and crime, and increases the burdens on the sober part of the community. These things are admitted by all, and the wish to find some remedy for this wide-spread social disease, is perhaps equally universal. But what is the remedy ?

To diminish the number of licenses is a favourite plan, but even were that practicable—and all experience of our magistrates shows that it is not—it would, perhaps, at present, only concentrate the trade into fewer hands, or increase the already large number of unlicensed venders. To make severe laws against drunkards has been tried in some countries; but this is only further to afflict the class of the community which is the most wretched already: and if the fearful penalties which drunkenness entails be not sufficient to deter men from passing the undefined boundary of moderate drinking, any laws on the subject must utterly fail. It is not likely, however, that, in the present state of public opinion, any remedies of a legal kind could be obtained, or would be effectual; but this is no reason for giving ourselves up a helpless prey to the destroying evil.

THERE IS A REMEDY, the simplest of all, which would be perfectly effectual if the people could be persuaded to adopt it; and that is merely to stop drinking, to cease

giving their money for that which is injuring themselves. Were they to do this, the taverns would speedily disappear, and with them the greater part of the pauperism and crime which afflict society.

But many will say, it is impossible to persuade the people to give up drinking. We answer, not so: the task may be difficult, but not hopeless. In many parts of the United States, intoxicating drinks are no longer used, and among ourselves there are thousands who abstain from them, and find their abstinence beneficial in every point of view.

Now, those who remain unconvinced do not radically differ in the constitution of their minds from those who have been persuaded, but probably the same amount of evidence has not yet reached them; and it is the intention of the Montreal Temperance Society to furnish this evidence in a series of twelve temperance tracts, to be distributed gratuitously, one every month, for a year, to EVERY FAMILY in Montreal.

These tracts are intended to be brief, kind, interesting, and convincing, and it is hoped that all will give them a candid perusal, and judge for themselves of the evidence which they contain. Should this be done, there will soon be such a flood of light diffused upon the nature and effects of intoxicating drinks, and the benefits of abstinence from them, as will greatly diminish the amount of drinking, and, consequently, the evils that flow from it.

This effort, involving, as it does, the publication and gratuitous distribution of about 50,000 tracts, will, however, require a considerable amount of funds, but it cannot be doubted that the means will be obtained, when we reflect, that this is probably by far the most effectual and economical way of bestowing charity, seeing that it is better to prevent people from becoming paupers, than to support them after they are such. It is also a duty of unspeakable importance to do what we can for the reformation of drunkards, as well as to stop those who are travelling on the high way to drunkenness, ere it be too late. Besides, if we would see in our midst such triumphs of the temperance reformation as are now apparent in the United States, we must take the same preliminary steps, the chief of which was the circulation of temperance documents.*

For these reasons, the committee take this manner of

* "Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, generously contributed the funds to distribute gratuitously the first 20,000 copies of the first Temperance Journal, and subsequently, several thousand dollars more for the free circulation of other temperance documents. This gratuitous distribution resulted in a subscription list of 200,000 paying subscribers. Subsequently, fifteen gentlemen gave each \$1000 for the free distribution of temperance publications and to support temperance lecturers. It has been found by experience, that funds thus employed by men of wealth, bring a certain and speedy return, by furthering morals among the masses, and thus increasing the security of person and property. On one occasion the underwriters in New York gave \$1500 to furnish every seaman belonging to our mercantile navy with a single temperance document. And they did this on mercantile principles, believing it to be a very wise and profitable application of their funds; and so I understand it has proved to be."—From the letter of E. C. Delavan.

making an earnest appeal to the citizens of Montreal, of all classes, for the necessary funds, and they embrace the same opportunity to bespeak a favourable reception for the series of tracts, which will be entitled, the Montreal Temperance Society's Monthly Visiter, No. 1 to 12.

Donations will be received by Mr. James Court, Treasurer, or Mr. R. D. Wadsworth, Recording Secretary, No. 4, Exchange Court.

PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND.

The great mildew of Britain—intemperance, with all its provocatives of drinking usages, traffic, &c., used to be handled as delicately and tenderly by the religious papers, as a market woman handles eggs. If they did venture something in the way of warning or reproof, it was just to "hint a doubt, and hesitate dislike." And why? Because all their patrons, clerical and lay, together probably with the proprietors and editor, took a social glass themselves. But now those halcyon days of Bacchus are past, and, we rather think, for ever. The famine has this good result, among others, that it emboldens men to speak out their real sentiments, on a subject of such surpassing importance; and we doubt not that the change in public opinion, on the whole subject of drinking, will be sudden and immense. After the passing of the Reform Bill, it was discovered that everybody was not only then a reformer, but had been a reformer all along; and the same thing may occur in this crisis of Britain's history, with respect to the Temperance reform,—a much more important measure, socially considered, than the other. At least the following plain and faithful language, from a late leader of the *Border Watch*, a respectable Free Church paper, when taken in conjunction with other signs of the times, seems to indicate some great change at hand:—

We have seen the Lord smite the potato plant with a mysterious plague for two years successively; the chief means of living of a very large portion of our fellow-countrymen has thus been taken away; the wail of famine and the howl of frenzy have arisen simultaneously, from fully one-half of the sister island; and at the present moment, between three and four millions of Irishmen are dependent, for bare existence, on the unthanked bounty of their fellow-citizens, who are compelled to tax themselves heavily, to preserve an entire people from perishing. Yet the destruction of grain goes on the same as ever. Four millions sterling are being wasted monthly, in the purchase of that which goes as "an enemy into the mouth, to steal away the brains." It is truly lamentable. We rail not against confirmed drunkards. We wonder not at the Cain-like apathy of the blinded rotaries of a sensual philosophy. But we marvel at the conduct of thousands of otherwise venerable men, whose principles are professedly Christian, whose morality is unimpeachable, whose piety is exemplary, whose charity is overflowing, who shrink with unaffected horror from the contact of all that they deem contaminating, and who yet continue faint-heartedly to give their countenance—nay, their actual support—to customs, than which the vile mysteries of Chemosh or Priapus were no whit better calculated to debase and brutify the man. The most charitable supposition we can entertain regarding these men is, that their deplorable listlessness in this matter, is the result of ignorance. Had they been where we have been, and seen what we have seen, and did they still find excuses for the drinking customs of this country in a fancied courtesy or

moderate indulgence, we would be exceedingly doubtful of the sincerity of their religious profession. It is wonderful what a blinding power circumstances possess, and how difficult it is to tear away the veil that universal fashion holds up before the eyes, but the awful amount of misery that at present exists in our land, which the destruction of so much of God's choicest bounties aggravates ten-fold, must speedily force upon all reflecting minds the conviction, that unless we can rid ourselves of the incubus of intemperance, the nation is ruined. Out of the lowest depth of misery, however, may yet spring the stem of moral reform.

At the present critical juncture, we rejoice to be informed that "a universal conviction pervades all classes that something decided must be done to alter and improve the social habits of the people. Government, impressed with the fearful results of drinking, have been instituting a minute inquiry into the operation of the License-Law, and proposing extensive measures for improving the sanitary condition of the people. The magistrates of almost every city and town in the land, startled at the regular and rapid increase of crime, disease, and pauperism, in their respective districts, have been attempting to reduce the number of public houses, and put an entire stop to the sale of liquor on the Sabbath. The clergy everywhere are expressing the conviction that something must be done, and are exerting themselves to put down particular drinking customs. Almost every periodical and newspaper in the country has been proposing schemes for the amelioration of society. Such a state of things," it is well said, "is unprecedented." Among the watchmen who stand on the walls of Zion, we hear it solemnly pronounced, that "the Lord may have smitten the wholesome food of the earth, on which so many thousands depend, because an un-lue and unsanctified use is made of another of his creatures, when reduced to the form of an intoxicating drink."—"As the Almighty, in inscrutable wisdom, has destroyed so large a portion of the usual food of our countrymen, there is surely reason to beware least a continuance in the destruction of so large a quantity of grain, and the conversion of its products into the instruments and agencies of evil, should draw down still heavier visitations of His hand, as He who when on earth gave command that even the fragments of his bounties should be gathered up, cannot behold with indifference so great an abuse of His mercies."

The Christian Church is called upon to raise her voice against intemperance, to mourn over its prevalence, to witness for her own internal purity regarding its indulgence, and to cry unto the Lord in unfeigned sorrow, since that gigantic sin extends its most baneful and pernicious influence throughout the land? Christian ministers are bound to make themselves acquainted with the nature and extent of the evil. It will not do for them to turn aside from its consideration, now when it has become such an intolerable nuisance. Something more is expected of them than they have done hitherto. Let them stand up, like Aaron, between the living and the dead. Let them take their appropriate place in the front rank of this, as of every other, moral reformation. Their Heavenly Master demands it of them. The Church is waiting to go forward under their guidance. An infidel world is looking on sneeringly, ready to take advantage of the slightest shadow of hesitation on the part of those who lay claim to such high and holy principles. They must take a decided step now, or they will do a fearful injury to the cause of Christianity.

To the Editor of the *Canada Temperance Advocate*.

Montreal, Feb. 22, 1847.

DEAR SIR,—One of the Tracts, now circulating gratuitously through the city and suburbs, has been returned to me with the following note appended:—

"21. The Bible says, 'No Drunkard shall enter the Kingdom

of Heaven.' If tea-totalers place their stand upon the Bible, why not preach this text without holding out a pledge for signature? Surely the Bible must be a better rule to go by than any tea-total or other pledge. The writer does not drink intoxicating beverages."

The orthography of this short note shows very plainly that the writer knows little of teetotalers or teetotalism, while the scope of the oft refuted argument therein contained, confirms this opinion. Bible admonitions and denunciations, invariably recognise one grand condition, upon which alone Divine wrath can be averted, and Divine favour obtained, namely—"repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ." The subordinate means and subsidiary helps to a better course of living appears, to my mind, to be left with the Church of God. Now, in the case of the poor drunkard, I know of no subordinate means so likely to assist and help him, in an effort to reform, as that of signing a pledge of entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks, inasmuch as—*first*, drunkenness is his besetting sin; *secondly*, the pledge fixes his purpose; *thirdly*, it breaks off the habit of drinking; *fourthly*, while adhered to, reason is allowed to exercise her power—in which case, the Word and Spirit of God are more likely to gain a successful victory over his rebellious heart.

And then in reference to the moderate drinker, the pledge is also necessary; *first*, because every drunkard was once where he is now; *secondly*, as a means to encourage those of weaker moral principle; *thirdly*, as an example for the youth of our land.

Also in respect to those who never use such drinks, ("like the writer,") *first*, to strengthen the determination at present formed; *secondly*, for the encouragement of all who either drink moderately or immoderately, to abstain.

While I cheerfully acknowledge that the Bible is the best and *only rule* of the Christian's faith and practice, I see nothing in teetotalism repugnant to its holy principles; and for the banishment of intemperance from the earth, which is universally pronounced a social, moral, and physical evil, I know of no remedy but entire abstinence. And the manifestation of our union in principle, in this matter, seems to me to be just as necessary and useful as in that of the Evangelical Alliance or any other great enterprise, where the design is, to "live not unto ourselves" but for the public weal and the glory of God.

R. D. W.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have not seen the article in the *Examiner* which we are requested to copy.

We shall take an early opportunity of letting our friends know something of the Sailor's mind on total abstinence. It is rather too long for insertion entire.

We have received a communication from the Secretary of the West Hawkesbury Temperance Society, with reference to the late melancholy loss of life near L'Original. We are not aware of the particular circumstances of this case; but the subject is one of much interest. He suggests the action of the Legislature to secure temperance stage-drivers. We think, however, the matter could be much more certainly placed on a right footing, by the temperance societies every where quietly pointing out to stage proprietors the manifest advantage which must accrue to themselves and their patrons, the travelling public, by insisting on the total abstinence of the stage drivers. We know that in some parts of Canada West, the men are all obliged to pledge themselves, at least so we were informed a few years ago by one of them; we think it was part of Mr. Weller's line. Law can easily be evaded, but it is not so easy to get over conscience or interest.

In a communication, lately, from—we forget where—we were informed that the society in that locality "has no Treasurer," and, adds our correspondent, with logical accuracy, "consequently no funds." It is pretty certain that no society can do much good without some funds, however small, and surely it is but shabby treatment of total abstinence, if after the saving which it makes in expenses, time, and health, the gainers are not willing to contribute to carry the good to others. In most of the societies in the Province, which must necessarily be small, from the population being so wide spread, the best way is to make the secretary treasurer, and if he is a wise man he will, on his appointment, be careful to give the society to understand that, if it is really to be of use, subscriptions must be entered into at once. If committees are active and planning, and can show their constituents tangible means of doing good service with money, and bring them together frequently to show what is attempted and what is done—our experience for it, they will find the means will not be wanting. We commend to our readers the following from an English paper, and when they have considered it, let them read the letter of our correspondent at Whitby:—

GOOD ADVICE TO THE RECLAIMED.

There is no work done by those who have been reclaimed, or the principle would not be lost sight of as it now is; they forget what they once were, and what they might now have been but for teetotalism, and the answer to the Queries, What have I done for teetotalism? and what has teetotalism done for me? one would suppose was never thought of, or such lukewarmness could not exist.—*From an English Periodical.*

WHITBY, Feb. 2, 1847.—We are stirring up here for the annual meeting, and I hope better times are at hand. Every section of the Township Association has been visited, and subscribers sought for the *Advocate*. I hope to have some good account to send you after our meeting, which will be in about three weeks. In a remark in the *Advocate*, lately, respecting the fewness of communications, it was supposed that the postage would certainly be no obstacle. Now sir, let me tell you that it has had its influence on myself. I never had postage for more than three letters I have sent to Montreal, and I have sent not a few orders. It is true, it would be a trifle to a society, but it is not the less difficult to get. I have often had to advance the payments, or allow some to quit the *Advocate* who could not be long safe without it, and, one way and another, I am some pounds behind. I advert to this merely to explain, and hint about the equity of the thing, as before given in the *Advocate*, would be useful in many quarters if repeated.—R. H.

J. F. B.—This is a matter to be seriously thought and prayed over. We hope our correspondent is trying to relieve himself, from what, we think, he must find to be altogether an unpleasant situation. There is certainly danger. We would earnestly recommend to attentive consideration the steps of sin traced in the first Psalm, walking in the counsel of the ungodly, then standing in the way of sinners, and finally, sitting in the seat of the scornful. Let not our correspondent deem us severe. He would not wish us to be unfaithful in the matter, since the tenor of his letter shows he wishes our advice. We do not, however, urge him hurriedly to leave his employers, but we think it not unlikely, that they understanding his objections to the trade, may be induced to consider the matter, and put away this part of the business. They would be no losers in the end.

GRATUITOUS TRACT DISTRIBUTION.

Early after the Annual Meeting, the Committee engaged the services of a diligent teetotaler, for the purpose of leaving a temperance tract with every family in the city and suburbs of Montreal. The tract chosen was "Twenty reasons against signing the pledge, considered and answered." The time occupied was 13½

days; during which period he served 5118 families, 85 merchants offices, and 575 soldiers; besides giving to strangers 47 more, making in all 5625 four page tracts, equal to 23,300 pages of temperance reading.

The distributor states he was kindly received, and believes much good will result from this movement. It is probable that in a few days more the "Fool's Pence" tract, will be as extensively circulated, accompanied with the *Appeal for pecuniary aid* to sustain this effort.

Education.

MECHANISM OF THE HUMAN SKELETON.

(From the *Encyclopædia American*.)

There is scarcely a part of the animal body, or an action which it performs, or an accident that can befall it, or a piece of professional assistance which can be given to it, that does not furnish illustration of some truth of natural philosophy; but we shall here only touch upon as many particulars as will make the understanding of others easy.

The *cranium*, or *skull*, is an instance of the arched form, answering the purpose of giving strength. The brain, in its nature, is so tender, or susceptible of injury, that slight local pressure disturbs its action. Hence a solid covering, like the skull, was required, with those parts made stronger and thicker which are most exposed to injury. An architectural dome is constructed to resist one kind of force only, always acting in one direction, namely, gravity; and therefore its strength increases regularly towards the bottom, where the weight and horizontal thrust of the whole are to be resisted; but, in the skull, the tenacity of the substance is many times more than sufficient to resist gravity, and therefore aids the form to resist forces of other kinds, operating in all directions. When we reflect on the strength displayed by the arched film of an egg-shell, we need not wonder at the severity of blows which the cranium can withstand. Through early childhood, the cranium remains, to a certain degree, yielding and elastic; and the falls and blows so frequent during the lesson of walking, &c., are borne with impunity. The mature skull consists of two layers, or tables, with a soft diploe between them, the outer table being very tough, with its parts dove-tailed into each other, as tough wood would be by human artificers; while the inner table is harder, and more brittle (hence called *vitreous*), with its edges mutually lying in contact, because its brittleness would render dovetailing useless. A very severe partial blow on the skull generally fractures and depresses the part, as a pistol bullet would; while one less severe, but with more extended contact, being slowly resisted by the arched form, often injures the skull by what is correspondent to the horizontal thrust in a bridge, and causes a crack at a distance from the place struck, generally half-way round to the opposite side. Sometimes, in a fall with the head foremost, the skull would escape injury, but for the body, which falls upon it, pressing the end of the spine against its base.

In the *lower jaw*, we have to remark the greater mechanical advantage, or lever power, with which the muscles act, than in most other parts of animals. The temporal and masseter muscles pull almost directly, or at right angles to the line of the jaw; while in most other cases, as in that of the deltoid muscle lifting the arm, the muscles act very obliquely, and with power diminished in proportion to the obliquity. An object placed between the back teeth is compressed with the whole direct power of the strong muscles of the jaw: hence the human jaw can crush a body which offers great resistance, and the jaws of the lion, tiger, shark and crocodile, &c., are stronger still.

The *teeth* rank high among those parts of the animal body which appear almost as if they were severally the fruits of distinct miraculous agencies, so difficult is it to suppose a few simple laws of life capable of producing the variety of form so beautifully adapted to purposes which they exhibit. They constitute an extraordinary set of chisels and wedges, so arranged as to be most efficient for cutting and tearing the food, and, with their exterior enamel, so hard, that in early states of society, teeth were made to answer many purposes for which steel is now used. It seems, however, as if the laws of life, astonishing as they are, had still been inadequate to cause teeth, cased in their hard enamel, to grow as the softer bones grow; and hence has arisen a provision

more extraordinary still. A set of small teeth appear soon after birth, and serve the child until six or seven years of age: these then fall out, and are replaced by larger ones, which endure for life: the number being completed only when the man or woman is full-grown, by four teeth, called *wisdom teeth*, because they come so late, which rise to fill up the then spacious jaw.

The *spine* or *back-bone*, has, in its structure, as much of beautiful and varied mechanism as any single part of our wonderful frame. It is the central pillar of support, or great connecting chain of all the other parts; and it has, at the same time, the office of containing within itself, and of protecting from external injury, a prolongation of the brain, called the *spinal marrow*, more important to animal life than the greater part of the brain itself. We shall see the spine uniting the apparent incompatibilities of great elasticity, great flexibility in all directions, and great strength, both to support a load and to defend its important contents.

The head may be said to rest on the *elastic column of the spine*, as the body of a carriage rests upon its springs. Between each two of the twenty-four vertebrae, or distinct bones, of which the spine consists, there is a soft, elastic intervertebral substance, about half as bulky as a vertebra, yielding readily to any sudden jar; and the spine, moreover, is waved, or bent a little, like an italic f, as seen when it is viewed sideways; and, for this reason, also, it yields to any sudden pressure operating from either end. The bending might seem a defect in a column intended to support weight; but the disposition of the muscles around is such as to leave all the elasticity of the bend and roomy thorax, without any diminution of strength.

The spine may be compared to a cham, because it consists of twenty-four distinct pieces, joined by smooth rubbing surfaces, so as to allow of motion in all directions; and a little motion, comparatively, between each two adjoining pieces, becomes a great extent of motion in the whole line. The articulating surfaces are so many, and so exactly fitted to each other, and are connected by such number and strength of ligaments, that the combination of pieces is really a stronger column than a single bone of the same size would be.

The strength of the spine, as a whole, is shown in a man's easily carrying upon his head a weight heavier than himself, while each separate vertebra is a strong irregular ring, or double arch, surrounding the spinal marrow. The spine increases in size towards the bottom, in the justest proportion, as it has more weight to bear.

Attached to twelve vertebrae, in the middle of the back, are the ribs, or bony stretchers of the cavity of the chest, constituting a structure which solves, in the most perfect manner, the difficult mechanical problem of making a cavity with solid exterior, which shall yet be capable of dilating and contracting itself. Each pair of corresponding ribs may be considered as forming a hoop, which hangs obliquely down from the place of attachment behind; and so that, when the fore part of all the hoops is lifted by the muscles, the cavity of the chest is enlarged.

We have to remark the double connexion of the rib behind, first to the bodies of two adjoining vertebrae, and then to a process or projection from the lower, thus effecting a very steady joint, and yet leaving the necessary freedom of motion; and we see the fore part of the rib to be of flexible cartilage, which allows the degree of motion required there, without the complexity of a joint, and admirably guards, by its elasticity, against the effects of sudden blows or shocks.

The muscles, which have their origin on the ribs, and their insertion into the bones of the arm, afford us an example of action and reaction being equal and contrary. When the ribs are fixed, these muscles move the arm; and, when the arm is fixed, by resting on a chair or other object, they move the ribs. This is seen in fits of asthma and dyspnea.

The *shoulder-joint* is remarkable for combining great extent of motion with great strength. The round head of the shoulder-bone rests upon a shallow cavity in the shoulder-blade, that it may turn freely in all ways; and the danger of dislocation from this shallowness is guarded against by two strong bony projections above and behind. To increase the range of motion to the greatest possible degree, the bone called the shoulder-blade, which contains the socket of the arm, slides about itself upon the convex exterior of the chest having its motion limited only by a connection, through the collar-bone, or clavicle, with the sternum.

The *scapula*, or *blade-bone*, is extraordinary as an illustration of the mechanical rules for combining lightness with strength. It

has the strength of the arch, from being a little concave, and its substance is chiefly collected in its borders and spines, with thin plates between, as the strength of a wheel is collected in its rim, and spokes, and nave.

The bones of the arms, considered as levers, have the muscles which move them attached very near to the fulcrum, and very obliquely; so that, from working through a short distance comparatively with the resistance overcome at the extremities, the muscles require to be of great strength. It has been calculated that the muscles of the shoulder-joint, in the exertion of lifting a man upon the hand, pull with a force of two thousand pounds.

The *os humera*, or bone of the upper arm, is not perfectly cylindrical: but, like most of other bones which are called cylindrical, it has ridges to give strength.

The *elbow-joint* is a correct hinge and so strongly secured, that it is rarely dislocated without fracture.

The *fore arm* consists of two bones, with a strong membrane between them. Its great breadth, from this structure, affords abundant space for the origin of the many muscles that go to move the hand fingers; and the very peculiar mode of connexion of the two bones, give man that most useful faculty of turning the hand round, into what are called the positions of pronation and supination, exemplified in the action of twisting, or of turning a gimlet.

The many small bones forming the wrist, have a single effect of deadening, in regard to the parts above, the shocks or blows which the hand receives.

The *annular ligament* is a strong band passing round the joint, and keeping all the tendons which pass from the muscles above to the fingers, close to the joint. It answers the purpose of so many fixed pulleys for directing the tendons; without it, they would all, on action, start out like bow-strings, producing deformity and weakness.

The *human hand* is so admirable, from its numerous mechanical and sensitive capabilities, that an opinion at one time commonly prevailed, that man's superior reason depended on his possessing such an instructor and such a servant. Now, although reason, with hoofs instead of fingers, could never have raised man much above the brutes, and probably could not have secured the continued existence of the species, still the hand is no more than a fit instrument of the godlike mind which directs it.

The *pelvis*, or strong irregular ridge of bone, on the upper edge of which the spine rests, and from the sides of which the legs springs, forms the centre of the skeleton. A broad bone was wanted here to connect the central column of the spine with the lateral columns of the legs; and a circle was the lightest and strongest. If we attempt still further to conceive how the circle could be modified to fit it for the spine to rest on, for the thighs to roll in, for muscles to hold by, both above and below, for the person to sit on, we shall find, on inspection, that all our anticipations are realized in the most perfect manner. In the pelvis, too, we have the thyroid hole and ischiatic notches, furnishing subordinate instances of contrivance to save material and weight: they are merely deficiencies of bone where solidity could not have given additional strength. The broad ring of the pelvis protects most securely the important organs placed within it.

The *hip-joint* exhibits the perfection of the ball and socket articulation. It allows the foot to move round in a circle, as well as to have the great range of backward and forward motion exhibited in the action of walking. When we see the elastic, tough, smooth cartilage which lines the deep socket of this joint, and the similar glistening covering of the ball or head of the thigh-bone, and the lubricating synovia poured into the cavity by appropriate secretories, and the strong ligaments giving strength all around, we feel how far the most perfect of man's works falls short of the mechanism displayed by nature.

(To be Continued.)

DOMESTIC PEACE.—The cheerfulness and security of domestic peace, is too often placed in peril by the growing greatness of the head of the family. The wife and mother of Napoleon grieved over his advancement, and saw, with pain and gloomy forebodings, his strides toward power and fame; with what just reason, the event too lamentably proved. An amiable woman should not lightly trust herself to one enamoured of the world's applause, or possessed of too many facilities for obtaining it. All which diverts his attention from the realities and sober duties of life, undermines the happiness of his fire side.

Agriculture.

MIXED OR PUTRESCENT MANURES.

TO YOUNG FARMERS.

My Friends—We have, in some measure, seen how far we may supply the natural wants of the soil as to its earthy ingredients, and in what manner *mineral* manures act on it; let us now enquire how those manures which are composed of vegetable and animal substances, and without which the effects produced by mineral manures are imperfect, are to be collected and applied.

Unaided nature voluntarily contributes to the support of plants by the process of decay, death and recombination, which is continually going on, for the death of one generation of plants is but the commencement of new life and the supply of fresh nourishment to others, "that an oak may live, an acorn must die." Death thus goes before life; every living thing dies and is resolved into its original elements; the dissolution of its organic form brings forth the seeds of new existence. Thus life is sustained by means of death. The earth which supports our bodies, teems with the remains of the animals and plants that have successively lived and died on it; the more it contains of the residue of living substances, the richer it is in the elements of re-production.

Now farm-yard manure, which may be said to contain all the elements which plants require for their sustenance, does not give too great an appetite to the growing wheat, but guano does; this causes it to feed on the soil too greedily, and acts on it as the tonic medicine quinine does on a man; his appetite increases, and he gains in weight from its use; but it would be absurd to estimate his increase of weight by the quantity of quinine consumed, it being due in fact to the amount of food taken under the appetizing influence of the medicine.

Guano is chiefly powerful as a stimulant, and exhausts the soil; it acts as a dram of whiskey does on a half-starved labourer, who may put forth great strength and energy while under the excitement caused by it, but, being without substantial food in his stomach, his exertions cannot be sustained, even by an additional dram, which, if taken, would leave him more exhausted than before.

A farmer's object ought to be the enriching of his land; he should consider it a fund in which he may invest money, of which the principle is not to be drawn out, while the interest is employed in discharging his current expenses.

It is to his farm-yard manures (with occasional aid from lime in a soil requiring it) that the farmer should look, and that must be a badly managed farm which does not keep itself in manure.

In order to produce the greatest quantity of mixed or putrescent manure, there should be a constant effort to increase the number of live stock, and, above all, to feed them well, for the quantity and quality of their dung will be proportioned to the quantity and quality of the food consumed by them; and every beast should be confined all the year round in stables and sheds with an abundant allowance of litter.

The experience of the late M. Dombasle convinced him that where summer pasturage is adopted, and the cattle are fed principally on straw in winter, there is but on fifth of the quantity of manure which would be obtained from cattle constantly and highly fed in confinement. He was of opinion that the additional portion of manure raised by the house-feeding system doubled the produce of crops, and increased the net profit in a higher proportion, because the cost of labour is the same for poor land as for that richly manured.

It is clear that as the quality of land improves, the stock maintained on it may be augmented, and as this augmentation advances, an increase of dung will progress, which again tends to increase the productiveness of the soil.

The chief point in the management of putrescent manures is to produce a sufficient but not excessive fermentation of the substances which compose them and since it is a property of horses' litter to ferment too much, and consume away into a small, burnt up substance, with a great loss of its precious elements, it is better to mix it, while fresh, with dung from the cow-house or pig-sty, which ferments more slowly, and, being much cooler, check the heat of the former, rendering the temperature of the whole mass sufficiently high for its decomposition without any avoidable waste of its materials.

If there be no cow litter, &c., sods, the scrapings of roads, peat

mould, ferns, leaves, weeds (before their seeds are ripened), and such cold substances, may be advantageously intermixed with the fiery horse dung, to promote their fermentation, retard its own, and absorb the nutritious ingredients which may be formed, and this is not of trifling importance.

But it is more economical to plough dung into the soil (just before the crop is sown), especially if it be cold and cohesive, for the purposes of producing decay in the vegetable matter previously existing in it, and so helping to raise its temperature. By this method of using dung there is the least loss of its bulk and fertilizing elements. The nutritive powers of manures arise in the first place from their capability of generating heat, and in the second, from the readiness with which they part with their elements to the plants around them. Now, if manure, when applied to the soil, be in the commencement of putrefaction—that is, in the state in which it is beginning to part with its volatile elements—and if seeds or plants be so circumstanced as to seize upon these as they are given out, they are in the best position to attain perfection, with the least loss of manure to the farmer, because they have their food gradually and steadily afforded to them as they require it; and in order that this gradual supply may be so yielded, the state of the manure ought to be modified accordingly; that is, the putrefactive process must be quickened in some and retarded in others. As long as the process of putrefaction continues, so long will the supply of nourishment continue to be afforded by the manure.

But this process should be slowly performed; for if there were too quick a generation of the nutritive elements in the manure, the plants might be overpowered by them, and certainly there would be a loss of whatever portions the plants could not consume.

MARTIN DOYLE.

News.

A numerous meeting of clergymen and gentlemen was held at the Mutual Insurance Company Office, to consider what steps it is expedient to take in order to establish a House of Industry in this city.

The Roman Catholic Priest of Bytown, has sent the sum of £63 to a gentleman in this city, for the purpose of being transmitted to Ireland.

Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., have advanced the sum of £800,000 to the Bank of France.

The United Service Club has elected Prince Louis Napoleon a member, although the honour was unsolicited on his part.

Several successful surgical operations have been performed lately in Guy's Hospital, under the new process of inhalation of ether. The patients did not feel the least pain.

The Young Ireland party had a great demonstration in the Rotunda, on Wednesday night, when some two thousand persons were present. Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Mitchell, and other ardent politicians, spoke. The meeting appointed a numerous committee, styled "Council of the Irish Confederation." The new association is to go on, for the present, without asking for money from its supporters.

A resolution has been adopted by upwards of eighty ministers of different denominations in Glasgow, with a view to the discouraging of the serving of wine at funerals. The Town Council of Glasgow have unanimously agreed to lend their influence in favour of the measure. A similar movement is taking place in the north.

An "Irish landed proprietor," who is believed to be the Duke of Bedford, has forwarded to the general relief committee a subscription of one thousand pounds for that ill-fated locality, Skibbereen.

In at least three of the Irish counties at this moment the expenditure in providing employment for the poor is proceeding at a rate far exceeding the rental of all the county. In Clare, for instance, the expenditure is at the rate of £700,000 per annum, while the annual value of the whole property of the county is but £292,000.

The inmates of Morningside Asylum have recently formed an artificial pond in the grounds, and instituted a curling club among themselves. By the kindness of the Duddingston and Merchiston clubs, who have presented them with a number of curling stones, these unfortunates are now occasionally enjoying the pleasures of this exhilarating and ancient game.

The Directors of the Bank of England, at the weekly meeting on Thursday, resolved to advance the minimum rate of interest to 3½ per cent. for bills not having more than 95 days to run.

The number of Irish paupers now daily in receipt of food and soup at the parish-office, at Liverpool, is nearly 4000. This time last year there were about twenty-five recipients of the same class.

Out of 104 newspapers published in London, fifty seven, more than one half, are "Sunday" papers, many of them constantly pouring sedition and infidelity into the manufacturing districts.

Last week, Mr. Thomas Buttle got his release from Lancaster Castle, after having been confined there, as a debtor, fifteen years and two months. When he came out, he saw a railway train for the first time in his life.

From one of the tombs found among the ruins of the ancient Halcarnassus, lately, by the officers and crew of her Majesty's surveying vessel Bonetta, a coffin was extracted, containing two eggs, which, as far as external appearance goes, might easily be confounded with "newly laid" ones, though nearly 2000 years have elapsed since their interment.

The great scarcity of food is becoming every day more severely felt on the continent. In the markets of Odessa, Constantinople, and Alexandria, the English and French merchants are vying with each other, and the price of grain has become exorbitant. Two hundred millions of francs, it is calculated, will be required to supply France during the winter.

Information has just been received of a Circassian victory over the Russians, on the coast of Abassia. The engagement is said to have taken place at Karatoprek, on or about December 17, and cost the Russians 700 men. There has been severe fighting in Daghestan, on the other side of the Caucasus, and it is said the Russians have had 3000 men at once hors de combat.

In Portugal, the weakness of both parties is manifested. Das Antas cannot take the field; Saldanha can ill improve his victories; Donna Maria is said to be cross, peevish and startled at the arrival of every courier; the Junta of Oporto is making the best preparations it can for resisting the royal forces.

The Queen of Spain has conferred the order of Isabella the Catholic, founded in honour of the expulsion of the Moors and Jews from Spain, on a wealthy Hebrew, Baron Rothschild of Frankfort.

DOMINICA.—Our little town has, during the week, been thrown quite into a state of excitement by the immigration here from Maderia of 164 emigrants of the labouring class who were landed from the ships *Ealing*, *Grove* and *Regina*. This is the first experiment of the kind, and has been undertaken by several of the absentee proprietors of sugar estates here. They have been or to be located, we have understood, on the Canefield, Mac-coucherie, Point Round, and Castle Bruce estates.—*Dominican*, Dec. 23.

Dr. Lovell, a physician of London, and Mrs. Betts, a respectable inhabitant of Enfield, have been found guilty, by a Coroner's Jury, of manslaughter, for causing the death of Martha Hobbs, the woman's niece, by subjecting her to a course of hydropathic treatment.

The *Journal de la Haye* reports a volcanic eruption which took place on the Rhine, opposite Unkel, on the night of the 19th December. There was a subterranean noise, and then a mountain of fragments was upheaved to a height of nearly two hundred feet. By this phenomenon a large plain has been desolated, and a road has been elevated one hundred feet.

ARRIVAL OF EMANCIPATED AFRICANS.—The British ship *Indus*, Captain Cox, in thirty-four days from St. Helena, arrived at Port Royal on Tuesday last, with 340 Africans, captured from a slaver by her Majesty's brig *Water Witch*, eight guns, Commander Birch, on the coast of Africa, and sent to St. Helena, where the vessel was condemned, and the Africans were shipped on board the *Indus*, and sent to this island for the purpose of assisting in agriculture.—*Jamaica Morning Journal*, Nov. 19.

TRINIDAD.—IMMIGRATION.—We have pleasure in announcing a renewal of immigration from a most desirable quarter, but from whence we have recently derived little success. The *Arundel*, of London, arrived here yesterday, 27 days from St. Helena, with 100 captured Africans, all in good health.

That "it never rains but it pours," is a proverb almost peculiar to Trinidad. This morning the *City of Poona* made her appearance with 281 immigrants from Madras, passage 86 days.—*Port of Spain Gazette*.

A meeting was held at New Orleans on the 4th instant, in aid of suffering Ireland.

£2017 were collected in all the Free Churches of Edinburgh, in aid of the distressed in the Highland and Islands of Scotland.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—FEB. 27.

ASHES—Pots. 27s 0d a 27s 6d	BEFF per 200 lbs.—
Pearls 27s 0d a 27s 6d	Prime Mess (do) 50s 0d a 52s 6d
FLOUR—	Prime - - (do) 45s 0d a 47s 6d
Canada Superfine (per brl.	PORK per 200 lbs.—
196 lbs.) - - - 36s 3d a 37s 6d	Mess - - 90s 0d a 100s 0d
Do Fine (do) 33s 0d a 35s 6d	Prime Mess 75s 0d a 00s 0d
Do Sour (do) 00s 0d a 00s 0d	Prime - - - 65s 0d a 00s 0d
Do Mid. (do) 00s 0da00s 0d	BUTTER per lb. - - - 7d a 8d
American Superfine	CHEESE, per 100 lbs.—
(do) - - - 00s 0d a 00s 0d	American - - 40s a 50s
Wheat, U. C. Best,	LARD per lb., best - 0d a 7½d
(per 60 lbs.) - 7s 3d a 0s 0d	TALLOW per lb. rough 4¾ a 5d
PEASE - per min. 5s 0d a 5s 2d	

Monies Received on Account of

Advocate.—W D Dickinson, Prescott, 5s; J Rickert, Dumfries, 15s; C Wilson, Bradford, 20s; W Guiniss, Three Rivers, 10s; G W Allen, Guelph, 30s; J A Carman, Matilda, 5s; W Brooks, Sherbrooke, 40s; H Verrall, Chatham, C.W., 15s; J W Kellogg, Haldimand, 25s; J W Fell, Chippewa, 7s 6d; I Piper, Ingersoll, 25s; D B Snyder and I Wenger, Preston, 5s; A Young, jr, Port Sarnia, 25s; P M S Harmon, L'Orignal, 10s; J Aston, St John's, 2s 6d; J Fraser, London, 40s; T Donnelly, Bloomfield, 35s; W Wright, per W Booth, Quebec, 2s 6d; B Pearson, Whitechurch, 65s; J Upton, Seymour West, 10s; A M Mackenzie, Cornwall, 2s 6d; J Fraser, Beachville, 15s; J Alexander, Masconche, 2s 6d; Rev. G Bell, Buckingham, 15s; G A Olmsted, Madoc, 10s; M B Roblin, Rednersville, 40s; J Foss, Stanstead, 5s; W Dickson, Petite Nation, 5s; J Graham, Lloydtown, 45s; W Brough, Perth, 12s 6d. *Sundries, per A Gemmil, Sen.*—Rev J M Morine, Ramsay, 2s 6d; Rev Mr Bain, Perth, 2s 6d; Mrs Stearns, Coteau du Lac, 2s 6d; J Andrew, Brockville (no list), 35s; C Burton, R.A., Kingston, 2s 6d; W Raymond and C Robertson, Matilda, 5s; T C Johnston, Bath, 2s 6d; J Lathrop, Brockville, 2s 6d; R Robinson, Gananoque, 2s 6d. *Sundries, per J. Christie & Son, of Toronto.*—J Smith, Lloydtown, 2s 6d; M Love and T Ferguson, Richmond Hill, 5s; Mrs Mortimer, Thornhill, 2s 6d; J Mars, Nottawasaga, 2s 6d; Messrs J Dunn, 2s 6d; P Freeland, 5s; R Campbell, 2s 6d; C. N. Room, 2s 6d; J Wightman, 10s; T J Fuller, 2s 6d; E F Whittemore, 2s 6d; J Nasmith, 5s; D Maitland, 2s 6d; J C & Son, 27s 6d—all of Toronto. Rev Dr Aylesworth, Demorstville, 2s 6d.

Consignments.—W Edwards, Clarence, 2s 6d.

Donations.—Dr Richmond, Paisley, Scotland, 10s.

A parcel of Temperance Stock has gone off this day, for R. Oakley, Temperance Hotel, St. George, in care of Mr. D. M'Leilan, Hamilton, C. W.

NOTICE.

PENNY PARCELS OF TEMPERANCE TRACTS, containing the following:—*Drunken Sea, Responsibility, Valuable Medical Testimony, Are those use intoxicating drinks moderately the friends of Temperance? The Popular Delusion, Is not a pint of Ale good for a working man? Rules for a Juvenile Temperance Association, Address to Professing Christians, Alcohol as a Medicine, The Wine Bottle, Teetotalism needful for all, Seven wonders of Drunkenness, Sale of Spirituous Liquors, The Drunkard silenced, or what would you give to lose your Reason? Moderation in intoxicating liquors, Why am I a Teetotaler? Stimulation:*

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WITNESS,	15s	do do do	do } 17s 6d
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