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# THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE AND NEWS.

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### LETTER OF MR. E. C. DELAVAN TO THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Ballston Centre, U. S., July 4, 1846.

To Richard Potter and Thomas Beggs, Esquires, London.

Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure of acknowledging your kind invitation to attend the World's Temperance Convention, to be held in London on the 4th of August. Until within a few days, I had hoped to attend it, but other pressing calls upon my time, compel me, very reluctantly, to forego that pleasure. Though out of my power to be personally present, my whole heart will be with you; and I shall therefore hope to be pardoned for expressing briefly, by letter, my views in relation to the points to which you have called my attention in your letter of invitation.

First.—The state of the Temperance cause in this land. With regard to the United States of America, the cause is, on the whole, evidently progressive. When public attention was first called to the subject, a general belief existed that the moderate use of alcoholic liquors was generally beneficial, and that the excessive use only was to be avoided. To this great fundamental error it is believed most of the intemperance with which our world has been afflicted, is to be attributed. It is not known by whom the great discovery was first made, that drunkenness, the world over, was produced by moderate drinking. But, be it whom it may, it was a discovery which produced a new era in the history of the world. For societies were now formed on the principle of entire abstinence from distilled liquors, which were believed to be the chief, if not the only, liquors likely to produce intoxication. Of these societies, some 10,000 were organized; numbering about 4,000,000 of members. Experience, however, soon proved, what was not generally known before, that *fermented*, as well as *distilled*, liquors contain alcohol, and lead to drunkenness. For this vice was found to exist, and to a lamentable extent, among those who had taken and adhered to the ardent spirit pledge. The brew-house, and cider press (aside from destroying the healthful grain and fruit of the earth) were found to produce the same evils as had been produced by the worm of the still. Indeed, it soon became apparent, that the products of the still, by a process of art, were

made to assume the appearance of the products of the vineyard, and, as such, were palmed on the community; while other poisons, more deleterious than even alcohol, were found to have been abundantly mingled with impure waters, dispensed from the brewer's vats, under the imposing name of ale, beer, and porter.

In view of these melancholy facts, the friends of Temperance, both in Great Britain and America, came to the conclusion, that the only practicable method of freeing the world from the curse of drunkenness, would be *abstaining from all that can intoxicate, as a beverage in health*. Hence, a new organization was commenced, and the Total Abstinence Pledge adopted.

A measure so new and so contrary to prevailing opinions met, as might have been expected, with great opposition, even among the acknowledged friends of Temperance. Among these friends, however, opposition was of short duration.

The discussion which took place in private circles, in public conventions, and in the political and religious journals of the day, and above all, the *manifest powerlessness* of the ardent spirit pledge, soon brought a vast majority of the friends of Temperance on this side of the Atlantic to admit that the only sure method of reclaiming the inebriate, and of preventing the moderate drinker from becoming an inebriate, was the observance of entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

And though this movement was deemed at first ultra and fanatical, yet when it was shown by authority indisputable, that about 200,000,000 dollars were annually wasted, directly or indirectly, in alcoholic poisons—that about one-third of the male adults in the United States died inebriates—that even in the city of Albany, from which nearly twenty millions of Temperance documents had been distributed throughout the Union and the world, of 2,500 cases brought before the Police Court, it had been ascertained that *ninety-six* per cent. owed their existence, directly or indirectly, to the use of intoxicating poisons, and that of 634 persons received into the Alms-House in one year, 616 were brought there from the same cause; when these, and many similar facts, came to be spread before the nation, a very general conviction was produced, that the *extreme remedy* which had been proposed, was the only remedy suited to the exigencies of the case. And even by those who do not yet feel disposed personally to unite in the total abstinence enterprise, it is now generally admitted to be a noble enterprise, and to have already accomplished great good. Indeed, it may be doubted, whether any considerable number of the friends of Temperance could be found in this country who are not friends of Total Abstinence; and it may be questioned, also, whether a single society can be found among a population of 20,000,000, organized, and in operation, on any other principle than that of *entire abstinence from all that can intoxicate*. If any such exist, I am not aware of it. This same tendency in the public mind, to advance from the moderate use to entire abstinence from intoxicating poisons, apparent on this side of the Atlantic, is apparent on the other also.

With you, as with us, prejudice has gradually been re-

moved, confidence conciliated, and doctrines and measures once deemed extravagant and fanatical have generally made their way to public favour; so that it no longer seems altogether unreasonable, while conceding the temperate use of things nutritive and healthful, to require entire abstinence from whatever is proved to be unnecessary and deleterious; and that intoxicating liquors, in all their forms, are so, will, I think, be apparent to any one who will compare the state of things where the use of these liquors has been dispensed, with the state of things where their use is still continued.

With us, wherever total abstinence principles and practices have prevailed, the consequence has been apparent in increased comforts and diminished taxation, pauperism, and crime. In some instances, the altered condition of the people, and the improved state of society, have been wonderful; and, though I have not witnessed the change for the better, I have heard that it has been witnessed by others in many parts of Europe, and especially in Ireland, where the labours of that *great Apostle* of this glorious cause have been so long continued, and crowned with such signal success.

What hero, what statesman is there, who has, within the same period, done so much for his country as Father Mathew—*beloved Father Mathew*—has done for Ireland? Ireland, so rich in her soil, and so rich in her physical and intellectual resources, and yet so long, and so grievously oppressed by her drunken usages, but now boasting her five millions of pledged and true men, women, and children, whose names are enrolled among the names of the members of the cold water army; an army, destined, I trust, to advance from victory to victory, till inebriety shall cease, and temperance prevail throughout the whole extent of the Emerald Isle.

Among the collateral subjects which have been discussed here, has been the question in relation to the *kind* of wine to be used at the sacramental supper. And though this discussion has, in some instances, been conducted in a manner less kind and courteous than could have been desired, it has issued, in a pretty general admission, that the brandied and drugged wines of commerce, are never to be used, if their use can be avoided, and that their avoidance is particularly desirable at a time like the present, when so many reformed inebriates are brought into the church, to whom the very taste of such a spurious article might prove a temptation; and that the fruit of the vine should always be sought after, and procured as pure and new as practicable. And though discussions of this sort may not bring Temperance Conventions, in which men of divers opinions meet together on common ground, still it may be regarded as a hopeful circumstance, that the attention of the Christian Church has, of late, been directed to this subject, and that there is a growing tendency, in different communions, to banish from the communion table, those drugged, enforced, spurious, and highly intoxicating fabrications, which, under the name of *wine* have been so long imposed on the community; and under the supposed sanction of the Church, have produced so much evil at private tables, and public entertainments.

It would seem to me, that a Convention assembled for the presentation, discussion, and settlement of great Temperance principles, for the adoption of the world, is bound to express the opinion,

*That it is the duty of all to avoid the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage in health; and to avoid their manufacture and sale for that purpose.*

And that, though it is not to be denied, that the Bible sanctions the restricted and temperate use of the "*Fruit of the vine*," the *pure unintoxicating blood of the grape*, that is, of the *wine of the cluster and the vat*; still, at a time like the present, when intemperance prevails to such an alarming extent, it is believed to be a duty to avoid the use

of even *such wine*; in the spirit of the Apostle who would neither drink wine nor use anything whereby a brother was made weak or caused to offend. But because it was allowable to drink in moderation, the *pure unintoxicating blood of the grape* in Palestine; it no more follows that it is allowable to drink the product of the still or the brew-house, or the drug-shop in England and America, than it follows that because there was a righteous government in Palestine, that, therefore, *negro-slavery is rightful in America.*

In all parts of the world intemperance exists, and its existence everywhere is the result of the use of intoxicating poisons. In different countries the *kinds* of poison in use are different, and in adopting measures for preventing inebriety throughout the world, the measures adopted must be adequate. Intoxicating liquors of every kind and quality must be abandoned, or the end in view can never be attained. We can only hope to relieve the world of the cause of drunkenness, by previously ridding it of the use of the drunkard's drink; not in one form or under one name only, but in all its forms and under all its names.

Having laid down the great principle of *Total Abstinence from all intoxicating poisons*; the next great object of this Convention (as it seems to me) will be to devise and adopt the most effective measures for carrying that great and purifying principle into effect, in every habitable part of the universe. And were it permitted me to cast in my mite into the common stock of propositions, which will be contributed for the general benefit on that occasion, I would most respectfully suggest—

First—That there should be established in London, an organization, consisting of a President, Executive Committee, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary, whose duty it should be to attend to the concerns of the "*WORLD'S TEMPERANCE UNION.*" The Executive Committee, Treasurer, and Secretaries, should reside in London.

This organization should be authorized to appoint Vice-Presidents in Great Britain and its provinces, in all the States of the United States of America, and in every kingdom and country throughout the world, in which a suitable individual can be found to sign the Total Abstinence Pledge, willing to correspond with the Union, act as Agent for the same, and in every proper way carry out in practice the great Total Abstinence principle.

This organization should be authorized also to establish a *Temperance Journal*, to be placed under the supervision of the Executive Committee, in which should be embodied information received from and sent to all parts of the world. So that it may be known, in every part of the world, what is doing in every other part of the world for the furtherance of the common cause. In the first number of this Journal the acts of the "*World's Temperance Convention*," might be recorded; and all State and National Societies throughout the world might be invited to become auxiliary to the "*World's Temperance Union.*"

In this Journal should also be given the names and *post-office* address of all the delegates to the "*World's Temperance Convention*," as also the names and *post-office address* of all the officers of the Union, so as to facilitate correspondence, and the transmission of documents, when desired, among the friends of Temperance throughout the world.

To set such a machinery effectually in motion, a large amount of funds must be provided. And it is only by such a provision in the first instance, that such an impulse can be given as will enable the machinery to continue its subsequent movements with very little additional aid. On this point I can speak advisedly, having been instrumental in issuing the first Journal *exclusively* devoted to the furtherance of the Temperance cause.

Major-General Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, State of New York, generously contributed the funds to distri-

bute gratuitously the first 20,000 copies of this Journal, and, subsequently, several thousand dollars more for the circulation of other temperance documents.

This gratuitous distribution resulted in a subscription list of 200,000 paying subscribers. Subsequently, fifteen gentlemen gave each 1000 dollars 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 dollars 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.

The great wealth and diffusive spirit of charity which prevails in Great Britain, will doubtless afford the ample funds required, as soon as it shall be seen that the end in view is deserving of patronage; and this will be seen as soon as the eye of that quick-sighted and sagacious people is turned towards the subject, and the requisite light is shed upon it, which can hardly fail to be done by the labours of that World's Convention, to be assembled in the metropolis.

"Truth is mighty, and must prevail."

We have very recently seen this verified in the State of New York, to the freemen of which has been submitted by the Legislature the question, whether the sale of intoxicating liquors should be licensed in the towns in which they severally resided? and the response returned from almost all the towns of the State has been, that those poisons shall not hereafter be sold. So that, in most of our towns, the rendezvous for assembling the vicious and the idle, and the dispensing to them, under the sanction of law, for pay, the drunkard's drink, will be closed, and thus one and a chief source of human guilt and misery removed.

The inhabitants of Great Britain are as foreseeing, and as much alive to their essential interests as the inhabitants of America, and their Parliament is as regardful of public opinion; and it is not forgotten by the American people, that their young Queen has already given her royal countenance to the Temperance Society in the first stage of its existence. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that the Queen, her Consort, the Parliament, and the people of England, will ultimately be found in the van of this great enterprise; as they have already been in so many other and mighty enterprises of goodness and mercy which are now blessing the world.

That the World's Temperance Convention may be a blessing to the world, and that there may be sent forth from it, as from some great central source of power, an influence that shall extend and extend, and never cease to operate, till temperance principles are adopted in every land, and the whole earth purified from the sin of drunkenness, is the ardent prayer of your friend and fellow-labourer in this great enterprise.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

### THE THREE STAGES.

*Mania a potu*, or delirium tremens, was sometimes described by the medical writers of the 16th and 17th centuries under the name of *demonomania*, because they thought, not unnaturally either, that the subject of it was possessed of a devil, but it was only about 30 years since that it was called as at present, and Dr. Sutton was among the first to bring it specifically before the public, which he did through some tracts in 1813.

The first appearance of *delirium tremens* is indicated by tremulous nerves in the morning, to steady which an early glass of spirit is usually taken—generally before breakfast.

The potato, or "*phlegmcutter*," as it is denominated on Mr. Brigham's list of drinks, is often taken by fashionable young men, who have attended "only a convivial meeting" the night before, and would scout the idea of the tremulousness of their hands being any approach to the *mania a potu*; but if one of these should permit the habit of frequent drinking to grow upon him, (as too many "temperate drinkers" do almost imperceptibly to themselves,) he will soon learn to consider that the anti-breakfast dram is indispensable. Day by day his brain and nervous system will become more debilitated, and unless he is under the influence of alcoholic stimulation, he is morose, melancholy, and despondent even to tears.—His sleep is broken, and disturbed by horrid dreams;—his skin is parched, though sometimes a little exertion will make him perspire a cold and disgusting moisture; his digestion is troubled; his tongue has a white, adhesive, slimy coating; he is afflicted by wind and colic, and pain in the chest and bowels. He becomes cross and bearish in his family, jealous of attention, and suspicious of the sincerity of affection. Sometimes he is ashamed of his habits, and will drink in secret, but his breath and action will betray him, and his attempt at concealment is as ridiculous as that of the ostrich, who to elude the hunters, buries its head in the sand. If the disease is properly treated at this period, it may be cured, and if the patient will abjure the accursed drink, and totally abstain from the use of stimulants, the *tremens* will not return.

But, should he persist, the disease takes an aggravated form. The mind and heart become alienated from goodness, purity, and love; the affections, blunted before, change into dislike, and wife, children, and friends once beloved, are treated by the *debauchee* with brutality and malice. His eyes are wild, his face bloated or haggard, his step infirm, his limbs tremulous. His pulse is soft, small, and frequent, varying from a hundred to a hundred and twenty in a minute, and he is subject to violent spasms.—He is loquacious, and talks wildly of inanimate things around him, such as chairs, bed-posts, &c., as if they were living, breathing creatures. He fancies that there are little imps around him, and will sometimes watch a vacant corner for hours together, talking all the while about a devil which he imagines is standing or sitting there. In this stage he has the horrors, and will seek suicide, but will pass with ludicrous quickness to the greatest jollity. We once occupied a room adjoining that of a man in this stage, who had been led by drink into licentiousness, gambling, adultery, the robbing his employer, (he was clerk in the office of the navy agent,) and the loss of his business. At two or three o'clock in the morning he would come home from a debauch, singing and crying alternately,

"Happy am I, from care I'm free,  
Why arn't ye all contented like me?"

"Oh! dear, dear! accursed wretch that I am!" and with the most awful imprecations would smite his head against the wall, and then renew the song of how happy he was.

In the next and last phase of the delirium tremens, the insanity is no longer boisterous, but low muttering, and sardonic. Their eyes are glazed, the countenance anxious, the skin covered with perspiration, the extremities affected with an advancing coldness, the limbs entirely devoid of strength, the muscles twitching, the body violently tremulous, and exhaling a disagreeable odor, the mouth and lips covered with filthy excretion, and thus the poor drunkard dies!—*Crystal Font.*

### THE PROSPERITY OF METHODISM IS DEPENDENT ON THE SUCCESS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Little prosperity can be hoped for the cause of religion wherever strong drink is predominant. But where the light of temperance has shone, the blessings of religion have often been consequent, whilst opposition to its principles has sub-

abstracted thousands from our numbers. Self-denial, under any circumstances, is essential to spiritual prosperity, especially so from drinks productive of so vast an amount of evil. Indifference to abstinence, on the part of Christians, induces many persons who have felt its benefits, to stand aloof from the ordinances of religion, who might otherwise be drawn within the pale of the Christian Church. An adoption of it would gain access to thousands of our fellow-creatures on whose minds heavenly light might be scattered, and who, by God's blessing, might be rendered the saving partakers of his grace. Whilst I sincerely believe every section of the Christian Church which stands aloof from the temperance cause must suffer spiritual languor and decay, I yet as firmly feel confident that, were the whole host of the Christian world to embrace total abstinence, and give encouragement to the working out of its principles, such a tide of spiritual prosperity would set in as would soon deluge the earth with righteousness.

The universal reform which would be consequent on the abolition of intoxicating drink would advantage the nation in all its interests, and through all its borders. Wesleyan Methodism, in connexion with other religious systems and societies, contributed to the commencement of the Temperance Reformation, and if its preachers and governing powers are only alive to its importance, it may yet realize an abundant recompense in the accession of multitudes of members, and in the prosperity of all its institutions. The capabilities of Methodism for carrying the reformation to a successful termination, are greater than its warmest friends imagine; and were its energies and various agencies firmly enlisted in the service, not only would the cause of temperance receive such an impetus as it has never before commanded, and such as no other community could have imparted to it, but Methodism itself, by being thus identified with it, on account of the intimate connexion which existed between that cause and pure and undefiled religion, would be favoured with "times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." Her energies would be brought more successfully to bear on the spiritual welfare of the world, and she would rejoice in seeing the kingdom of Satan fall as lightning to the earth, and in being extensively instrumental in its subjugation to the sceptre and dominion of Christ.—*From a Letter to the Wesleyan Conference, by Eli Walker.*

[Such of our readers as have not already provided themselves with this excellent letter, cannot be aware of its merits; we would therefore persuade them by all means to obtain it without delay.]—*Nat. Temp. Advocate.*

#### LOOK AT THIS, BEER DRINKERS.

We obtain the following extract from No. 4 of the *Enquirer*, forwarded to us by E. C. Delevan, Esq., who has our hearty thanks for his kindness. We hope our friends will place a copy of this number of the *Dew Drop*, containing the following facts, and others equally important in another column, in the hands of beer and brandy drinkers. Statements like the following are disgusting, we know, but they should be published and republished for the benefit of those who use intoxicating liquors.

"Not that no reason for the agitation of these questions exists, for, to use the words of a brewer who, when asked, 'Do you know what filthy water they use in brewing?' replied, 'Oh yes, I know all about it, and the more filthy the water the better. In the great brewery in which for years I have been employed, the pipes which drew the water from the river came in just at the place which received the drainings from the horse stables; and there is no such beer in the world as is made from it.' 'But is not fermentation a purifying process, and does it not remove from beer whatever is hurtful, filthy, or disgusting?' This question has received from one competent to reply, the following answer:—'The tartaric acid which may cause the gout in wine—the poisonous qualities of the hop, the henbane, the cocculus, indicus,

nux vomica, grains of paradise, copperas, or opium used, are not removed by fermentation from beer, nor is the foul matter of animal substances put in to promote the fermentation and vegetation of the malt by any means fully removed.'"—*[Jour. A. T. U. for 1837, p. 103.]*

"The mortality among the coal whippers who are brought to the London Hospital is frightful. The moment these beer drinkers are attacked with any acute disease, they are unable to bear depletion and die directly. 'Medical men,' says Dr. Gordon, 'are familiar with the fact that confirmed beer drinkers in London can scarcely scratch their finger without risk of their lives. A copious London beer drinker is all one vital part. He wears his heart on his sleeve, bare to a death wound even from a rusty nail or the claw of a cat. Sir Astley Cooper on one occasion was called to a drayman (the draymen have the unlimited privilege of the brewer's cellar), who had suffered an injury in his finger from a small splinter from a stave. Suppuration had taken place: this distinguished surgeon opened the small abscess with his lancet. Upon retiring, he found he had forgotten his lancet case; on returning therefore, he found his patient in a dying state. Every medical man in London, concludes this writer, dreads above all things, a beer drinker for his patient.'" "

#### SABBATH SCHOOLS AND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The importance of enlisting the aid of Sunday School Teachers in the Temperance ranks, cannot be too deeply impressed upon the attention of our friends generally; and we are glad to find that in some places no pains or expenses are spared to promote this object. In the city of York, two of the Superintendents of the Wesley Place Sunday School have, in addition to other efforts, recently issued the following letter (lithographed) to upwards of 150 Teachers connected with the Wesleyan Schools in that city. We give the letter and articles complete, in the hope that many of our friends of all denominations in other places, will 'go and do likewise.'

##### COPY OF THE LETTER.

"York, August 1, 1846.

"Dear Friend,—Convinced that you feel deeply interested in the present and future welfare of the rising generation, especially of those who on the Sabbath are placed under your charge, we beg to enclose two numbers of the 'York Temperance Visitor,' and request your careful perusal of the articles addressed to *Sabbath School Teachers*."

Believing that the Temperance cause has been mercifully raised up by the Almighty, and is destined to remove the greatest barrier that has ever stood in the way of the education of the poor and the salvation of perishing souls, we commend it to your prayerful attention.

We do this the more earnestly, because we lament to know that there are great numbers of neglected and ignorant children who are deprived of the advantages of both secular and religious instruction, mainly if not altogether on account of the intemperance of their parents, and also that there are in this city many degraded drunkards who were once scholars in our Wesleyan Sabbath Schools.

These painful facts cannot, we think, fail to convince every reflecting mind, that the cause of 'Total Abstinence from Strong Drink' is intimately connected with the prosperity of the cause of God and the success of Sabbath instruction, and has a claim to the attention of every parent and every Sabbath School Teacher who would both by precept and example be found obeying the Divine command, 'Train up a child in the way he should go.'

We remain yours, very affectionately,

THOMAS MONKHOUSE.  
THOMAS HODGSON."

\* TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A poor ragged lad about 12 years of age, found his way into

one of the Wesleyan Sunday Schools of this city (York), a few months ago. One of the teachers entered into conversation with him, and ascertained, amongst other matters, that his parents kept a horse and cart. 'How is it,' enquired the teacher, 'if you can afford to have a horse and cart, that you are so ragged, and cannot read?' 'Why, because my father drinks,' was the immediate reply. The teacher, being a teetotaler, visited the family the same evening, and found to his surprise that the father was the son of praying parents! A tract was left, and an invitation given him to attend the temperance meeting in the Lecture Hall on the following evening, and also to resume his attendance at a place of worship. On visiting the family, a few weeks since, the same teacher was surprised to find the appearance of the family much altered. Cleanliness and comfort seemed to have taken the place of want and misery. On expressing his pleasure at the change, the wife exclaimed, with joy beaming in her eye—'Oh, sir, my husband hasn't tasted a drop for these sixteen weeks. He brings home now what he earns. We are getting all our things back from the pawn-shop, and we shall soon have all our five children fit for school.' It is thus that teetotalism, when properly carried out, will tend to fill our Sabbath Schools, and crowd our churches and our chapels. Reader! go thou and do likewise.

'We have a very considerable number of children belonging to our Sunday Schools, who have signed the temperance pledge, and not a few of them have been the means of leading their parents to become total abstinents.'—*Rev. J. McKerrow.*

Within a twelvemonth of the Camborne Temperance Society commencing its operations, 80 children were admitted into the Wesleyan Sabbath School in that place; and it was found, on enquiry, that in almost every instance they were previously prevented from attending in consequence of the drinking habits of their parents.

'As one who has practised total abstinence for several years, I can and do recommend it to all persons in health, especially to youth.'—*Rev. J. A. James.*

'Sunday School Teachers! if you can spread among children a zeal for Temperance Societies, you take out of the market the raw material of which drunkards are made. The old sinners in this line, it may be said with tremendous truth, must die off; it is yours to see that there be no young ones to supply their places.'—*Dr. J. Bennet.*

A little girl who attends one of the Sunday Schools in York, was lately re-monstrated with by her teacher for her irregular attendance at the school, when the poor child, with tears in her eyes, replied—'Please teacher, I always come when my mother is not drunk.'

Try to enlist the young in this good cause. Ply them with tracts, win them by advice, alarm them by admonition, and aid them in the formation of juvenile branches, which, like so many insurance companies, will fortify their resolutions, and secure them against many temptations.'—*Rev. J. Ritchie.*

'I would particularly call upon all Sunday School teachers to endeavor to impress upon the minds of the children placed under their care, the evils of intemperance and the advantages resulting from the total abstinence principle.'—*Rev. J. Caughey.*

'Sunday Schools and places of worship are being erected in many localities where there were none before. I have issued more Bibles and Testaments during the last three or four months than in several years previously. That this improvement is owing to the temperance reformation there can be no doubt.'—*Rev. P. Penon.*

'Sabbath School teachers ought to know that the meagre attendance and rebellious behaviour of many of their children arise chiefly from the carelessness of parents; that this proceeds from the general prevalence of inebriation; and this again chiefly from the potency of the drinking usages, and from none more than the payment of wages on Saturday night, and drinking usages therewith connected.'—*Dunlop.*

'We have a Temperance Society connected with our Sunday School, which has already produced much good.'—*Rev. W. Roof.*

'Amongst the scholars who presented themselves at our school was a boy of 14 years of age. His clothes indicated that he had been labouring at the neighboring cloth-mills. In answer to a question put, I found that his father had been for six months a teetotaler, and could now spare him from the mill to go to school.'—*Rev. B. Parsons.*

'It is worth the deepest study, by what means the temperance

question may be most successfully brought before the minds of the Sunday School teachers of England. I feel it impossible to express my sense of the importance which attaches to their services among the juvenile population; but immeasurable as those services are, their value would be unutterably enhanced if the temperance principle were universally incorporated with their religious instruction.'—*Dr. Campbell.*

#### EXTRACTS FROM BONNYCASTLE'S CANADA.

Thus, for two hundred pounds, a settler can buy two hundred acres of good land, can build an excellent house for two hundred and fifty more, and stock his farm with another fifty, as a beginning; or, in other words, he can commence Canadian life for five hundred pounds sterling, with every prospect before him, if he has a family, of leaving them prosperous and happy. But he and they must work, work, work. He and all his sons must avoid whisky, that bane of the back woods, as they would avoid the rattle snake, which sometimes comes across their path. Whisky and wet feet destroy more promising young men in Canada than ague and fever, that scourge of all well watered wood countries; for the ague and fever seldom kill, but with the assistance of the dram and of exposure. [Sensible admonitions these, which emigrants should lay to heart.]

#### THE PARADISE OF DRUNKARDS.

I have an instance of the effect of excessive drinking daily before my door, in the person of a man of respectable family and of excellent talents, who, after habitually indulging himself with at least the moderate quantity of sixty glasses of spirits and water a day, now roams the streets a confirmed idiot, but, strange to say, never touches the cause of his malady. Are, therefore, not idiocy, madness, and perhaps two-thirds of the dreadful calamities to which human nature is subject here, owing to whisky? I have seen an Irish laborer on the works take off at a draught a tumbler of raw whisky, made from Indian corn or oats, to refresh himself: this would kill most men unaccustomed to it, but a corroded stomach it only stimulates. Canada is a fine place for drunkards; it is their paradise: get drunk for a penny; clean straw for nothing there. Think, my dear reader, of whisky at tenpence a gallon, cheaper than water from the New River in London. Father Mathew, your principles are much wanted on this side of Great Britain.

#### THE PIPE AND ITS EVILS.

Smoking to excess is another source of immense evil in the back woods. A man accustomed only to a cigar, gets at last accustomed to the lowest and vilest of tobacco. I used to laugh at some of my friends in Seymour, when I saw them with a broken tobacco pipe stuck in the ribbon of their straw hats. These were men who had paraded in their day the shady side of Pall Mall. They found a pipe a solace, and cigars were not to be had for love or money. Why do you not put your pipe at least out of sight? said I. It is the Seymour Arms crest, responded my good-natured gentlemen farmers, and we wear it accordingly. Smoking all day, from the hour of rising, is, I actually believe, more injurious to the nerves than hard drinking. It paralyses exertion. I never saw an Irish laborer, with his hod and his pipe, mounting a ladder, but I was sure to discover that he was an idler. I never had a groom that smoked much who took proper care of my horses; and I never knew a gentleman seriously addicted to smoking, who cared much for any thing beyond self.

#### PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

#### ENGLAND.

YORKSHIRE.—Middlesbrough, Aug. 17.—During the last month I have visited and laboured at Wentworth, York, Elsecar, Knotting-

Jey, Brotherton, Thirek, Darlington, Stockton, and Guisbro'. In consequence of the season, and the want of activity on the part of the friends, particularly in the north of Yorkshire, the meetings have not been so well attended as we could desire. At Brotherton and Elsecar new societies have been formed, with the prospect of success. At the former place the Rev. Mr. Rusted, Independent minister, not only lent us the chapel, but signed the pledge, and promised to aid the cause by every means in his power. At Stockton, at the conclusion of my address, a poor sot who had for many years been a curse to himself and family, and who had been imprisoned twelve times for rioting and intemperance, signed the pledge. The greatest barrier to the spread of our principles is the want of District Unions. Societies that have to depend upon occasional visits are never well supplied, and the effect of a previous visit is either forgotten or but faintly remembered. I hope this evil will be speedily remedied;—then, but not till then, may we expect to establish our cause in every village, and reap the fields which are white unto harvest. The country is ready to receive us, and we have but to go up and possess it.

**LEEDS.**—On Wednesday, August 26, the friends and members of the Leeds Temperance Society, by the kind permission of the Earl of Carlisle, enjoyed a delightful excursion to his Lordship's seat, Castle Howard, near Malton. The day was fine, and 2300 persons (attended by the Temperance Band) in two trains of 70 carriages each, left Leeds about 8 o'clock, A.M. The party, and the spectators, assembled in the Park of Castle Howard, presented a most animating scene. Lord Morpeth's cricket tent was converted into a tea booth, *pro tem.*, when several able temperance addresses were delivered. Cricket was played in other parts of the park. The princely mansion was opened to groups of 40 in succession, and attended by the servants, to show the paintings and other articles of *vertu*. Notwithstanding the immense assembly, not a leaf or flower was plucked during the day. As night drew near, a vote of thanks was passed to the Earl and Countess, and to Lord Morpeth and family, which was politely acknowledged by the Hon. W. S. Lascelles. The party safely arrived at Leeds at 10 P.M., having passed a day of unalloyed gratification.

#### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

**HOBART TOWN.**—At a recent meeting in the Temperance Hall, Mr. Hodgson said there was expended in this colony, for beer alone, £50,000 per annum—an amount that would purchase 300,000 bushels of wheat, and provide every individual in Hobart Town with 500 loaves. The number of public-houses in Hobart Town he stated at 160, their receipts being at least £120,000 a year; so that, including the purchases direct from merchants, or imported, fully £150,000 per annum was spent for alcoholic drinks in this town alone. He exposed the fallacy of the argument that the farmer benefited by the manufacture of alcoholic drinks,—showing that out of eightpence spent for beer, only twopence went to the corn-grower, while out of eightpence spent for bread, the corn-grower received sixpence. Mr. Crouch alluded to the important advancement of the noble band of Rechabites—the 'Life Guards of the Temperance Movement'—whose numbers had now increased to 300,000.

At Launceston, New Norfolk, Perth, Longford, and Port Philip, the Temperance Societies are effecting much good.

#### WEST INDIES.

**JAMAICA.**—The number of pledged total abstainers in this place now amounts to 774, being an increase during the past year of 84. Many, however, who have not signed the pledge, are acting upon the principle.

**BERMUDA.**—Our society was organized in July, 1841, by the Rev. T. Pugh, Wesleyan, and now holds monthly meetings in Hamilton Town Hall. Since its formation many spirit merchants and retailers have abandoned their mischievous trade, and the number of 'grogeries' has considerably diminished. At present there are upwards of 1000 pledged members. There are many subscribers to the *National Temperance Advocate*, and the *American Journal*, and the demand for these publications is increasing.

#### UNITED STATES.

**FIRST COLD-WATER ARMY FORMED IN VIRGINIA.**—General John H. Cooke, of Virginia, writing to a friend in the city

says: "I witnessed on the 4th, the organization of the first Virginia Cold Water Army, at Lynchburg, upon the model of the Boston Establishments. It was a glorious spectacle to see between four and five hundred bright and happy children brought out under the guidance of their parents and friends, and each receiving a medal, in confirmation of their pledge to enter upon the warfare for life, against the master-vice of our day and generation. What human foresight can comprehend the extent of blessings to grow out of such a movement? I trust we shall soon be able to boast of a similar army in every town and village of our beloved ancient Dominion.

**CLOSED THEM UP.**—Our city authorities have at last performed an act such as has not been attempted in this community in a long time past, if ever,—an act which will not fail to receive the commendation of every lover of good order. On Sunday morning last, His Honor the Mayor, with a posse of police officers, visited some twenty or thirty shops which have almost from time immemorial been open on the Sabbath, and gave the keepers notice that if they were not closed in five minutes and ever after kept closed on the Sabbath the extreme penalty of the law would be inflicted. The consequence was, that such of our citizens as had occasion to pass through Church street on their way to the sanctuary, were not annoyed with the confusion and noise which has so long characterized that vicinity on the Sabbath. All honor to the Mayor of New Haven, for this noble stand.—*Fountain*.

**THE TRAFFIC ABANDONED.**—The murderous traffic in the liquid poison is now abandoned at Milton Mills, N. H. And this has been brought about mostly through the efforts of Bro. H. S. Swasey, who threatened the application of the strong arm of the law. Every friend of temperance must rejoice, for the tide of misery, ruin, and death has long been flowing there.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The price for license to sell intoxicating liquors in De Soto county, Miss., has lately been raised to five hundred dollars.

The Norfolk House, the most extensive rum hotel in Norfolk county, Mass., is about to be taken down, and a church erected on its site.

**CAULEY'S BITTERS.**—Dr. Jennings, of Baltimore, has analyzed this preparation, and found, in eight ounces, more than three and a half ounces of ardent spirit; being nearly equal in strength to the alcohol employed by druggists and artists. He also examined a specimen of root-beer, and found nearly an ounce of proof spirit to the pint. Temperance men should be on their guard against these and similar things, or rather eschew them altogether.

**INVESTIGATION.**—A drunken sailor in riding through the streets recently, found himself seized with an irresistible propensity to pitch forward, much to the annoyance and to the complete sacrifice of all horsemanship. Not being able to recover his centre of gravity, and far from suspecting that the cause was in any way connected with himself, he swore that the fore legs of his steed must be shorter than the hind, and actually stopped and measured them.

**THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.**—None but those who have passed through the sad ordeal, know the suffering of one who is fastened by indelible bonds to the miserable drunkard, one whose patient sufferings continually ascend on every breeze to the throne of God; whose active and inextinguishable affection is ever watching over one who requites it all by hard-hearted abuse and neglect. Faith and hope are the jewels that glisten in her soul:—they shine in the midst of sorrow and gloom, as stars in a dark and stormy night. At one time joy and brightness fill her lot, but now lonely vigils, heart struggles, broken hopes, the wreck of all that is lovely, have made her path dark, and her life a cloudy vision. A trusting heart has been broken, and the conviction comes, that that heart once the home of bliss, must be the grave of sorrows where lies buried the wreck of her dearest hopes. Too often the heart that loves must bleed, but whose heart suffers as does the drunkard's wife?

The American ministers have stood forth the bold and unflinching champions of the temperance principle. At the dinners of the Christian Alliance, day after day, they adhered closely to the pure beverage which the God of heaven had given them, while wine and porter were freely provided and pressed upon them, and while the example of the English and Scotch clergy, and often their importunity, would, if possible, bring them to their use. It was a silent rebuke of shamefully drinking, because body and

## POETRY.

## THE DREAM OF THE REVELLER.

BY CHARLES MACKAY, L. L. D.

soul destroying usages, which cannot be lost. In the Convention, at public meetings and in the pulpit on the Sabbath, several stood forth, in bold and uncompromising advocates of true temperance principles. They spoke as men who knew that they were right; who felt that they had a work given them to do, and that great responsibilities rested upon them; and they spoke in a manner, and with a power, which must have convinced the people of England that the temperance cause, on this side of the Atlantic, has taken strong hold of men, both of loftiest intellect, and unfeigned religion.—*Letter in the American Tem Union.*

The Bangor Courier says that the Grand Jury have found a bill against the "Columbia House" of that city as a nuisance; and that the public house-keepers have been indicted for not being licensed as Innkeepers.

RECIPE FOR DROWSINESS IN A CONGREGATION.—One of the most successful methods to awaken those inclined to sleep in the assembly of worship is to pour in upon them the truth of the Bible on temperance and against the use of intoxicating drinks. This is an effectual remedy, especially if they are not right on the temperance subject.

We are informed that the "Pavilion," a well known public house on Tremont Row, closed for a few days for repairs, and will soon open as a temperance house. This is gratifying intelligence.—*Boston Journal.*

Petitions are circulating in Illinois, praying the Legislature of that State to submit the question of License or No License to the vote of the people.

OHIO AT WORK.—Three sets of petitions are in circulation in Ohio, aiming at a popular vote on licenses. One is for voters, one for women, and the third for minors.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—Mr. James Teare stated in the World's Convention, that he was the first to introduce teetotalism into that portion of Great Britain, and that it was attended by the most extraordinary results. In one place where there was a population of 5,000, there are now 3,000 total abstainers. The intelligence and moral condition of the people has improved most wonderfully, and crime has decreased at the astonishing rate of 80 per cent! What a bright contrast does the Isle of Man present in comparison with the remainder of Great Britain. Mr. Teare stated in the same speech that there are 600,000 drunkards within those kingdoms, and that 60,000 die annually from drunkenness.

SERVED 'EM RIGHT.—The Gardiner, (Me.) Fountain, reports four convictions, in that place, for violation of the License Law.

There is now but one distillery in operation in the State of Delaware—just one too many.

ALCOHOL AS MEDICINE.—Dr. Mussey in some remarks which he made in the World's Convention, stated that he had been engaged in the healing art for thirty years, and that latterly he had discouraged, altogether, the use of alcoholic drinks, and his success had been greater than ever it had been while he allowed the use of them. This statement discloses a fact that is worth remembering.

Tobacco.—The world may be divided into two classes—tobacco-users and tobacco non-users. It is difficult to say which is the larger class, but it is certain that the non-users of tobacco are by far the more ancient and respectable. The tobacco-users are generally distinguished by a dark, moist-looking mouth, especially at the corners, soiled teeth, tainted breath, copious expectoration, stuffed nostrils, sallow complexion, and their heads are usually involved in fog. They are liable to a variety of mysterious nervous maladies; lose their power of discerning exquisite odors and flavour; forfeit their freedom of will, and become slaves to an appetite: render themselves at times disagreeable to their friends, quite distasteful to their wives; in a word it may be said to be making perpetual demands on the charity of their fellow men. Occasionally, some of this strange class of beings turn philanthropists; but it is a queer thing to see a man discharging at one breath the juice of tobacco, and at another the overflowing of philanthropy. A great reformer, with a magnificent cigar in his mouth, is about as pleasant an exhibition as a teetotaler with a jug of "the creature" in his hand.—[*Cincinnati Herald.*]

FUNNY.—We have heard that some persons in one of the societies in this city, were not much pleased because we refused to insert an advertisement for nothing. Wonder if some people ever think that paper, ink, and type costs something—not saying anything about hands—or perhaps they think temperance aditors live on air.—*Crysal Fount.*

Around the board the guests were met, the lights above them beaming,

And in their cups, replenished oft, the ruddy wine was streaming; Their cheeks were flushed, their eyes were bright, their hearts with pleasure bounded,

The song was sung, the toast was given, and loud the revel sounded.

I drained a goblet with the rest, and cried—"Away with sorrow, Let us be happy for to-day, what care we for to-morrow?"

But as I spoke my eye grew dim, and slumber deep came o'er me,

And 'mid the whirl of mingled tongues, this vision passed before me,

Methought I saw a demon rise, he held a mighty bicker, Whose burnished sides ran brimming o'er, with floods of burning liquor.

Around him pressed a clamorous crowd, to taste this liquor greedy, But chiefly came the poor and sad, the suffering and the needy, All those oppress'd by grief or debt, the dissolute, the lazy,

Blar-eyed old men, and reckless youths, and palsied women crazy.

'Give, give!' they cried, 'Oh give us drink, to drown all thoughts of sorrow,

If we are happy for to-day, we care not for to-morrow.'

The first drop warmed their shivering skins, and drove away their sadness;

The second lit their sunken eyes, and filled their souls with gladness;

The third drop made them shout, and roar, and play each furious antic;

The fourth drop boiled their very blood, and the fifth drop drove them frantic.

'Drink,' said the demon, 'drink your fill, drink of these waters mellow,

They'll make your eye-balls and ears dull, and turn your white skins yellow;

They'll fill your homes with care and grief, and clothe your backs with tatters,

They'll fill your hearts with evil thoughts, but never mind!—what matters?

'Though virtue sink and reason fail, and social ties dis sever, I'll be your friend, in hour of need, and find you homes for ever.

For I have built three mansions high, three strong and goodly houses.

To lodge at last each jolly soul, who all his life carouses.

The first it is a spacious house, to all but sots appalling, Where by the parish bounty fed, vile, in the sunshine crawling,

The worn-out drunkard ends his days, and eats the dole of others,

A plague and burthen to himself, and eye-sore to his brothers.

The second is a larger house, rank, fetid, and unholy, Where smitten by diseases foul, and hopeless melancholy,

The victims of potatoes deep, pine on a couch of sadness,— Some calling death to end their pain, and others wrought to madness.

The third and last is black and high, the abode of guilt and anguish,

And full of dungeons deep and dark, where death-doomed felons languish.

So drain the cup, and drain again! one of my goodly houses Shall lodge at last each jolly soul, who to the dregs carouses!

But well he knew, that demon old, how vain was all his preaching,

The ragged crew that round him flocked, were heedless of his teaching.

Even as they heard his fearful words, they cried with shouts of laughter,

'Out on the fool who mars to-day, with thought of an hereafter; We care not for thy houses three, we live but for the present, And merry will we make it yet, and quaff our bumpers pleasant.'

Loud laughed the fiend to hear them speak, and lifting high his bicker,  
 'Body and soul are mine,' cried he, 'I'll have them both for liquor.'

### 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, DECEMBER 1, 1846.

#### THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

We promised to give some remarks in this number on an article which appeared lately in the *Canadian Agricultural Journal*, and which was given in full in our last number. We find the object of the writer is stated, about the middle of the article, to be "to show how unreasonable any partial measures of free trade must be." The argument appears to run thus—

Wine, beer, spirits, &c., are heavily taxed in various ways.

These taxes go to the support of the Government of the country.

Those who use these pay much more for the support of the Government than those who do not, and the Editor of the *Canadian Agricultural Journal* "humbly conceives" that all total abstinence from the use of wine, &c., should come forward at once and pay the difference, because it is manifestly in opposition to the principles of free trade that one-half of the community should be taxed, to raise a revenue to be expended for the benefit of the whole community. It is a common saying that it is a poor rule that will not work both ways; and if the *Agricultural Journal* considers the matter, perhaps it will be willing rather to pay its duty on its glass of beer quietly, or what would be much better, to escape the duty by letting the beer alone, than have what we might be inclined to consider "the true principles of free trade" applied to him, viz., that the users of these taxed articles should be called upon to pay, not merely one-third, but four-fifths of the revenue, on the very reasonable ground that they, by their moderate drinking, and thus retaining in common use these liquors, are in reality, to use the words of Judge Wightman, at a recent assize at Liverpool, encouraging "an unfailing cause of four-fifths of the offences in this (as, indeed, it is of every other) calendar, the besetting sin of drunkenness."

The testimony on this point is every day accumulating, since attention has been called by the agency of our societies to the fact, that the love of intoxicating drinks is the most prolific of all the sources of crime. We give a few facts on this point:—

#### MURDER AND SUICIDE FROM STRONG DRINK.

The *London Tectotal Times* for June, has an article entitled "The Abolition of Capital Punishment," in which the influence of strong drink in destroying all sense of the sacredness of human life, converting human beings into demons and assassins, into murderers and suicides, is graphically portrayed. The following extract cannot fail to interest all our readers.

"We will refer, first, to cases in which strong drink has led men to murder their fellow beings; and, secondly, to cases in which it has led infatuated individuals to murder themselves, or has brought them to an untimely end.

1. *Murders and Brutal Assaults.*—The Rev. D. Ruell, Chaplain to the New Prison, Clerkenwell, who had ample opportuni-

ties for judging, stated before the Committee appointed by the House of Commons, that "murder, maiming, and other crimes attended with personal violence, are, for the most part, committed under the excitement of liquor."

The late R. G. White, Esq., who was for some years High Sheriff of Dublin, stated that of *twenty-two* persons whose execution he attended, every one declared "that drunkenness and the breach of the Sabbath had brought them to that end."

The murderer of Mr. Bonnar was a civil and obliging man, except when he had been *drinking*; then he became fierce and violent. The murderer of the two families in Ratchliffe Highway drank the *strongest gin* both before and after those murders. Bartlett, who was executed at Gloucester, went into a public house and *primed himself with a glass of gin and water* just before he shot and robbed his wife's mother. The culprits who were executed together for murdering females to whom they had professed attachment, confessed to J. Poynder, Esq., who was the Sheriff of London and Middlesex, that they committed the act when under the influence of liquor.

At Liverpool, during one assize, nine cases of murder were tried, each one originating in *drinking*. The burning of the Sheas, in Tipperary, was brought about by *strong drink*. A young man of twenty, who was implicated in that horrid deed, being asked how he could take part in so base and cowardly a crime, replied, "I was made *drunk* and by the aid of *whisky* would not only commit such an other crime, but twenty others like it." The burning of the McKees, of Saintfield, was the work of incendiaries who had prepared themselves for the deed by large potions of *alcohol*. The murder of the Italian boy, by Bishop and Williams, was perpetrated under the stimulus of *strong drink*. Burke and Hare, who furnished so many 'subjects' for anatomical purposes, were *hard drinkers* themselves, and are said to have used *strong drinks* as an instrument for the accomplishment of their diabolical purposes. Peggs assured the minister who visited him during the interval between his trial and his execution, that he should not have murdered his victim had it not been for *strong drinks* immediately after their *misadventure*. Thurtell, the murderer of Weare, took several glasses of *brandy and water* previous to the commission of the fearful crime. Ward confessed that *strong drinks* excited him to the murder of his child. Good drank freely before the murder and mutilation of his female companion. Johnson, Captain of the Tory, who dealt about death and slaughter so furiously, was maddened by copious draughts of *brandy*. As the time would fail us to detail the cases in which murderers on the fatal scaffold have declared to the gazing multitudes, that *but for strong drink* they should not have committed the crimes which brought them to their ignominious end. And to these we might add cases in which the drunkenness and brutality of a husband has led to the suicide of a wife, or in which the wife, driven to desperation, has doomed her offspring to destruction, as in the recent *Battersea* tragedy, the details of which are even now going the rounds of the public prints.

II. Who can contemplate such occurrences without a thrill of horror! But we must add to these the numerous cases in which *strong drink* has brought individuals to an untimely end, either by placing them in circumstances of danger, or by inducing them to lay violent hands upon their own lives, thus adding the crime of self-murder to that of drunkenness! What a wholesale sacrifice of human life has resulted from shipwrecks, and the destruction of vessels by fire! And careful investigation has shown that *two-thirds*, at least, of these are attributable to the presence of *strong drink*. The *St. George* was burnt at sea, and about 550 of her men were lost: some of the men had got drunk in the boatswain's room and set fire to the ship. The *Cesar* was blown up in consequence of a marine setting fire to a cask of spirits while searching for liquor. The greater part of the men on board, both English and French, perished."

INTEMPERANCE.—Of two hundred and three prisoners in Auburn prison, all but one were addicted to drunkenness.—So says the Prisoner's Friend.

The opinion of Lord Chesterfield, delivered in the House of Lords in 1743, was that the making, selling, and drinking intoxicating liquors should not be taxed but suppressed altogether. We gave it in our No. of 15th July, of this year, and it is worth reading again.

Bailie Duncan in a speech before the City Council of Edinburgh states that, "a number equal to one-thirty-third of the po-

pulation is brought before the police bar on the charge of being drunk and disorderly." Further, "the protection which the property of the citizens receive from the police is seriously diminished by their time and attention being occupied with drunk and disorderly persons."

The Report of the Free Church of Scotland, lately published, says, "If we examine the records of Police Courts, intemperance is found to be at the bottom of a large proportion of cases."

The following is from a report of a public meeting in London :

"The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, Rev. John Dowling, J. B. Manchester, of New York, and Rev. John Marsh. Mr. Manchester stated, that in 1841, we had 3000 licensed groggeries. Now, we have 3107, all of which have received licenses since the first day of May last, and 1000 more were licensed last November, making a total of over 4000. Added to all this, there are as many unlicensed groggeries, so that the whole number will exceed 8000. The expenses of our city government last year, were \$2,520,759.59. Of this sum, \$832,250—one third of the whole—went to support our paupers, and carry on our police operations—preventing and punishing crime—nearly all growing out of intoxicating drinks."

"L. Heyworth, Esq., of Liverpool referred to the testimonials of our judges, almost every one of whom had stated it as his opinion, that nine-tenths of the crime of the country was to be traced to the use of these liquors. Medical men asserted that they are injurious to the health of the community, and moralists united their testimony with that of the judges, as to their destructive effects upon the morals of the nation. Surely, then, they were fully warranted in appearing that evening, for the purpose of inducing the adoption of a plan for the complete emancipation of the country from the bondage of intemperance."

From the Report of the American Temperance Union we make the following extracts:—

"Was its object revenue? Where it has brought ten dollars into the treasury of a town for license, it has often drawn hundreds from the pockets of the people to pay for the pauperism and crime it has occasioned.

By examinations it has been found that one in thirty of our best population, were converted into common drunkards; that the farming districts have lost, in deaths by intemperance, about 30 per cent., among the male adults; the village about fifty; that three fourths of the pauper, and more than half the criminal tax, of the State, has been caused by rum; that of 830 maniacs in various asylums, 400 owed their loss of reason to intoxicating liquors; and that 400 out of 600 juvenile delinquents, either drank themselves, or were the children of drinking parents.

A report laid before the Legislature of New York from the Superintendent of the poor, from all but three counties of the State, returned 26,114 paupers, of whom 6,185 were directly from intemperance; 1,083 idleness and debauchery; 118 vagrancy; 60 females abandoned by husbands; 3,088 cause not given; all of which, 11,531, may well be classed with the intemperate—the remainder are placed under the ordinary and natural cause of poverty. The pauper tax of the State of New York is \$500,000. One quarter of this, or \$150,000, is proved to be the direct intemperance tax.

In 1844, the Board of Supervisors of Orange county, charged the county the following sums:

Amount raised for general fund . . . . .	\$5,047 65
To pay judges and jurors . . . . .	2,000 00
Poor fund, . . . . .	12,000 00

Whole number admitted to Goshen and Newburgh jails, was 173. Of these, there were, temperate 17, doubtful 7, intemperate 143, children of intemperate parents 7.

On the 1st of December, 1844, there were in the Goshen poor house 183, not reduced by intemperance 88, intemperate 77, doubtful 18.

In Ulster county, the pauper and criminal taxes, which would not have been levied without the sale of intoxicating drinks, in 1845, was \$15,000. Of the poor in the county poor house, 236 came to poverty, directly or indirectly, through intemperance; 63 from other causes.

George Hastings, Esq., District Attorney for the last six years, remarks:—I am free in expressing a decided opinion, that at

least nine-tenths of all the offences committed in the county are fairly chargeable to this class.

In Chautauque county, the expenses for the poor for 1845 were \$3,105 17. Proportion chargeable to intemperance, \$1,761 17. Criminal expenses, \$5,728 96. Chargeable to intemperance, \$3,819 81. Making the rum tax of the county 37 per cent. of its pauper and criminal expenses

Benjamin F. Butler, Esq., late Attorney-General of the United States, has computed that the loss to the United States from the use of intoxicating drinks is 150,000,000 dollars annually; portion of the State of New York, eighteen millions. The Hon. Mr. 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, 1,200,000,000 dollars; has burned, or otherwise 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 1,500 murders, and 2,000 suicides; and has bequeathed to the country, 1,000,000 of orphan children.

The members of the Grand Jury of Oneida county said—More than three-fourths of the criminal business of our Courts, and attendant cost of prosecution, not to mention the wretchedness, poverty, and public expense originating in the same source—may be clearly traced to the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage."

We refer also for proof to the letter of E. C. Delavan in this No.

These proofs might be increased *ad infinitum*. Our own city records tell the same tale; and the truth is, that if there is unfairness, if there is unequal legislation, it is all on the other side. It is we who are obliged at present to bear the burden of expenses which we not only have no hand in causing, but, as we believe, are taking the only real way to diminish them. Our extracts have been so numerous, that we have scarcely left room for remark; but it may be worth while, at some future time, to try total abstinence by "the true principles of free trade."

#### COARSE GRAIN ONCE MORE.

We have received the following from a friend of the cause in C. W. and tender him our thanks for it. This is a practical subject, and the more information is extended on it and similar points the better for our country. The inquiry does arise most naturally in the mind of a farmer who has been long accustomed to carry his barley, &c., to the distillery and brewery, what he is to do with his coarse grains if he cannot dispose of them in this way; and to the sober industrious man, it must be most satisfactory to find that he can create a market at his own door, by bestowing them on his hogs, &c. We shall be very happy to hear from practical farmers or others, on all points coming under any of the departments of our periodical. We should suppose that the minute information communicated below must be valuable, and the writer may be assured that it will be very widely disseminated through the Province. For our own part we must confess that the mystery of making good pork is a matter entirely beyond us, but happily we have many good tectotal farmers amongst our readers who will be able to judge of the feeding system pursued by Mr. Rickert. The best test, however, is unquestionably the weight of the pigs, and, we think, we may fairly venture to back the pigs of the farmer who uses his coarse grains on his own homestead, against those of him who feeds from the distillery and brewery.

West Dumfries, Nov. 17, 1846.

Some time ago an article by W. Bungay appeared in the *Advocate*, respecting the disposal of coarse grain. Now, I am a plain Dutch farmer, and having had considerable experience in agricultural pursuits, I have something to say on that subject. When I used to exchange my rye, corn, and barley for whisky, my hogs, eighteen months old, did not weigh as much as my pigs nine months old do now, and they were like Pharaoh's lean kine besides. I have seven pigs now in the sty, and have no doubt they

will average 300 lbs each. It may not be uninteresting nor unprofitable, to state the manner in which I go to work to secure a plentiful supply of sweet fat pork. When my pigs are old enough to take from the sow, I shut them up in the pen and feed them with milk and whey, thickened with bran or shots. When they are three or four months old I give them slop-stuff, mixed peas meal, and barleymeal, and feed them in this way until the beginning of September when I commence fattening them with peas and barleymeal, dry, and sweet milk and cold water to drink. I also feed them with more or less corn every day. The first year after I found a market in my pig pen for the consumption of my coarse grain, I killed five pigs when they were eleven and a half months old, and they weighed 1511 lbs. In 1845 I killed seven pigs of the gross breed, and one of them weighed 287 lbs: the average of the whole was 267½ lbs each. In 1846 I killed a pig of the gross breed when it was eight months old, and it weighed 205 lbs. I find it more profitable to have my barrels filled with pork than with Whisky. JOHN RICKERT.

#### WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

There cannot be a doubt of the influence which a faithful minister of Christ must have in whatever sphere he may be placed. This influence is legitimate and Scriptural. He does wrong if he does not, as far as Paul would lead him, "magnify his office." To a considerable extent then does a cause languish for a time if it is not countenanced by them. This is by no means less the case in Scotland, perhaps it is more so than in this Province; and it really does seem like a gleam of light, to find intelligence like the following:—

TEMPERANCE BREAKFAST.—The members and friends of the Personal Abstinence Society, consisting of ministers, elders, preachers, and students, in the United Secession Church, breakfasted in the Eagle Temperance Hotel on Thursday morning—the Rev. Wm. Johnston, of Limekilns, in the chair. The Rev. Wm. Reid, the Secretary, reported that upwards of sixty ministers had joined the society. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Pringle, Auchterarder; Thomson, Slateford; Brown, Dalkeith; Sinclair, Greenock; and Reid, Edinburgh. Deputations were appointed to wait upon various ministers in the body who are understood to be favourable to the principle of abstinence, and to solicit their support. It was also agreed that an address, signed by all the ministers who had joined the society, should, without delay, be circulated among the members of the church generally, calling their attention to the necessity for radical and immediate measures being adopted, with the view of effecting the suppression of intemperance.

Here, in the very centre of one of the most influential bodies of Christians in Scotland, the United Secession Church, we find sixty ministers banded in a holy alliance against intoxicating drinks. This meeting took place during the annual meeting of Synod of that body, and when they had under consideration, and almost finally settled, the terms of union with the Relief Church of Scotland. Other Ecclesiastical convocations are beginning to feel that it will not do to neglect, altogether, the means of reform in the matter of intemperance, advocated and practised by total abstiners. Recommendations to Presbyteries, carefulness in the distribution of licenses, and admonitions to the temperate use of strong drink, are found not to answer the purpose exactly; and the result of observation and consideration has been the formation of a Personal Abstinence Society, and a meeting of the members for thought and action, as noted above. The darkest days of the total abstinence reformation are, we trust, past. The beginning of an attack on old venerated systems is always the most difficult. Much faith is requisite. Between the old temperance society and the origination of the total abstinence society there was necessarily uncertainty. Now we know the principles on which we act

safely—those of abstinence from every thing which intoxicates. So let us hold them fast and look forward with hope. This society of ministers is really encouragement both for us and Scotland. Some one says something like the following. If we have missed his exact diction we have caught his idea.

Go to hope's prison, and through the cold  
And solitary grating, many a day  
Look out ————— They say  
The walls are crumbling, time is growing old,  
And beams of orient light in the horizon play.

We are sorry to have so little progress to report in this number. We expect to be inundated shortly with reports from the country of annual meetings. They will be welcome.

#### NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

To the Officers and Members of the Temperance Societies in Canada.

DEAR FRIENDS,—Your kind response to our appeal last year, on the subject of sustaining the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, having produced an increase in its circulation of 300 copies, we venture again to call your attention to the fact, that the present volume will soon close, and that upon your prompt and zealous efforts depends almost entirely the necessary increase to our list by which we may be relieved from present embarrassment and future loss.

Timely exertions, especially on the part of the Secretaries, will do much to retain our present supporters while your winter meetings will each present a favourable opportunity for procuring new subscribers. In some places, last winter, the *Ladies* did much for the *Advocate*, may we respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage to this periodical; and likewise of those *Gentlemen* who, in some instances, at personal risk and sacrifice multiplied our list *fifty per cent*.

Let whatever is done be done promptly. We may remind you that your subscription can be remitted with orders for the "*Witness*," "*Peoples Magazine*," or "*Sabbath School Record*," so that a single postage may cover all the orders and remittances from one village or settlement.

Yours very truly,

R. D. WADSWORTH,

Secretary and Treasurer, Committee for Provincial efforts.  
Montreal, 28th Nov., 1846.

#### TEMPERANCE MEETINGS IN MONTREAL.

The second of the series of Temperance Meetings, announced by the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society, was held in the Lecture room of Zion Church on the evening of Thursday week. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Holland, and addresses were delivered by Mr. Andrews of Brockville; the Rev. H. Wilkes, and Mr. Dougall of Montreal.

In the opening address the Chairman adverted, very feelingly, to the increase of intemperance in Montreal, and the incessant efforts made to promote that destructive vice by licensed and unlicensed dealers, almost without number; and recounted several awful cases of death from intemperance that had recently come to his knowledge. He also stated that poisons were frequently mixed with the spirits sold here to give it the required strength.

Mr. Andrews said that a stranger in Montreal would readily conclude that intemperance must be on the increase, and would also be led to suppose that the inhabitants wished to have it so. For though there were some hundreds of public houses selling liquors, there was not one temperance hotel. He and others were

obliged to stay at drinking houses very much against their will; and he was sure that if employers knew as much about them as he did they would see that it was for their own interest to establish temperance houses, though it were only to board their clerks.

Mr. Dougall entered upon an argument to shew that the natural tendency of drinking was to create a desire for it. A certain amount of exhilaration was desired. This was the very object for which intoxicating drinks were used, and without it they would be despised as stale and flat. Now this exhilaration, which, by the by, was just *incipient intoxication*, was produced at first by a given dose, say one glass; but by and by custom blunted the appetite, so that the single glass no longer yielded its expected return, and if the drinker desired to have the same amount of exhilaration as at first, he must take two, and so of successive stages and additions, until the quantity drunk was universally allowed to be immoderate. The operation of this law placed the drinker upon one or other of the horns of this dilemma, either he must soon give up all hopes of his exhilaration, and in that case he might as well be a teetotaler, or he must increase the dose, and in that case he is on the high road for, and driving post haste towards intemperance.

The Rev. Mr. Wilkes confirmed by additional testimonies the painful fact that intemperance is on the increase among us, and then entered upon a comparative statement of the results of the total abstinence and drinking systems among the heathen. There appeared to be an appetite in uncivilized man which sought intoxicating drinks with avidity, and which led to rapid and general ruin when indulged; so that the visits of civilized men with ardent spirits, were to them the severest of visitations, as witness the case of the French in Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands. But where missionaries set them the example of abstinence, and persuaded them to abstain from intoxicating drinks, peace and prosperity soon manifested itself around their stations. Thus demonstrating the superiority of the total abstinence plan.

The meeting was not numerously attended owing to the very unfavourable state of the weather, but, nevertheless, it was a very interesting one. It was opened and closed with praise and prayer.

The third meeting was held in the Mountain Street School-room last Thursday evening—Mr. James Court in the chair. The attendance was small, and the meeting spent part of the time in devotional exercises. The speakers were the Rev. F. Bosworth and Mr. Dougall.

Mr. Bosworth recounted some most affecting instances of the ravages of intemperance, which had come to his own knowledge during his sojourn at the University of Cambridge. There were six young men, of respectable families, so closely linked in the bonds of friendship as to be almost inseparable, and so generally esteemed for good conduct, that anything like an imputation of intemperance with reference to them would have been absolutely scouted. Of these six young men, two are now in this country, and four in the drunkard's grave. A young gentleman, of a noble family, was found dead in a ditch one morning when he (Mr. B.) was walking into Cambridge. He had been drinking to intoxication with his companions until midnight on the previous evening, and would not be dissuaded from going home alone. He had gone to the ditch, which was partially covered with ice, taken off his clothes, laid himself down where the water was about two feet deep, and there perished. Another was the case of an idiot, who went about the streets in rags, tormented by the boys, and who at last died in a loft in an awful state of filth and destitution. This individual, ten years before, was the glory of the whole University, and was considered the brightest genius in it, especially

in the higher branches of mathematics. But he loved strong drink, and his fellow-students treated him in return for his aid in working out their problems, and after a course of self-destruction, his mind was finally overthrown, and his body perished as described. These were warnings of what drink could do, and he (Mr. Bosworth) thought it was the duty of every Christian to do what he could to oppose this fearful evil.

Mr. Dougall argued that every Christian, and more especially Christian ministers ought to be thoroughly furnished to all good works, and if there was anything wanting in his Christian armour, or anything that impaired his efficiency, it was his duty to remedy the defect if it lay in his power. Now the reformation of the drunkard is a good work, and it can only be effected by means of total abstinence; but is he who sets the example of drinking, and merely advises others to abstain, so thoroughly furnished to this good work as he who adds example to precept? Let us suppose that a reformed inebriate goes to be a servant with a teetotaler. Will he not be more likely to persevere in well doing where he is neither assailed by the sight nor smell of his potent tempter, than if he were in a house where liquors are used? But does it become a Christian, and more especially a minister, to keep that in his house, for mere gratification, which renders it a dangerous abode for a man or woman who has erred, but who is seeking to do well. The speaker alluded to women, for there was a certain class of females who excited much sympathy in all Christian communities, and for whose reformation great efforts were made, but who were almost without exception drunkards, if it were only to drown their remorse. Now, experience proved the extreme difficulty of keeping these poor unfortunates, even after they had reformed for years, from the temptation of strong drink, and this could only be done in a family where no liquor was kept. If they go to serve in a house where their tempter meets them at all hands, they will not stand in their resolution of reform for a month, probably not a week; and what an awful thought it is that a minister, for instance, should keep a house which could not be the refuge of a poor lost sinner, seeking to return to the paths of virtue. What inconsistency to keep that for his own gratification which must, in the cases supposed, lead his fellow-creatures to destruction. If it be the Christian's duty to be thoroughly furnished to all good works, it must be his duty to abstain from intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

The fourth meeting will be held on Friday evening next, in the Baptist Chapel, St. Ann Street, Griffintown, on the principle of the Teetotal Fellowship meetings held in England with such great success.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the *Family Christian Almanac* for 1847, compiled by Mr. R. D. Wadsworth. This is an excellent compilation, both as respects quality and quantity. It contains all the usual information, and something more, and we can really recommend it to our readers as what on the title page it declares itself to be. Were we to bring it under notice as Mr. Wadsworth's, we think we have solid reason for its being patronized by the members of our society, but we can very safely leave it to introduce itself, by its own utility and the neatness of arrangement.

## EDUCATION.

### THE RIGHT PHYSICAL USE OF THE EYES.

(From the *Annals of Education* for 1845.)

The eye is a little world of wonders, whether we consider its structure, or its movements, or the noble offices it performs. In

the beautiful language of the Saviour, it is 'the light of the body.' It watches over its members, it directs its movements, it warns it of danger. But it has higher offices: it is the messenger of the mind, sent forth to collect the materials of thought. Its importance rises in value when it is considered as the channel of most of the knowledge of nature, and, through her, of the majesty, wisdom, and goodness of G. d. But it is also the interpreter of the soul, and expresses its inmost feelings, its most delicate shades of emotion, with a faithfulness and power, which the pen and tongue can never rival, although they boast of "words that burn." And yet this noble organ, which gives to the mind most of its knowledge of the world below, and furnishes the most beautiful imagery to shadow forth the glory of that which is above, is wretchedly neglected, and often shamefully abused. Great pains are taken to educate the limbs to move with grace and effect; the tongue is trained with great care to articulate every letter and combination of letters; but the eye is left to educate itself,—and if it selects the most important and beautiful objects, or examines them in the best manner, or is used with skill or prudence, it is the result of accident, and not of instruction or training.

But our immediate concern is with the question, How instruments of such value and delicacy shall be used, so as to secure them from disease and premature decay? Reading is the fashion of the day. It commences with the child in the nursery, constitutes the chief business of boyhood and youth, and continues through manhood and old age. No period is considered too tender for this all-important business (of education) to be commenced; no threatening evils are of sufficient moment to stand in its way; no acquirements sufficiently great to permit repose. As one advances in his course new demands for exertion present themselves, new temptations multiply, new sources of information are thrown open to him. His eyes begin to manifest the alarming signs of inordinate use; but these are too often disregarded, until incurable disease numbers him among its victims;—and he learns, when too late, that he has closed the widest door of knowledge to the soul, and is left to mourn, with many a kindred spirit, the premature sacrifice of his usefulness and power. The present age is marked by an unusual prevalence of diseases of the eye, and that, among the ablest and most valuable of our clergy, and public officers, and literary men. This, however, is by no means a necessary consequence of a studious life, as might be proved by an appeal to the history of students who have used their eyes to an extent scarcely credible, and yet preserved their vision unimpaired, to advanced old age. The Creator has made a wonderful provision for the safety of these precious organs; and the source of their diseases is to be found, not in their use, but in their abuse—in the ignorance which knows not, or the negligence which regards not, the laws by which the most exquisite of optical instruments should be regulated.

One circumstance which is a most prolific cause of weakness of sight, and which has occasioned the destruction of many eyes, is little suspected, because the injury is generally gradual—the exposure of the eyes to frequent alternations of weak and strong light. The immediate sensation of pain, when a strong light is brought into a dark room, should be a sufficient warning. The ultimate effects are like those of sudden changes from heat to cold upon the body; and when the light has been long excluded, such persons as the tyrant Dionysius, the Carthaginians in their punishment of Regulus, and even the liberators of long immured prisoners, have found the sudden transition to the brilliancy of day, sufficient to produce total blindness. In most parts of the earth, the general course of nature is adapted to the structure of the eye, and the brilliant sun is ushered in by a gradually increasing twilight. But we neglect or counteract this indication of nature. Many exclude all light from the sleeping room, until it is ready to burst upon them in its strength. The darkest room is often selected for the study, and the evening lights are not introduced, until total darkness has rendered the eyes peculiarly susceptible.

Reflected and concentrated light are highly injurious. Some cases of actual blindness have occurred from exposure to concentrated light; and weakness of sight that has unfitted the individual for usefulness through life has often been the consequence of it. The rays of the sun are peculiarly injurious, when reflected from an opposite wall, or even when they enter through a window descending to the floor, and are thence reflected to the eyes. Any exposure of this kind should be obviated by curtains of some soft colour, and the furniture should be such as the eye may re-

pose upon with agreeable sensations. Nature is clothed with drapery whose colour is refreshing to the eye; and it is false taste as well as false philosophy, which attempts to dazzle, in order to please it.

Fatal mistakes are often made, and we may add, no less fatal economy is often practised, in regard to the quantity of light suitable for evening study. Many think they are performing an important service to the eyes, by accustoming them to little light, when, in this view, nothing can be more injurious. The habit of saving time by reading and writing by twilight or moonlight is also miserable economy, and has also prematurely ruined the eyes of hundreds and thousands, and robbed religion and learning of many an able friend. Reading or writing by a side-light, is a practice by which many have ignorantly or thoughtlessly impaired their vision. At first view, this would seem too trivial a circumstance to produce the least effect; and yet, it only requires a glimpse at the structure and physiology of the eye, to see that it is of material importance. The iris, or coloured portion of the eye, which gives it its beauty, serves also as a curtain to protect it, and instinctively opens, when the light is diminished, and contracts when it is increased. This transition, which is easily observed by looking at the eyes in a glass after they have been kept in darkness for a few moments, renders the sudden change of light injurious, and also makes it important that both eyes should be exposed to an equal degree of light. The sympathy between the eyes is so great, that if the pupil of one is dilated by being kept in the shade, as must of course be the case where the light is on one side, the eye which is exposed cannot contract itself sufficiently for protection, and the exposed eye is almost inevitably injured. On the same general principle, the habit of sitting in front of a window, with the back towards it, and holding the book or paper before the eyes, or of holding a candle between the eyes and the book, for the purpose of seeing more distinctly, is very injurious.

In reply, then, to the question, What is the direction best suited to the eyes? we may say: It is that light which is sufficient for distinct vision, and which falls over the left shoulder in an oblique direction, from above, upon the book or study table.—*Weekly Christian Teacher.*

#### ACHIEVEMENTS OF YOUNG MEN.

Great things in science, in literature, and in religion, have been performed by men comparatively young. *Linnaeus*, the great father of botanical science, was making himself known as a botanist over all Europe before he was thirty. The professor of mathematics' chair at Edinburgh University was filled by *Dugald Stewart* at twenty-one. *Sir Isaac Newton* attained a similar honour at twenty-seven, and all his great discoveries were made during the first half of his life. The early labours of *Ferguson* are well known. *Pollak* gave his "Course of Time" to the world at twenty-six. Twenty-one years only elapsed between the birth and death of *Kirke White*. *Milton* was earning a good reputation as a poet ere he reached his majority. *Sir William Jones*, master of twenty-eight languages, and *Addison*, one of our best writers and scholars, did not live long lives to acquire their learning and activity.

Then look at that greatest of all subjects, the Christian religion. Its great author, *Christ*, the brightest, the most glorious example of all, entered upon his public ministry at thirty, wrought his wonderful miracles, preached the sublime truths of his gospel, and fully accomplished the work of redemption by yielding himself to death in the thirty-third year of his sojourn upon earth. And what zeal, what wisdom, what devotedness in advancing and defending his gospel, have many of his comparatively young disciples displayed! *Paul* commenced his labours in the gospel when a young man. *Huss* boldly asserted the errors of Popery, and at thirty-nine yielded up his life in defence of the truth. *Tyndale* published the first English translation of the Bible, and suffered martyrdom from the Papists at thirty-five. *Luther*, *Melancthon*, and *Zuinglius*, were all young when they first engaged in that glorious war against Antichrist, which led to the Reformation. At thirty-six, *Chillingworth* was a famous Protestant champion. The abilities of *Robert Hall*, as a preacher and defender of the gospel, attracted the notice of Britain before he was forty. *Liverpool*, ay, all England, remembers *Thomas Spencer*, mysteriously cut off at twenty-one. *John Williams* laboured for many years, yet was not past his prime when his life's-blood mingled with the blue waters of the Pacific. *Medhurst* and *Moffatt* have scarcely reached the meridian of life; yet each has been labouring for up-

wards of a quarter of a century, seeking to extend the reign of the Prince of salvation, holiness, and peace; the one among the masses of benighted China, the other among the degraded sons and daughters of Southern Africa.

But time would fail to tell of the hosts of young men by whom genius has been displayed—learning acquired—works of faith achieved—and labours of love performed. Blessed be God, who has given such gifts and graces to men! May the energies of every youthful mind be consecrated to the advancement of His glory, and the promotion of human happiness.—*The Christian Witness.*

### DEEDS OF OLD MEN.

There are some old men who are not to be despised. Some are apt to think that none but young men can do much. I noticed some years since an account of the settlement of a minister, where it was observed that the settlement was interesting for this among other reasons, that the preacher was young, and therefore likely to occupy his post for a long time. I thought that this calculation was quite groundless, as it proved to be in a few years. Had it been said that the preacher was between forty and fifty, and was likely therefore to last well, it would have been more just. Some indeed shoot up like a rocket, and go out like a rocket. Others rise slowly, like fixed stars, and, as they are slow to rise, they are slow to set. But whether men get to their zenith slowly or rapidly, they may be very useful, even to old age. Wickliffe, the morning star of the Reformation, was most active and useful from forty-eight to sixty years of age. The martyr Latimer was, in King Edward's days, a diligent preacher and a hard student. He was at his studies about two o'clock in the morning, summer and winter, though his body had been bruised by the fall of a tree, and he was about sixty-seven years of age. Cromwell was only a captain when he was forty-one, and his greatest deeds were performed between forty-eight and fifty-nine, when he died. Young was an old man when he wrote some of his best poetry, and he was sixty when he began his "Night Thoughts." Thomas Scott wrote as much at seventy as at any period of his life. What a wonderful man Talleyrand was: To eighty years of age he stood at the head of affairs in France under Napoleon, and then under the Bourbons. When the Russians were determined to make a stand, and fight the French before the walls of Moscow, they put old Kutuzof at the head of the army in the place of Barclay de Tolly. Old Blucher was seventy when he was defeated at Ligny and fell under his horse, and the French Cavalry rode over him; and yet, a day or two after, he led on his Prussians against Napoleon at Waterloo. After many years of warfare, those old men, Wellington and Soult, stood at the cabinet, one in England, the other in France, preserving, by their talent the peace of Europe and the world.

Now go back to ancient times, and see the Apostle John writing his Book of Revelation when he was ninety years old. Isaiah resembling John in his inspired thoughts, prophesied for sixty years. How astonishing was the energy of old Jehoiada in accomplishing a revolution in Judah when he was about one hundred years of age! And then there is old Moses; he accomplished his amazing labours between eighty and one hundred and twenty. Surely God has honored old men. Many may become superannuated at fifty, but they may, by the grace of God, do their greatest works between fifty and seventy. I may then be humbled for my infirmities of body, mind and spirit, but not that I am—AN OLD MAN.

**EDUCATION.**—Every one should have his head and his hand educated; let this truth never be forgotten. By the proper education of his head, he will be taught what is good, and what is evil, what is wise, and what is foolish, what is right and what is wrong. By the proper education of heart he will be taught to love what is good, wise, and right; and to hate what is evil, foolish and wrong, and by the proper education of his hand, he will be enabled to supply his wants, and to add to his comforts, and to assist those that are around him. The highest objects of a good education are to reverence and obey God, and to love and serve mankind; everything that helps us in attaining these objects is of great value.—*Parlor Annual.*

**MENTAL FEVER.**—Of the causes of disease, anxiety of mind is one of the most frequent and important. When we walk the streets of large commercial towns, we can scarcely fail to re-

mark the hurried gait, and care-worn features of the well-dressed passengers. Some young men, indeed, we may see, with countenances possessing natural cheerfulness and colour; but these appearances rarely survive the age of manhood. Cuvier closes an eloquent description of animal existence and change, with the conclusion that "life is in a state of force." What he would urge is a moral. Civilization has changed our character of mind as well as body. We live in a state of unnatural excitement; unnatural, because it is partial, irregular, and excessive. Our muscles waste for want of action; our nervous system is worn out by excess of action.—*Thackray on the Effects of Arts, &c.*

### AGRICULTURE.

#### OF FARM-YARD MANURE, AND OF THE STATE IN WHICH IT OUGHT TO BE APPLIED TO THE LAND.

The manure of the farm-yard consists, for the most part, of cow-dung and straw mixed and trodden together, in order that the latter may be brought into a state of decomposition. In the improved husbandry, where green crops are extensively grown and many cattle are kept, the horse dung forms only a small proportion of the whole manure of the farm-yard.

On an average, the quantity of recent manure obtained in the farm-yard amounts to a little more than twice the weight of the dry food of the cattle and of the straw spread in the farm-yard or in the stables. That is to say, for every 10 cwt. of dry fodder and bedding, 20 to 23 cwt. of fresh dung may be calculated upon. But if green clover or turnips, every 100 lbs. of which contain from 70 to 90 lbs. of water, be given to the cattle, an allowance must be made for the water they contain—the quantity of mixed manure to be expected being from 2 to 2½ times the weight of the dry food and fodder only.

But the recent manure loses weight by lying in the farm-yard. The moisture evaporates, and volatile matters escape by fermentation. By the time that the straw is half-rotten this loss amounts to one-fourth of the whole weight, while the bulk is diminished one-half. If allowed to lie still longer the loss increases, till at length it may approach to one-half of the whole, leaving a weight of dung little greater than that of the food and straw which have been consumed. The weight of common mixed farm-yard dung, therefore, obtained from 10 cwt. of dry food and straw, at different periods, may be thus stated *approximately*—

10 cwt. of dry food and straw yield of recent dung	23 to 25 cwt.
At the end of six weeks	21 "
After eight weeks	20 "
When half-rotten	15 to 17 "
When fully-rotten	10 to 13 "

These quantities, you will observe, are supposed to be obtained in the common open farm-yards, with the ordinary slow process of fermentation. An improved, quicker, or more economical mode of fermenting the mixed dung and straw may be attended with less loss, and may give a larger return of rich and fully-rotten dung.

A knowledge of these facts shows clearly what is the most economical form in which farm-yard manure can be applied to the land.

1. The more recent the manure from a given quantity of food and straw is ploughed in the greater the quantity of organic matter we add to the land. When the only object to be regarded, therefore, is the general enriching of the soil, this is the most economical and the most expedient form of employing farm-yard manure.

2. But where the soil is already very light and open, the ploughing in of recent manure may make it still more so, and may thus materially injure its mechanical condition. In such a case the least of two evils must be chosen. It may be better husbandry—that is, more economical—to allow the manure to ferment and consolidate in the farm-yard with the certainty of a considerable loss, than to diminish the solidity of the land by ploughing it in in a recent state.

3. Again in the soil, a fermentation and a decay similar to that which takes place in the farm yard will slowly ensue. The benefit which generally follows from causing this fermentation to take place in the field rather than in the open yard is, that the

products of the decomposition are taken up by the soil, and thus waste is in a great measure prevented. But in very light and open soils, this absorption of the products of decay does not take place so completely. The rains wash out some portions, while others escape into the air, and thus by burying the recent manure in such soils, less of that waste is prevented which when left in the open air it is sure to undergo. It may even happen, in some cases, that the waste in such a soil will not be greatly inferior to that which necessarily takes place in the farm-yard. The practical man, therefore, may question whether, as a general rule, it would not be safer in farming very light arable lands, to keep his manure in heaps till it is well fermented, and to adopt those means for preventing waste in the heaps themselves which science and practical skill point out to him.

It may be regarded indeed as a prudent general opinion to hold—one, however, which must not be maintained in regard to any particular tract of land in opposition to the results of enlightened experience—that recent farm-yard manure (*long dung*) is not suited to very light soils, because it will render them still lighter, and because in them the manure may suffer almost as much waste as in the farm-yard;—and, therefore, that into such soils it should be ploughed in the compact state (*short dung*), and as short a time as possible before the sowing of the crop which it is intended to benefit.

4. But upon loamy and clay soils the contrary practice is recommended. Such soils will not be injured, they may even be benefited by the opening tendency of the unfermented straw, while at the same time the products of its decomposition will be more completely retained—the land consequently more enriched, and the future crops more improved by it. On such soils, the recent dung ploughed in, in the autumn, has been found greatly more influential upon the crops of corn which followed it, either in winter or in spring, than a *proportional* quantity of well fermented manure. By such treatment, indeed, the whole surface soil is converted into a layer of compost, in which a slow fermentation proceeds, and which reaches its most fertilizing condition when the early spring causes the young corn to seek for larger supplies of food.

5. But the nature of the crop he is about to raise will also influence the skilful farmer in his application of long or short dung to his land. If the crop is one which quickly springs up, runs through a short life, and attains an early maturity, he will apply his manure in such an advanced state of fermentation as may enable it *immediately* to benefit the rapidly growing plant. In this case, also, it may be better to lose a portion by fermenting it in the farm-yard, than by applying his manure fresh, to allow his crop to reach nearly to maturity before any benefit begins to be derived from it.

6. So also the *purpose* for which he applies his manure will regulate his procedure. In manuring his turnips the farmer had two distinct objects in view. He wishes, first, to force the young plants forward so rapidly that they may get into the second leaf soon enough to preserve them from the ravages of the fly—and afterwards to furnish them with such supplies of food as shall keep them growing till they have attained the most profitable size. For the former purpose fermented manure appears to be almost indispensable—if that of the farm-yard is employed at all—for the latter, manure in the act of slow and prolonged decomposition, is the most suitable and expedient.

It is because bone-dust is admirably adapted for both purposes, that it has become so favourite a manure in many districts for the turnip crop. The gelatine of the outer portion of the bones soon heats, ferments, and gives off those substances by which the young plant is benefited—while the gelatine in the interior of the bone decays, little by little, and during the entire season continues to feed the maturing bulb. Rape-dust, when drilled in, acts in a similar manner, if the soil be sufficiently moist. It may be doubted, however, whether its effects are so permanent as those of bones.

The considerations I have now presented will satisfy you that the disputes which have prevailed in regard to the use of long and short dung have arisen from not keeping sufficiently distinct the two questions—what is *theoretically* and *practically* the best form in which it can be applied to this or that crop, or for this or for that special object?

#### Of top-dressing with fermenting manures.

If so large a waste occur in the farm-yard where the manure is left long to ferment—can it be good husbandry to spread ferment-

ing manure as a permanent top-dressing over the surface of the fields? This, also, is a question in regard to which different opinions are entertained by practical men.

That a considerable waste must attend this mode of application there can be no doubt. Volatile matters will escape into the air and saline substances may be washed away by the rains, and yet there are many good practical farmers who consider this mode of applying such manure to be in certain cases as profitable as any that can be adopted. Thus.

1st. It is common in spring to apply such a top-dressing to old pasture or meadow lands, and the increased produce of food in the form of grass or hay is believed to be equal, at least, to what would have been obtained from the same quantity of manure employed in the raising of turnips. Where such is really the case experience decides the question, and pronounces that notwithstanding the loss which must occur, this mode of applying the manure is consistent with good husbandry. But if the quantity or market value of the food raised by a ton of manure applied in this way is not equal to what it would have raised in turnips and corn, then it may as safely be said that the most economical method of employing it has not been adopted.

But theory also throws some interesting light upon this question. Old grass lands can only be manured by top-dressings. And if they cannot continue, and especially such as are meadowed, to yield an average produce, unless there be now and then added to the soil some of those *same* substances which are carried off in the crop, it appears to be almost necessary that farm-yard dung should now and then be applied in some form or other. It is true that hay or straw or *long dung* contains all the element which the growing grass requires, but if spread on the surface of the field and then allowed to ferment and decay, the loss would probably be still greater than when, for this purpose, it is collected into heaps or strewed in the farm-yard. Thus the usual practice of laying on the manure in a highly fermented state may be the most economical.

2nd. Again, where the turnip crop is raised in whole or in part by means of bones only, of rape dust or of other artificial manures, as they are called, it is usual to expend a large proportion of the farm-yard dung in top-dressing the succeeding crop of clover. Thus the land obtains two manurings in the course of the four years' rotation—bones or rape dust with the turnips—and fermented dung with the clover. This second application increases the clover crop in some districts one-fourth and the after-crop of wheat or barley very considerable also.

Here, also, it is clear, that if manure be necessary to the clover, it can only be applied in the form of a top-dressing. But why is it necessary, as experience says, and why should farm-yard manure, which is known to suffer waste, be applied as a top-dressing rather than rape-dust, which in ordinary seasons is not so likely to suffer loss? I offer you the following explanation:—

If you raise your turnip crop by the aid of bones or rape-dust alone, you add to the soil what, in most cases, may be sufficient to supply nearly all the wants of that crop, but you do not add all which the succeeding crops of corn and clover require. Hence if these crops are to be grown continuously, and for a length of time, some other kind of manure must be added—in which those necessary substances or kinds of food are present which the bones and rape-dust cannot supply. Farm-yard manure contains them all. This is within the reach of every farmer. It is, in fact, his natural resource in every such difficulty. He has tried it upon his clover crop in the circumstances we are considering, and has necessarily found it to answer.

Thus to explain the results at which he has arrived in this special case, chemical theory only refers the practical man to the general principle upon which all scientific manuring depends—that he must add to the soil sufficient supplies of everything he carries off in his crops—and, therefore, without some such dressing as he actually applies to his clover crop, he could not long continue to grow good crops of any kind upon his land, if he raise his turnips with bones or rape-dust only.

It might, I think, be worthy of trial, whether the use of the fermented dung for the turnips, and of the rape dust for top-dressing the after-crops, would not, in the entire rotation, yield a larger and more remunerating return.—Prof. Johnston's Lectures.

In South Holland the summer produce of a cow is reckoned at about 200 lbs. of skinned milk cheese, and 80 lbs. of butter; or in a week 10 lbs. of skinned milk cheese, and 4 to 7 lbs. of butter.

## NEWS.

Mr. P. Roblin, who has been employed by the Newcastle District Temperance Society, to lecture on the subject of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, held two meetings in this Town, during the past week. We trust his lectures and the lectures of those who assisted him will have a good effect upon the lives and conduct of the people of Cobourg.

The nineteenth annual fair of the American Institute was lately held at New York. The display of domestic manufactures and ingenuity was very extensive and gratifying.

In a paper published at Altona, near Hamburg, D. Maedler, Director of the Dorpat Observatory, Russia, announces the extraordinary discovery of the *grand central star* or *sun*, about which the universe of stars is revolving, our own sun and system among the rest. He believes *Aleyenne*, one of the *Pliades*, to be *the sun*.

The elections in the United States are over. It is supposed the Whigs have the majority.

The mails from England by the Great Western to the 30th October, and the Acadia to the 4th Nov., were received in Montreal on the afternoon of the 19th.

There has been a fall in the price of grain, it having been found that the deficiency in the crops is not so great as was feared.

Ireland is in a bad state. Government has undertaken public works there to a large extent, for the purpose of relieving the distressed labourers; but these latter are higgling for higher wages than they were in the habit of getting from any body else. The Lord Lieutenant has ordered the officers employed in the business decidedly to refuse such advance, and to withdraw whenever they meet with this spirit.

Lord John Russell has written to the Irish landlords, with the view of awakening them to their responsibility in the matter.

Smith O'Brien is forming a new Repeal Association.

The rent is falling off.

The Great Britain was still ashore in Dundrum Bay.

The proprietors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway have discontinued the Sunday trains.

The agitation concerning the Evangelical Alliance and Sla-very still continues.

There have been great inundations in the South of France.

The Great Britain Steamship has been insured only to the extent of £18,000. Some of the proprietors conceive the Chairman and Directors of the Company are liable, and legal opinions have been taken on the point.

George Bancroft, United States minister to St. James', arrived at Liverpool on the 25th.

The Hibernia arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ultimo, after a passage of twelve and a half days.

On the 30th ultimo, parliament was further prorogued to Tuesday the 12th January next.

Accounts from Portugal represent the insurrection as making rapid progress. The Duke de Terceira has been arrested and confined in the tower of the fort. The Junta of Oporto has declared Don Pedro Vth, and excluded the queen from the throne.

It has been proved that a hundred and a half of sugar is equal to one quarter of malt, and that by using sugar durin the threatened famine, nearly a million and a half quarters of malt would be saved; the revenue would benefit by the change not less than the people. Pity that either sugar or malt should be used for making poison.

Richard Cobden is still on the continent, and has been feted in every direction. It is said that he will continue his ramblings through the east, in company with Miss Martineau.

The London Times stated that England would require an importation of 4,000,000 quarters of wheat, and that the commercial marine of the country is insufficient for bringing this enormous quantity home.

Eight sisters of Notre Dame have recently set out for Oregon, on a proselyting expedition. Others are expected to follow.

A new planet has been discovered in our system. The likelihood of its existence, and the position where it has been found to be, was predicted some time ago. The Parisian and English Savans both claim the honor of discovery.

There is great distress in Paris and on the Continent generally from scarcity of food. Almost all the governments are exerting themselves to procure supplies.

A divorce has been formally pronounced between the Prince Royal of Denmark and his wife.

The latest news from Mexico state that Santa Ana had reached San Lui de Potosi in force, and that he had taken two millions of dollars from a convoy which was transporting that sum to the sea-coast for shipment.

The Mexicans boast of the hot reception they gave the Americans at Monterey.

Some of the papers in the States question much the propriety of trying to go further into Mexico.

The London Record thinks that the Roman Catholic movement in the Church of England is very far from being past.

The United Associate and Relief Synods met in Glasgow on the 5th October, and continued their sittings during the week. Both Synods appeared quite disposed to the union of the two bodies, but the consummation has been postponed to May next.

Portugal has again been the scene of a revolution. The people having chosen a Ministry, with Palmella, their favorite, at its head, the Queen never liked it, and at the first opportunity supplanted him by Saldanha, who is disliked by the nation. The Constitution has been suspended, military law proclaimed, and the capital declared in a state of siege.

The New Pope has privileged an Anglo-Roman Company to intersect the Roman State with railways.

Orders have been sent to Sheerness, from the Admiralty, to fit out about a dozen ships of the line having from 50 to 120 guns. It is not known what may be their destination.

Judge Hagarman has resigned his seat on the bench, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Draper.

The Secession Synod have appointed the Rev. James Robertson of Portsburgh, Professor of Divinity for Canada, to act in conjunction with the present Professor, the Rev. A. Proudfoot of London.

A very extensive breach has taken place in the Welland Canal. The new Pope seems to be very popular. He designs to establish a council of state, to which laymen will be admitted.

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, the newly appointed Governor General of Canada, arrived in London on the 31st Oct. from his residence in Scotland. At the sailing of the 4th Nov. Steamer, no day had been fixed for his leaving for Canada.

It is rumoured that there is again a probability of an increase in the Royal family.

A vessel arrived in London from Lima, Peru, has brought 23 barrels of potatoes.

The people of Exeter are said to be involved to the amount of £8,000,000 in new railway projects.

The tenantry of Lord Dysart are allowed to kill the game on their farms for an extra payment of sixpence per acre.

It is stated that the cholera has passed the line of the Russian quarantine on the borders of the Caspian Sea, and is raging throughout all the Tartar villages of the districts of Salgan and Lenkeran.

The Rev. James Parsons recently completed the twenty-sixth year of his ministry in York, and his congregation in Salem chapel, during the present year, have contributed no less than £2,000 towards religious objects.

The Bavarian government is said to have determined to suppress all the newspapers published within its dominions, and to publish a daily official Journal, which will be the only one that will appear in Bavaria.

A massive tombstone of red granite, seven feet long by six and a-half broad, has been placed over the graves of Sir Walter and Lady Scott.

It is said that there are more than 200 applicants for the situation of inspector of scavengers for the township of Birkenhead, the salary of which is only £78 per year.

## MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—Nov. 30.

ASHES—Pots. 22s 3d a 22s 6d	BEER per 200 lbs.—
Pearls 22s 3d a 22s 6d	Prime css (do) 47s 6d a 00s 0d
FLOUR—	Prime - - (do) 42s 6d a 00s 0d
Canada Superfine (per brl.	PORK per 200 lbs.—
196 lbs.) - - - Nominal	ess - - - 72s 6d a 75s 0d
Do Fine (do) Do.	Prime Mess 55s 0d a 60s 0d
Do Sour (do) 00s 0d a 00s 0d	Prime - - - 50s 0d a 52s 6d
Do Mid. (do) 00s 0da 00s 0d	BUTTER per lb. - - - 7d a 7½d
American Superfine	CHEESE, per 100 lbs.—
(do) - - - 00s 0d a 00s 0d	American - - 30s a 40s
Wheat, U. C. Best,	LARD per lb. - - - 5d a 6d
(per 60 lbs.) - 5s 0d a 5s 3d	TALLOW per lb. - - - 6d a 0d
PEAS - per min. Nominal	

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

## THIRTIETH VOLUME.

(Published Semi-Monthly. Circulation 3500.)

The circulation of the *Advocate* during the year about to expire has increased 300, and we see no reason why, if the friends of the total cause will do their duty, it should not be still further augmented. Let the Committee of each society call a special meeting to obtain subscribers, and let the office-bearers head the list, when, doubtless, many of the members will follow, and a handsome order will be forwarded.

We regret exceedingly that our friends throughout the country do not correspond more frequently. It cannot surely be on account of paying postage, this would be a mere trifle from each society once or twice a year. We hope our friends will send us, from time to time, short accounts of interesting meetings; the forming of new societies; holding soirees, or any thing else suitable for our columns.

We have resolved on sending the next two numbers of the current volume to all new subscribers whose names are sent in good season; and to all our old subscribers, we will send the first number of the new volume.

The subscription will be as formerly, *Two Shillings and Sixpence for the year*, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE, this is exclusive of Postage—one additional copy will be sent for every *ten* ordered. We may remind our friends, that the Paper can be sent home to the Mother country at the same rate; but those for the United States will be 4s 6d, in consequence of our having to pay 1d postage on each paper mailed.

To British subscribers, we observe, that by remitting 2s 6d, to Mr. T. C. Orr, 33, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, they will receive the paper for one year.

**N. B.**—All persons ordering should state the correct name of the *Post Office* to which they wish the paper mailed, and all orders, communications, and remittances, should be addressed to R. D. WADSWORTH, *Secretary*, No. 4, EXCHANGE COURT, MONTREAL, and the payments for the coming year be sent before the first of January, otherwise there may be great disappointment felt at not obtaining the first numbers.

Montreal, Nov. 30, 1846.

## FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC

For 1847.

THE above work is now ready for delivery, and may be had at all the Book Stores, of Mr. J. C. Becket, and at the Subscriber's Office, No. 4 Exchange Court. The contents are ample and complete, comprising all necessary intelligence, of which the following is a synopsis:—

*Calendar*—with Poetry, Scripture Texts, Notes, &c. &c.  
*Sovereigns of England*—Royal Family, British Ministry, &c.  
*Governor General*—Executive and Legislative Councils, and House of Assembly.

*Public Departments*—Civil, Military, and General.

*Post-Offices* in Canada with the various regulations, rates, distances, &c. &c.

*Jurisdiction Department* in all its branches.

*Municipal* do do

*Commercial* do do

*Medical* do do

*Literary* do do

*National, Benevolent, and Benefit Societies.*

*Clergy* of all Denominations, and Societies therewith connected

*Religious, Temperance, and other Societies.*

*Miscellaneous*—too numerous to detail.

R. D. WADSWORTH,  
Compiler and Publisher.

Montreal, Nov. 16, 1846.

The Executive Committee of the Midland District Temperance Society, having made arrangements with Mr. Robert Thompson to give a course of Temperance Lectures, he will attend for the above purpose, on the following days, and at the undermentioned places:—

Dec. 1,	Shibley's School House,	Portland.
2,	John Herchmer's, Esq.,	"
3,	Methodist Chapel,	Loughborough.
4,	J. Guss's School House,	"
5,	John Graham's "	6th Con. Kingston.
7,	Isaac Bond's "	Storrington.
8,	H. Vanluven's "	"
9,	Best place on Road leading to Kingston.	
10,	Society near late Franklin's,	Pittsburgh.
11,	Methodist Chapel,	City of Kingston.
12,	Society on Wolfe Island.	
14,	Collin's Bay,	Tp. Kingston.
15,	Waterloo Chapel,	"
16,	Glenburnie,	"
17,	Society in 4th Con.	"
18,	6th and 7th Con. Society,	"
19,	L. Vanluven's School House,	Portland.
21,	Wilton Chapel,	Ernest Town.
22,	Mill Creek School House,	"
23,	Matthew Clark's, Esq.,	"
24,	J. C. Clark's, Esq.,	"
25,	Bath,	"
26,	Lutheran Chapel,	"
28,	R. Ham's, Esq., School House,	Fredericksburgh.
29,	Isaac Ingersoll's, Esq.,	"
30,	Court House,	Adolphustown.
31,	J. Peterson's School House,	"
Jan. 1,	Bogert's "	"
2,	Methodist New Chapel,	Fredericksburgh.
5,	Woodcock's School House,	"
6,	Forshee's "	"
7,	D. Rohn's, Esq.,	Richmond
8,	J. Wilson's Esq.,	"
9,	Napanee Village,	"

The Agent will also attend the Annual Township meetings on the following days, at one o'clock p.m.

Monday, Jan. 11,	I. Bond's School House,	Storrington.
Tuesday,	12, Methodist Chapel,	Loughboro.
Wednesday,	13, Shibley's School House,	Portland.
Thursday,	14, Hinchbrook.	
Friday,	15, Methodist Chapel,	Camden.
Saturday,	16, C. Wheeler's, Esq.,	School House, Shef.
Monday,	18, Methodist Chapel,	Napanee.
Tuesday,	19, "	Adolphustown.
Wednesday,	20, Lutheran "	Fredericksburgh.
Thursday,	21, Methodist "	Ernest Town.
Friday,	22, "	Waterloo.
Saturday,	23, "	Pittsburgh.
Monday,	24, "	Kingston City.
Tuesday,	26, "	Wolfe Island.
Wednesday,	27, Amherst Island.	

The Annual Meeting of the Midland District Temperance Society will be held at the Switzer Chapel on Thursday the 4th February, at one o'clock p.m. The officers of the society and the delegates from the various auxiliary societies, will meet precisely at nine o'clock a.m. same day, in the School House near said Chapel, delegates to produce certificates.

Collections will be taken up at the close of each of the above mentioned meetings to defray the expense of the agent, and aid the funds of the society.

Preachers of the Gospel and officers of societies, are respectfully requested to give due notice of the above meetings, and state that a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the society. Preachers and temperance lecturers are particularly requested to meet and assist the agent as often as possible, in his noble work of endeavoring to save men from drunkenness and woe.

The agent is authorized to receive all moneys of the Society, obtain subscriptions for the Joint Stock Company, and subscribers for the *Temperance Advocate*, all of which will be faithfully attended to by him, and a just account rendered to Mr. Benjamin Clark, Treasurer of the District Society.

JOHN G. SWITZER, Rec. Sec.  
NATHAN FELLOWS, Cor. Sec.

Ernest Town, Nov. 3, 1846.