

few brands were burning, and wadm themselves as well as the feeble heat emitted by the almost exhausted fire would permit. Then she wrapped each around with a piece of an old shawl, and after putting on her bonnet, took them by the hands and left the house. It was a chilly night in winter. The wind swept coldly along the streets, piercing through the thin garments of the desperate mother, who was leading forth her tender little ones on some strange, unnatural errand. But she shrunk not in the blast, but walked rapidly along, almost dragging the children after her. At length she stopped before the window of an ale-house, and standing on tip-toe, looked over the red curtain that shaded half the window, and concealed the inmates from the view of passers by. Within she saw her husband sitting comfortably by a table, a glass by his side, and a pipe in his mouth. Half a dozen pot-companions were sitting around, and all seemed enjoying themselves well.

Mrs. Lyon remained without only a few moments; then taking hold of the door she walked firmly in, and without appearing to notice her husband, went up to the bar and called for three glasses of brandy. After doing this, she seated herself at a table near by her husband. Great, of course, was the surprise of Lyon at this apparition. He jumped from his chair and stood before his wife, just as she had taken her seat at the table, saying, in an under tone, as he did so—

"For Heaven's sake, Sally! what brings you here?" "It is very lonesome at home, Ralph," she replied, in a calm but sad voice. "Our wood is all gone, and it is cold there. I am your wife, and there is no company for me like yours. I will go any where to be with you. I am willing to come even here."

"But, Sally, to think of your coming to such a place as this."

"If it is pleasant to you, it shall be so to me. Any where that my husband goes, surely I can go. God hath joined us together as one, and nothing should divide us."

By this time the three glasses of brandy that Mrs. Lyon had called for were placed before her on the table.

"Bring another glass," said Mrs. Lyon calmly, "my husband will drink with us."

"Sally, are you mad?" ejaculated Ralph.

"Mad, to go with my husband? Why should you say that, Ralph? Drink, children," she added, turning to her two little ones, and placing a glass of unadulterated brandy before them. "It will do you good." As Sally said this, she lifted her own glass to her lips.

"Surely, you are not going to drink that?" said Ralph.

"Why not? You drink to forget sorrow; and if brandy have that effect, I am sure no living creature needs it more than I do. Besides, I have eaten nothing to-day, and need something to strengthen me."

Saying this, she sipped the burning liquid, and smacking her lips, looked up into her husband's face and smiled.

"It warms to the very heart, Ralph!" she said. "I feel better already." Then turning to the children, whose glasses remained untouched before them, she said to the astonished little ones,

"Drink, my children! It is very good."

"Woman! are you mad? My children shall not touch it," and he lifted the glasses from the table and handed them to one of the company that had crowded around to witness this strange scene.

"Why not? said his wife, in the calm tone with which she had at first spoken. "If it is good for you, it is good for your wife and children. It will put these dear ones to sleep, and they will forget that they are cold and hungry. To you it is fire, and food, and bed and clothing—all these we need, and you will surely not withhold them from us."

By this time Ralph was less under the influence of liquor than he had been for weeks, although he had drank as freely

as ever. said, in a kind the day. Taking hold of his wife's arm, he was really wandering—he began to think that her mind

"Come, Sally, let us go home." "Why should we go, Ralph?" she replied. "There is no fire at home, but it is warm and comfortable here. There is no food there, but here is plenty to eat and to drink. I don't wonder that you liked this place better than home, and I am sure I would rather stay here."

The drunken husband was confounded. He knew not what to do or to say. The words of his wife smote him to the heart; for she uttered a stunning rebuke that could not be gainsaid. He felt a choking sensation, and his trembling knees bore heavily against each other.

"Sally," he said, after a pause, in an altered and very earnest tone, "I know it is more comfortable here than it is at home, but I am going home, and I intend staying there. Won't you go with me, and try to make it as comfortable as it used to be? The change is all my fault, I know; but it shall be my fault no longer. Here, once and forever, I solemnly pledge myself before God never again to drink the poison that has made me more than half a brute, and beggared my poor family. Come, Sally! Let us hurry away from here; the very air oppresses me. Come, in Heaven's name! come!"

Quickly, as if an electric shock had startled her, did Mrs. Lyon spring from her seat, as her husband uttered the last word, and lay hold of his arm with an eager grasp.

"The Lord in Heaven be praised!" she said, solemnly, "for it is his work. Yes, come! Let us go quickly. There will again be light, and fire and food in our dwelling. Our last days may yet be our best days."

Lifting each a child from the floor, the husband and wife left that den of misery with as hasty steps as Christian's when he fled from the City of Destruction.

The hopeful declaration of Mrs. Lyon proved indeed true. There was soon light, and fire, and food again in that cheerless dwelling; and the last days of Ralph and his family have proved to be their best days. He has never since tasted the tempting cup, and finds that it is a very easy matter to save one or two dollars a week, and yet live very comfortably.

The scene in the ale-house is never alluded to by either the husband or wife. They take no pleasure in looking back—preferring, rather, to look forward with hope. When it is thought of by either, it is something as a man who has endured a painful operation to save his life, thinks of the intense sufferings he then endured.

AN ACT TO RESTRAIN THE SALE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS.

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell, to be used as a beverage, any spirituous liquors, wines, strong beer or any other intoxicating drinks; nor in any way or by any artifice, to dispose of any such intoxicating drinks, to any person or persons, whether for pay or professedly without any consideration.

This act shall not be so construed as to forbid the sale of liquors, wines, &c., for strictly medicinal or mechanical purposes, or for any purpose other than to be used as a beverage:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Provided that any person or persons who shall sell any such liquors or wines for any purpose other than to be used as a beverage, shall keep a true record of all such sales, stating the kind of liquor, and the amount sold, the time when, and the person to whom sold, and shall permit such record to be examined whenever called on by any supervisor, justice, or overseer of the poor. All sales not thus recorded shall be considered violations of this act.

upon the *per cent*, of all lands sold in the State by the government of the United States. These consist of every sixteenth section in each township, or 640 acres of the 500,000 acres granted by Congress in 1841, and of 5 per cent, on all sales of public lands in the State, by authority of the general government to which the Legislature of Iowa have added the property of persons dying intestate, and without heirs, and the proceeds of military exemptions and penal fines in the several counties. Such is the school fund of the State for common schools.

PARDON OF PEARSON.—The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have commuted the death sentence of David H. Pearson, recently convicted of the murder of his wife and two children, at Wilmington, to imprisonment for life. The jury, in rendering their verdict, recommended him very strongly to mercy, and the defence introduced evidence on the trial, going to show that he failed to possess a full and correct reason.

Oswego, April 13—There were eight arrivals and nine clearances yesterday. Among other articles of freight were 41,000 bushels of Canada wheat and 350,000 feet of lumber. The quantity of lumber this year will probably be largely increased at this port. Last year there was an increase of seventeen millions over the previous year. This year will advance largely upon the last.—*Times*.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The bill to abolish capital punishment in Ohio which passed the Senate a few days ago, was defeated in the house by indefinite postponement, yeas 31, nays, 24.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER AMERICA.

New York, April 20.

The steamship America arrived at Halifax at 12 o'clock, Thursday night. Cotton advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ for middlings. Flour advanced 1s. Indian Corn the same. For American provisions the market has been dull, especially for Bacon and Hams. Lard retarded 1s. Ashes.—Market very quiet. Transactions retail.

ENGLAND.—A severe hurricane occurred on the English coast on the 30th March. The packet ship J. S. Skiddy, of New York, and the Howard, of New Orleans, were wrecked. All hands saved. The steamer Adelaide, from Dublin to London, was lost near the mouth of the Thames, and every soul (numbering 200) on board were drowned. Smith O'Brien and his associates had arrived at Van Diemen's Land. Parliament has done little more than vote for the supplies and transact other business of a local nature.

FRANCE.—An effort had been made in the Assembly to introduce a Bill to obtain the vote of the people relative to the establishment of a Republic of Monarchy. The proposal was negatived. It is said that the President of the Republic is so deeply in debt that nothing but the possession of the Imperial Crown can extricate him, and he is at present in negotiation with Russia for the purpose of possessing himself of that—now to him necessary—protection. The belief is entertained that a collision between Austria and Prussia is almost unavoidable. Emile de Girardin has been rejected as a candidate for Paris, at a preparatory socialist meeting.

GERMANY.—A serious rupture has occurred between the governments of Prussia and Wurtemberg, in consequence of the contemplated by the latter country in opening the Chambers. The government of Prussia has addressed a note to that of Wurtemberg couched in very strong terms, expressing the astonishment of the King's Government; and the speech regrets with most profound indignation the suspicions and accusations it contains, and declares it beneath its dignity to reply thereto, or to continue diplomatic relations with Wurtemberg. The Prussian Ambassador has been recalled. Berlin is intended to be surrounded with fortified barriers, which have already been commenced near one of the gates of the city. The German Parliament assembled at Erfurt on 30th March.

SPAIN.—The report from Madrid of a speedy reconciliation between the English and Spanish Governments is confirmed. The State of Cuba causes the greatest solicitude to be felt on the part of the Spanish Government.

TUSCANY.—The Tuscan Government has refused to accede to Lord Palmerston's demand of indemnity for losses sustained by British subjects at Leghorn last year. The difficulty has been submitted to the arbitration of the Sardinian Government.

TURKEY.—Recent advices from Constantinople state that preparations were being made to conduct Kosuth and the other Hun-

garian refugees to Cahela, in Asia Minor, where they are to be confined, it is said, five years. A telegraphic despatch of the 29th March, from Trieste, states that the insurrection in Bosnia is extending its range and increasing in strength.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Montreal, April 23, 1850.

ASHES.—Pots, 27s 3d, Pearls about the same.

FLOUR.—The quotation for last week has been 22s for superfine, and on Saturday, 2009 bbls changed hands at that figure. In other produce we have heard of no transactions.

In Groceries, there are still very few transactions, and quotations of most articles continue merely nominal.

There was an Auction Sale of Sugars on Saturday, which resulted in a decline. 30 bbls of Muscovado, fair quality, were placed at 35s 9d a 38s 6d, averaging 37s per cwt. Loaf sugar brought 7d per lb, and molasses, 1s 4d per Gallon, but of these only one lot each was sold.

We understand several cargoes of Muscovado Sugar and Molasses are on the way direct from the West Indies, whence they may be brought under the new Navigation Act, on much more favorable terms than heretofore, and we anticipate that the merchants of Western Canada, will be enabled to buy in their supplies of these staple articles at greater advantage in our market than in that of New York.

MONTREAL BANK STOCK, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent prem.EXCHANGE, Bank 60 day drafts on London, 11 per cent premium.—*Witness*.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—11th ult, Mrs J R Geroux, of a daughter. 13th ult, Mrs John Plimsoll, of twins—sons. 16th ult, Mrs R Esdaile, of a son. 18th ult, Mrs R Forester, of a son. 22nd ult, at Victoria Terrace, Mrs John F. Taylor of a daughter.

Sherbrooke—5th ult, Mrs C Whiteher, of a daughter.

Woodstock—5th inst, Mrs Alexander, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Edwardsburgh—28th March, Mr E Dolmage, to Miss Cordelia Ray, of Montreal.

Elizabethtown—3d ult, Mr Thomas Lapoint, to Miss Mary Taylor. Emily—23th March, Mr Thomas Jackson, to Miss Bevin McKeo. Guelph—Mr J Adanson, of Dereham, to Nancy Geruldrine Keith, eldest daughter of Mr Samuel Kidd, of Cusnuch.

Hamilton—23d March, by the Rev H Wilkinson, Mr Hugh Kay, of Dumfries, to Miss Jane Summers.

Kingston—By the Rev R F Burns, Mr George H Sellers, Junr, to Miss Catherine Leckie.

Lloydown—8th ult, Mr Chas Kelly, of Hamilton, to Miss Mary A Stewart.

Ottawa—29th March, Mr Wm Howson, to Miss Isabella Nelson. Peterboro'—5th ult, Mr Wm Blackstock, to Miss Maria Cooney, of Osnaboe.

Smycer—2d ult, Mr Charles Parker, of Victoria, to Miss Eliza Hill.

Toronto—10th ult, by the Rev H J Grassett, M A, Frederick W Gates, Esq, to Mary Hannah, youngest daughter of the late Henry Grassett, Esq, MD.

Windsor—3rd ult, by the Rev Mr Ritchie, Thos Alex Ireland, Esq, of Chatham, to Miss Ellenora Nelly Labadie.

DEATHS.

Montreal—14th ult, Joseph, and on the 15th, Thomas infant sons of Mr John Plimsoll. 16th ult, Esther, wife of Mr John Hodgson, aged 30 years. 23d ult, Nancy Luckraft, wife of Mr Thos Mills, aged 46 years. 21th ult, James, infant son of Mr James Redpath, aged three months. Adine Savory, infant daughter of Mr Henry O Andrews. Agnes, daughter of Hugh Richardson, aged 17 years, formerly of Toronto. Mr Jos Hinckhoff, aged 30 years. 23th ult, Mr Thomas Evans, Painter, aged 42 years. 26th ult, Jane Miller.

Cobourg—23rd March, Jas Hope, infant son of Dr Pringle, aged eleven months. 27th, Mr Jos Thompson, aged 42 years.

Fredericksburgh—23d March, Mr Alfred Howey, aged 31 years.

Grimsby—19th ult, Mr Henry Kor, aged 49 years.

Hamilton—2nd ult, Mr P Fleming, aged 63 years. 5th ult, Frances, wife of Mr James Jolly, aged 34 years.

Lachute—21st ult, Thomas, eldest son of Mr James Walker, aged 16 years.

Lennoxville—6th ult, James Edgar, Esq, aged 31 years.

Nelson—29th March, Mr Ambrose Pyk, aged 78 years.

Paslinch—11th ult, Mr John Shaw, aged 83 years.

Rawdon—13th ult, Margaret Heron, wife of Mr James Hoidday, a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, aged 90 years.

St Catharines—29th March, Frances Eliza, wife of B Foley, Esq, aged 27 years.

Toronto—8th ult, Priscilla, relict of the late Thomas Whitmore, Esq, of Montreal, aged 68 years. 10th ult, Mr E H M Sherry. 11th ult, Mr Patrick Ward. 17th ult, Catherine, wife of Mr Alex Kennis, aged 42 years.

The following is the form of application for a Charter of a Division of the Sons of Temperance, and must be signed by at least eight persons, of good standing in the community. If the applicants reside in Canada East, application may be made to George Boyd, Esq., Ogdensburg, or to Alex. Bryson, Esq., Montreal.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of _____, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the _____ of _____, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the _____ Division, No. _____, Sons of Temperance, of the _____ of _____, to be located in _____, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, £1 5s. Booke, 5s.

It must, also, be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order, or not—if they are, of what Division.

Form of application for a Charter of a Tent of the Order of Rechabites, which must be signed by at least ten persons, of respectability. Application may be made, in Montreal, to John Brodie, Esq.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

(Date.)

Sir,—We, the undersigned, being desirous of uniting with the Independent Order of Rechabites, respectfully request the Montreal District to grant us a Charter to open a new Tent, to be called _____ Tent, No. _____, I. O. of R., to be located in _____, and under your jurisdiction.

We bind ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the Constitution of the Order and General Laws of the District.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, £1 5s 0d.

Monies received on account of

Advocate—1849—Granby, C Wood, 2s 6d; Chateauguay, Mr Henderson, 2s 6d; St Johns, W Knight, J Pierce, B Burland, Sergeant Murdoch, 2s 6d each; Warwick, S Shepherd, 5s; Longueuil, Jas Hardie, 2s 6d; Hemmingford, J Dancy, 2s 6d; Irasburg, Rev J Fisk, 2s 6d; Rev J Caswell, 2s 6d; Mariposa, J Hillborn, B Wood, H Stevens, J Haight, 2s 6d each; Vanluvan's Mills, J R Hodgson, A Knapp, 2s 6d each; Owen Sound, G Anderson, 2s 6d; Kingston, D Sutherland, Jno Ward, W Grice, P Bates, J M'Stagg, Walter Day, Jas M'Stay, 2s 6d each. 1850.—St Johns, M Whalen, J Bamborough, Jno Buckle, G Rice, H Hull, W Coote, Sergt S Campbell, Corpl W Smith, Private R Smith, Private W Small, Jas Innes, 2s 6d each; Warwick, Jos Little, 2s 6d; Errol, Jas Moffatt, 2s 6d; Ed wardsburgh, H Armstrong, G Anderson, Jas Mellon, J Magaw, Miss B M'Pherson, Thos Waddle, 2s 6d each; Longueuil, Jas Hardie, 2s 6d; Irasburg, Rev J Fisk, 2s 6d; Moira, Amos Ketchison, O Baxter, S Howe, Richard Troumpour, 2s 6d each. Mrs Vantattel, 5s; Quebec, Mrs Ayer, 2s 6d; Kitley, G Bogert, Miss O Elmour, P S Kilborn, S W Kilborn, A M'Lean, Jno Arnold, 2s 6d each; Addison, H Holmes, 2s 6d; Farmcraville, Jno Chapin, Andw Lamby, Isaac Benedict, N Benedict, 2s 6d each; Beverly, Henry Super, 2s 6d; Galt, Thos Bigger, H McCrum, Chas Brown, W Jeffrey, Thos Blacklock, W Grassie, Jas Forbes, W Robertson, Thos Grills, F Dennis, 2s 6d each; West Huntingdon, Rev A Morris, W Francis, W Collins, R Harvey, Thos George, Saml M'Guire, Jas King, Rev R L Tucker, 2s 6d each; Belleville, Jno Gordon, E Carter, Jno Maxwell, Jno Brenton, W Burley, Thos Wilson, 2s 6d each; Madoc, Alex M'Coy, C R Allen, Thos Harris, Jas Love, 2s 6d each; Montreal, S White, 2s 6d, Jas Mills, 5s; Amherstburgh, Rev R Poden, Rich Boyle, 2s 6d each; Mariposa, Jas Hillborn, B Wood, Jno Dix, R F Whiteside, H Stevens, A A M'Lachlin, 2s 6d each; Toronto, A Christie, 10s; Thornhill, Mrs R rtimer,

2s 6d; Pickering, Alex Ferguson, 2s 6d; Georgina, W Johnson, Jno Fairbairn, 2s 6d each; Albion, W Roundhouse, 2s 6d; Chingacousy, Jno Smith, 2s 6d; Markham, P Milne, 2s 6d; Bondhead, W Chantler, 2s 6d; England, Edw Howlett, 2s 6d; Toronto, Jno Howlett, A S M'Cord, W H Sheppard, 2s 6d each; Kingston, Jno Ward, Jno M'Stagg, Jno Knight, Thos Crawford, E Stacy, T Corkhill, Jno Abrams, A Garbutt, W Moss, 2s 6d each; Lanark, Jno Gemmill, D Gemmill, W Millar, R Afleck, R Anderson, Mrs J M'Pherson, 2s 6d each; Montreal, Jno M'Farlane, 2s 6d; Ormstown, J Scarlett, 2s 6d; St Thomas, Geo Thompson, Thos Maxwell, Jonas Pago, W Orr, W Webb, senr, W Webb, junr, Saml Cole, 2s 6d each; Westminster, Rev B Haight, 2s 6d; Eramosa, J Parkinson, 2s 6d; Guelph, J Caspell, W Hodgkinson, Jno Loreo, L M'Gregor, Thos M'Cullough, S Hodgskin, W Cowan, Mrs A M'Cormack, 2s 6d each; Caledon, Miss M A Thompson, 2s 6d; Clearville, Jas Tait, David Ford, W Curtis, 2s 6d each.

Per R. D. Wadsworth.—1850.—Stanley Mills, Allen Bowfield, Jos Pearen, W Dodsworth, 2s 6d each; Sand Hill, Mrs M A Caldwell, 2s 6d; Norval, Edw Clarke, 2s 6d; Chingacousy, Miss Hyatt, 2s 6d; Milton, Mrs Cobban, Finlay M'Callum, 2s 6d each; Lowville, Peter Cline, 2s 6d; Nelson, H Hunter, 2s 6d; Cumminsville, Levi Peer, Robert Addison, 2s 6d each; Waterdown, Jno Gant, 2s 6d; Paris, Miss D Telfer, 2s 6d; Brantford, Miss Ann Campbell, 2s 6d; Etobicoke, W M'Happy, Rich Snelgrove, 2s 6d each; Streetsville, Jno Hutchinson, Jas Ryan, 2s 6d each; Cumminsville, W Molyneux, 2s 6d; St George, R Turnbull, 2s 6d; Brantford, Jno Cole, 2s 6d; Centreville, G Abroy, Jno Hamilt'n, Jas Ford, J Crooker, 2s 6d each; Etobicoke, M S'ave, Thos Hostler, 2s 6d each; Toronto, Jno Wightman, 10s, A Christie, 5s.

TO FARMERS IN CANADA.

THE Subscriber calls the attention of the Agriculturists to the following list of FARMING IMPLEMENTS which he keeps constantly on hand, manufactured under his own inspection, and which are made of the best material:—

SCOTCH PLOUGHS
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The above articles are warranted, and if they do not give satisfaction, may be returned.

April 8. ALEXANDER FLECK.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS.

THIS FAMILY NEWSPAPER is divided into the following Departments:—

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JOHN DOUGALL.

the brook, Watty.' 'Faith you may say that,' replied Watty, like to roll off his horse with laughing, 'for it's just yourself, Laird!' 'Hout sie, no Watty,' cried the Laird with a hiccup between every word, it surely canna be me, Watty, for I'm here!"

Now, gentlemen, continued the Doctor, here is a case in which I would allow a man to be drunk, although he had neither lost his speech nor the use of his limbs.—*The Old Forest Ranger, by Capt. W. Campbell.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Berlin, 6th February, 1850.

It may not be uninteresting to the numerous readers of the *Advocate*, to hear something from this place, and the exertions made by the friends of total abstinence in the furtherance of their principles. I am sorry to say that the cause is not prospering among us, as much as it doubtless should, and it may be owing in some measure to the inactivity of the members, and even the committee of the society, in not keeping up their monthly meetings; I must, however, bear in mind, that several fruitless attempts have been made to get suitable persons to address our meetings, and, in consequence, none were held; of late, however, we did hold a few meetings, and one particularly I will mention, in which the Rev. Mr. M. Sehn (of the Evangelical Association) delivered us an excellent address in the German Language, at the close of which eleven names were added to the society, since which the friends seem somewhat encouraged, and I have no doubt the cause will yet prosper in our midst; we intend, if possible, to keep up our monthly meeting, and especially to direct our attention towards the German people, (who, unfortunately, have been too much neglected) from whom we get some of the firmest teetotalers. We held our annual election for officers on the 5th November, 1849, when the following persons were elected, to wit:—Michael Correll, President (re-elected); A. Z. Getwals, Vice-President; Chas. Kidder, Secretary, H. B. Bowman, Treasurer; and a committee of twelve.

Our society numbers 170 members in good standing, as near as we can ascertain. It supports the *Advocate* to some extent (and I here send you \$15 for 30 copies and may, perhaps, send more in future) and it doubtless should do more, and certainly would, if all who profess the principle acted in accordance with the same.

A. Z. GETWALS.

Cramahe, 28th February, 1850.

We have held several meetings during the past year in Haldimand and Cramahe, and, as far as I recollect, over 100 names have been added to the pledge. I am sorry that those whose duty it is to write you, and keep you advised of the progress of the cause, as well as the evil consequence resulting from the use of strong drink, do not do so. Many accidents happen, and much that would be generally interesting to your readers is allowed to pass away without any improvement being made of it. Recently in Peterboro', two

women in one house were burnt to death, caused by intoxication. Another female in the same place, notwithstanding the efforts of her husband to prevent it, obtained liquor, got drunk, fell into the fire, and was burnt to death.

J. DAY.

Albion Mines, New Glasgow, N. S.,
March 4, 1850.

The cause is advancing in this place; a division of the Sons of Temperance has been lately formed, and now numbers about 70 members. I am happy to have this opportunity of extending the circulation of your useful little paper, which carries a lecture with it wherever it goes. With every desire for your prosperity in the cause in which you are engaged, I remain, &c.,

L. TREMAIN.

Richmond Hill, 4th March, 1850.

Teetotalism is gaining ground a little with us, as in our annual report it was stated during the year we have had five lectures and sermons by different individuals, and a nett increase of about forty, with some new subscribers.

EDMOND DYER.

Norwichville, 8th March, 1850.

You will, I doubt not, have arrived at a pretty correct estimate of the state of Temperance in this place, from the apathy and want of zeal manifested by professed teetotalers toward the support and encouragement of the *Advocate*, which should be a welcome and desired guest in every family, as the uncompromising advocate of Temperance, and also furnishing many valuable hints upon education, agriculture, &c. The society here, although it has yet an organization, is lifeless; the monthly meetings have been discontinued for want of speakers, and being somewhat isolated, travelling lecturers but seldom visit us; the facility for tipping, too, is being increased, the effect of which, without any great stretch of foresight, can easily be anticipated.—But as I have no disposition for croaking, I would simply suggest to you (as I believe there is many consistent teetotalers yet in Norwich) when your agent, Mr. Wadsworth, or some other efficient travelling lecturer, shall make a tour of the Western part of the province again, to hint to him to pass our way. Could they be induced to do so the society here might easily be resuscitated, and a considerable addition made to the subscription list for the *Advocate*, and much good done.

JOHN M'KEE.

Greenbush, 11th March, 1850.

Our winter campaign has now come to a close, during which we have held six meetings besides the anniversary; most of which were well attended, and quite an interest appeared to be awakened; and the enemy's ranks have been lessened by fifty deserters who have enlisted under our banner.

He went into a store as a clerk. He was faithful, honest and industrious, and enjoyed the confidence of his employer, and the respect and good wishes of all his friends for many years. It was often said of him to the gratification of those who were watching his progress, that "he was thought to be one of the best and most faithful clerks in the city where he lived."

But he fell into the company of young men who drink "moderately" as people say, and here he acquired that love of strong drink which proved at last his ruin. It was long concealed from all his friends, except those who shared his infamy, and it came at last upon them like the thunderbolt. He was discharged by his employer, and came home, not to be a stay and support to his broken-hearted mother, but to inflict a deeper wound upon her already bleeding heart. He who might have been a man of unbounded influence, and of great moral worth, was sunk so low that he was shunned by all who valued their reputation, and was soon known to labor simply for what he could drink.

After a few years one of his old friends was established in the mercantile business in Oswego, now a flourishing city on Lake Ontario. One pleasant afternoon, in spring, when the business of the day was nearly over, there was an unusual noise in the street. He stepped to the door to ascertain the cause, and saw a troop of boys following, teasing and diverting themselves with a man so intoxicated, that he soon fell down, and they were abusing him at such a rate, that he went out and dispersed the boys, and to his great astonishment found that the man was indeed no other but he whom he had known in earlier days as the reputable and promising clerk! He treated him with great kindness, but nothing had any effect to reclaim him. Those who never taste intoxicating drinks never become drunkards. All others may.



WHEN MAY A SCOTSMAN BE CALLED DRUNK.

"Well, Doctor, pray give us a definition of what you consider being *fou*, that we may know in future when a cannie Scot may, with propriety, be termed drunk."

"Well, gentlemen," said the Doctor, "that is rather a little question to answer, for you must know there is a great diversity of opinion on the subject. Some say that a man is sober as long as he can stand upon his legs. An Irish friend of mine, a fire-eating, hard-drinking captain of dragoons, once declared to me, on his honor as a soldier and a gentleman, that he would never allow any friend of his to be called drunk till he saw him trying to light his pipe at the pump. And others there be, men of learning and respectability too, who are of opinion that a man has a right to consider himself sober as long as he can lie flat on his back without holding on by the ground. For my own part, I am a man of moderate opinions; and would allow that a man was *fou*, without being just so far gone as any of these. But with your leave,

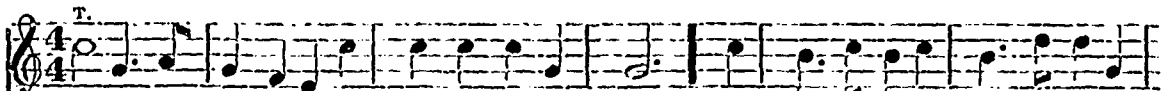
gentlemen, I'll tell you a story about the Laird of Bonniemoon, that will be a good illustration of what I call being *fou*.

"The Laird of Bonniemoon was gae fond of his bottle—in short, just a poor drunken body, as I said afore. On one occasion he was asked to dine with Lord R——, a neighbor of his, and his Lordship, being well acquainted with the Laird's dislike to small drinks, ordered a bottle of cherry brandy to be set before him after dinner, instead of port, which he always drank in preference to claret when nothing better was to be got. The Laird thought this fine heartsome stuff, and on he went filling his glass like the rest, and telling his cracks, and ever the more he praised his Lordship's Port. 'It was a fine fullbodied wine, and lay well on the stomach, not like that poisonous stuff claret that made a body feel as if he had swallowed a nest of puddocks.' Well, gentlemen, the Laird had finished one bottle of cherry brandy, or, as his Lordship called it, 'his particular Port,' and had just tossed off a glass of the second bottle, which he declared to be even better than the first, when his old confidential servant, Watty, came staving into the room, and making his best bow, announced that the Laird's horse was at the door. 'Get out of that ye fause loon,' cried the Laird, pulling off his wig and flinging it at Watty's head. 'Do na ye see, yet ble h-aring brute, that I'm just beginning my second bottle?' 'But Maister,' says Watty, scratching his head, 'its amaist twall o'clock.' 'Well, what though it be?' said the Laird, turning up his glass with drunken gravity, while the rest of the company were like to split their sides with laughing at him and Watty. 'It canna be ony later, my man, so just reach me my wig and let the naig bide a wee.' Well, gentlemen, it was a cold frosty night, and Watty soon tired of kicking his heels at the door; so, in a little while, back he comes, and says he, 'Maister, maister, its amaist one o'clock!' 'Well, Watty,' says the Laird with a hiccup—for he was far gone by this time—'it will never be any earlier, Watty, my man, and that's a comfort, so you may just rest yoursel' a wee while langer, till I finish my bottle. A full belly makes a stiff back, you know, Watty.' Watty was by this time dancing mad; so after waiting ano her half-hour, back he comes, and says he, 'Laird, Laird, as true as death the sun's rising.' 'Weel, Watty,' says the Laird, looking awful wise, and trying with both hands to fill his glass, 'let him rise my man, let him rise, he has further to gang the day than either you or me, Watty.'

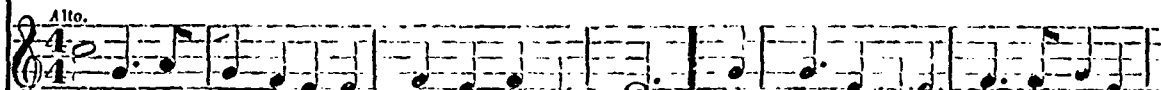
"This answer fairly dumfounded poor Watty, and he gave it up in despair. But at last the bottle was finished; the Laird was litted into saddle, and off he rode in high glee, thinking all the time the moon was the sun, and that he had fine day light for his journey. 'Hech, Watty, my man,' says the Laird, patting his stomach and speaking awful thick, 'we were nane the worse for that second bottle this frosty mornin?'

"'Faith,' says Watty, blowing his fingers and looking as blue as a bilberry, 'your honor is may be nane the worse for it, but I'm nane the better; I wish I was.' Well, on they rode fo' cannie, the Laird gripping hard at the horse's mane and rolling about like a sack of meal, for the cold air was beginning to make the spirits tell on him. At last they came to a bit of a brook that crossed the road; and the Laird's horse, being pretty well used to have his own way, stopped short and put down his head to take a drink. This had the effect to make the poor Laird lose his balance, and away he went over the horse's ears into the very middle of the brook. The Laird, honest man, had just sense enough to hear the splash and to know that something was wrong; but he was that drunk that he did not in the least suspect it was himself. 'Watty,' says he, sitting up in the middle of the stream and stammering out the words with great difficulty, 'Watty, my man, there is surely something tumbled into

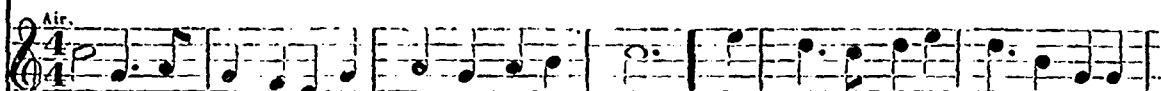
SPEED THE TEMPERANCE SHIP.

T.


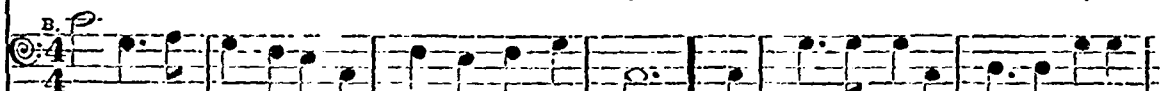
1. Speed, speed the temp'rance ship, Ye winds fill ev - ry sail; Ho - hold her on the stor - my deep, Out-

Alto.


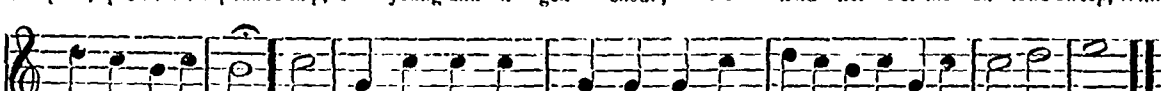
2. Speed, speed the temp'rance ship, Who joins us in the cry, Mo - thers and chil dren cease to weep, Our

Air.


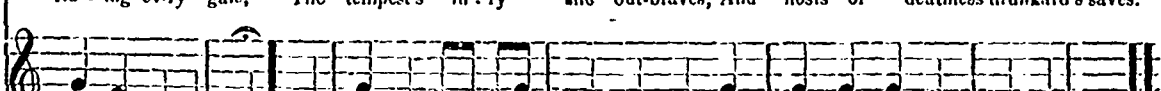
3. Speed, speed the temp'rance ship, For her we'll ev - er pray; 'Tis Is - rael's God a - lone can keep In

B. P.


4. Speed, speed the temp'rance ship, Ye young and a - ged shout; He - hold her o'er the bil - lows sweep, With



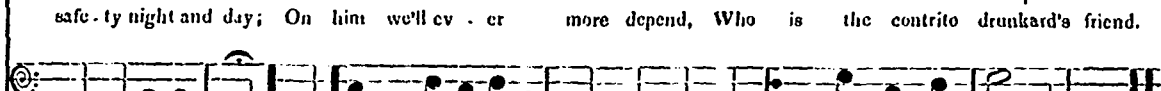
rid - ing ev - ry gale, The tempest's fu - ry she out-braves, And hosts of deathless drunkard's saves.



Ship is passing by, We wish to take you all on board—A freight of mer - cy to the Lord.

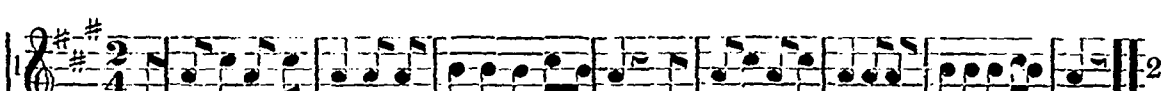


safe - ty night and day; On him we'll ev - er more depend, Who is the contrite drunkard's friend.

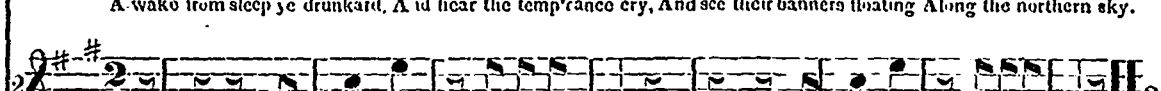


all her streamers out, Bound for the true tee - to - tal shore, Where streams of death are drank no more.

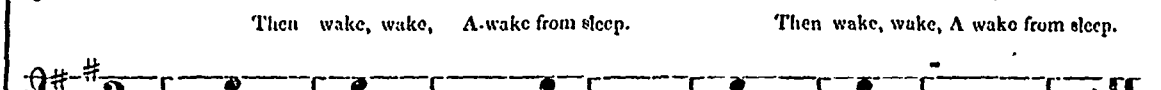
A ROUND.

1.


A - wako from sleep ye drunkard, A id hear the temp'rance cry, And see their banners floating Along the northern sky.

2.


Then wake, wake, A - wako from sleep. Then wake, wake, A wako from sleep.

3.


Temp'rance! Temp'rance! Temp'rance! Temp'rance! Temp'rance!

This society has been in existence ten years, during which time 861 have signed its pledge; of that number 234 have moved beyond its limits, 32 expelled and dropped, 14 withdrawn, 15 under censure, 27 deaths; leaving the present number of members in good standing 539. This is an army of teetotalers not to be despised, and when we look back and reflect on the state of society a few years ago, it is matter of wonderment and rejoicing that so many have been induced to forsake their drinking habits, and sign the Temperance pledge. Most of those who have united with us this winter are youth, the hope of our country. It is a rare thing that a drunkard who has so long withstood the influence of the Temperance society, is now reclaimed by our means; but I am happy to know that the novelty and allurements of the Sons of Temperance have rescued many, especially those of the more intelligent, and those who had moved in what is commonly called the higher walks of life, from the paths of drunkenness and the power of the destroyer.—I think I may safely say our prospects on the whole are brightening. The principle that alcoholic drinks are not necessary for man, and that our cause is a good one, is conceded by almost every one, and this principle is silently, though certainly, working in community, and I trust the time is not far distant when the whole lump will be leavened. May the God of mercy and love, for whose blessing we pray, accomplish it in His time.

H. W. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

Simcoe, 11th March, 1850.

There seems to be rather more interest felt in the Temperance cause here this winter than usual, and although we have had no regular lecturer among us, yet we have had some good and profitable meetings, and indeed it seems to me that such a way of carrying on meetings, when it can be done, is most profitable to the people, exercising and increasing their talents, and, consequently, rendering them capable of travelling without a leader from abroad. Our number is about 245, 70 of which have taken the pledge this winter.

JOHN F. BROWN.

Sec. and Agent for S. T. S.

Ernesttown, 20th March, 1850.

From all that I can hear, your readers are highly pleased with the *Advocate*. more so than usual, and quite an excitement in forming Divisions of the Sons of Temperance. No less than six new divisions have been established within eight months, and the greater number recently, and in every village forming a circle or circumference whose diameter does not exceed twelve miles, and very many of the old inebriates, whom despair had assigned to a drunkard's grave, have taken refuge in those societies; visible proofs that reformation may come at last to the great discomfiture of the rummies and venders.

W. MILLER.

Eramosa, 1st April, 1850.

The Temperance cause in this new settlement, is still struggling for a healthy existence. In many places, the subject of license or no license, agitates the public mind. In December last, the magistrates in Owen Sound determined not to license any more taverns, unless at the request or consent of the majority of the population over whom they were placed as the administrators of the law, consequently, opportunity was taken previous to the time of receiving licenses in 1850, to put the matter to the test.

Considerable spirit and union was manifested by the teetotalers of the North; there the votes for No License being within two, three, and seven, etc., of those who voted for the plague to continue. At the close, an abstainer reminded those who had assumed the responsibility, of *their position*, predicting that next year, mercy and principle would triumph, which, indeed, is already verified in the present state of that town. So earnest are the men of that place, that they have two societies in active life. The old (Sydenham) society commenced in 1819, with 150 members, held twelve meetings, and added forty members, so that at the close of 1849 they numbered 190 members.

The new (or Victoria) society closed 1849 with between forty and fifty members, but numbered on the 10th March, 260, increasing over 210 in less than three months. The taverns are languishing; the distillers and brewers will know something about despair, if this state of things continue. In that section of country, as far as I can learn, there is only one minister who advocates drinking a little moderately—all the other ministers are zealous abstainers, and useful advocates of the cause. Other places in that new country exhibit signs of life and purpose in this work, of an encouraging character.

Within the past two months I have had the pleasure of assisting at twelve Temperance meetings, in different places around me; at these meetings something over 200 were added to the brotherhood.

In this township (Eramosa), we have two societies. The central society is prospering; has about seventy members; Mr. John Parkinson, President. A new society was formed in March, at the Stone School-house, and numbers near forty members; William Phin, Esq., President; and we hope soon to form another society at Wood's School-house, having near twenty names already to begin with.

But it is not all encouraging, we have some, professing Christians too, who wish to retain the liberty of taking a *little in moderation*; these think that we go too fast, and too far. These good people scarcely ever think, that the professors of moderate drinking are almost altogether shut out from the godlike work of aiding to save the drunkard, or of giving our dear youth a safe and blessed example. There are some places, too, where Temperance men are said to exist, where they appear to hold that it is possible to have a Temperance lecturer too often—that once in a great while will do for the public mind, and then it must be given very

The way in which Ralph replied to his wife's suggestion of the cause of the evil complained of, determined her to say no more; and as he felt some convictions on the subject, which he was not willing to admit, he was ever afterward silent about the unaccountable way in which his money went.

In about the same ratio that the external condition of Thomas Jones improved, did that of Ralph Lyon grow worse and worse. From not being able to save any thing, he gradually began to fall in debt. When quarter-day came round, there was generally several dollars wanting to make up the rent; and their landlord, with much grumbling on his part, was compelled to wait for the balance some two or three weeks beyond the due day. At length the quarter-day found Ralph with nothing laid by for his rent. Somehow or other, he was not able to earn as much, from sickness and days lost from other causes; and what he did earn appeared to melt away like snow in the sunshine.

Poor Mrs. Lyon felt very miserable at the aspect of things; more especially, as in addition to the money squandered at the ale-house by her husband, he often came home intoxicated. The grief to her was more severe, from the fact that she loved Ralph tenderly, notwithstanding his errors. When he came home in liquor, she did not chide him, nor did she say any thing to him about it when he was sober; for then he appeared so ashamed and cut down, that she could not find it in her heart to utter a single word.

One day she was alarmed by a message from Ralph that he had been arrested, while at his work, for debt, by his landlord, who was going to throw him in jail. They now owed him over twenty dollars. The idea of her husband being thrown into a jail was terrible to poor Mrs. Lyon. She asked a kind neighbor to take care of her children for her, and then putting on her bonnet, she almost flew to the magistrate's office. There was Ralph, with an officer by his side ready to remove him to prison.

"You shan't take my husband to jail," she said, wildly, when she saw the real aspect of things, clinging fast hold of Ralph. "Nobody shall take him to jail."

"I am sorry, my good woman," said the magistrate, "to do so, but it can't be helped. The debt must be paid, or your husband will have to go to jail. I have no discretion in the matter. Can you find means to pay the debt? If not, perhaps you had better go and see your landlord; you may prevail on him to wait a little longer for his money, and not send your husband to jail."

"Yes, Sally, do go and see him," said Ralph; "I am sure he will relent when he sees you."

Mrs. Lyon let go the arm of her husband, and, darting from the office, ran at full speed to the house of their landlord.

"Oh, sir!" she exclaimed, "you cannot, you will not send my husband to jail."

"I both can and will," was the gruff reply. "A man who drinks up his earnings as he does, and then, when quarter-day comes, can't pay his rent, deserves to go to jail."

"But, sir, consider—"

"Don't talk to me, woman! If you have the money for the rent, I will take it, and let your husband go free; if not, the quicker you leave here the better."

It was vain, she saw, to strive with the hard-hearted man, whose face was like iron. Hurriedly leaving his house, she hastened back to the office, but her husband was not there. In her absence he had been removed to prison. When Mrs. Lyon fully understood this, she made no remark, but turned from the magistrate and walked home with a firm step. The weakness of the woman was giving way to the quickening energies of the wife, whose husband was in prison, and could not be released except by her efforts. On entering her house, she went to her drawers, and took therefrom a

silk dress, but little worn, a mother's present when she was married; a good shawl, that she had bought from her own earnings when a happy maiden; a few articles of jewelry, that had not been worn for years, most of them presents from Ralph before they had stood at the bridal altar, and sundry other things, that could best be dispensed with. These she took to a pawnbroker's, and obtained an advance of fifteen dollars. She had two dollars in the house, which made seventeen; the balance of the required sum she borrowed from two or three of her neighbors, and then hurried off to obtain her husband's release.

For a time, the rigid proceedings of the landlord proved a useful lesson to Ralph Lyon. He worked more steadily, and was rather more careful of his earnings. But this did not last a great while. Appetite, long indulged, was strong; and he soon returned to his old habits.

The shock the imprisonment of her husband produced, awoke Mrs. Lyon to the necessity of doing something to increase their income. All that he brought home each week was scarcely sufficient to buy food; and it was clear that there would be nothing with which to pay rent when next quarter-day came round, unless it should be the product of her own exertions. Plain sewing was obtained by Mrs. Lyon, and an additional labor of three or four hours in the twenty-four added to her already over-tasked body. Instead of feeling rebuked at this, the besotted husband only perceived in it a license for him to use his own earnings more freely, thus making his poor wife's condition really worse than it was before.

Things, instead of getting better, grew worse, year after year. The rent Mrs. Lyon managed always to pay; for the fear of seeing her husband carried off to jail was ever before her eyes, stimulating her to constant exertion; but down, down, down they went steadily and surely, and the light of hope faded daily, and grew dimmer and dimmer before the eyes of the much enduring wife and mother. Amid all, her patience was wonderful. She never spoke angrily to Ralph, but strove, rather, always to appear cheerful before him. If he was disposed to talk, she would talk with him, and humor his mood of mind; if he was gloomy and silent, she would intrude nothing upon him calculated to fret his temper; if he complained, she tried to soothe him. But it availed nothing. The man was in a charmed circle, and every impulse tended to throw him into the centre where ruin awaited him.

At last even the few dollars she had received every week from her husband's earnings, ceased to come into her hands. The wretched man worked little over half his time, and drank up all that he made. Even the amount of food that the entire product of Mrs. Lyon's labor would procure, was barely sufficient to satisfy the hunger of her family. The clothes of her children soon began to hang in tatters about them; her own garments were faded, worn and patched; and every thing about the house that had not been sold to pay rent, was in a dilapidated condition. Still, there had been no unkind word, not even a remonstrance from the much-enduring wife.

Matters at last reached a climax. Poor Mrs. Lyon had not been able to get any thing to do for a week, and all supplies of food, except a little meal, were exhausted. An anxious day had closed, and at night-fall the mother made some hasty-pudding for the children, which was eaten with a little milk. This consumed her entire store. She had four children, the two oldest she put to bed, but kept the two youngest, one five years old, and the other three, up with her. She moved about with a firmer step than usual, and her lips were tightly closed, as if she had made up her mind to do something from which, under ordinary circumstances, she would have shrunk.

After the older children had been put to bed, she made the two younger ones draw near to the hearth, upon which a

ant, and in many cases Science has only followed to explain what experience has before discovered. But the process of discovery by experiment alone, is always painfully slow, because the experimenter has no clear perceptions to guide him. In many cases, errors and inexplicable differences of opinion arise, because results of an opposite character are obtained by individuals in the same neighborhood.

"I once attended a meeting of a Farmer's Club in Ayrshire, Scotland, where the subject of discussion was Lime. All were from the same neighborhood, and all used lime, but scarcely any two agreed in their estimation of its effects. Some considered it one of the most valuable manures employed, and others condemned it entirely. The discussion was perfectly satisfactory in its termination, each person being only confirmed in his own opinion. The true explanation of their differences consisted in the fact, that the soils of their district were derived from the decomposition of two species of rock, the one of which abounded in lime while the other was almost entirely destitute.—This was a case in which experience gave no information as to the course most advisable in individual cases. Expensive experiments were necessary in each instance, and after all this expenditure of time and money, no general or useful result was arrived at. But on the other hand, theory alone is almost as objectionable as practice alone. Results obtained in the laboratory or on paper, are by no means to be considered as applicable to practice until tested by experience. Ignorance of this fact has led some of the most eminent philosophers into deplorable errors, and has caused many practical men to regard scientific Agriculture as but another name for quackery.—The only true course is to unite practice and theory, guiding and explaining each by the other. The utmost possible advance would then be made in both directions, because all experiments would be for definite ends, and guided by clear, intelligent views.

"When we attentively consider the principles, which I have now endeavored to present in a connected form, we perceive that they are not only simple, intelligible and practical, but also beautiful. That endless chain which joins the dead earth to the living plant, the plant to the animal, to the earth again, is even sublime in its unceasing series of changes."

We may add that we have known farmers who have, in the beginning, been most charmed by the effects of lime, who afterward began to doubt, and at last condemned it as an exhauster. This has been because they have looked to it to supply everything; and when their lands have been exhausted of other things necessary to the growth of their crops, instead of supplying these other things, they have turned indignantly and unjustly upon the lime because it has not continued to do what it never could and never promised to do. All this is explained by that eminent and profound agricultural writer, Von Thaer, and by others.

WHAT SCIENCE IS DOING FOR AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND.

The reader may form some idea of this, when it is seen that chemical investigation has undertaken to determine, with confidence, and with an accuracy sufficient for all useful purposes. *The quantity of food necessary to produce one pound of flesh, and the cost of its production, according to English prices.* This last we omit, on account of the difference between English prices and ours, leaving every reader to ascertain the cost, according to the value of the food in his own neighborhood, or on his own estate:—

25 pounds of milk furnish one pound of flesh	
100 do of turnips	do
50 do of potatoes	do
50 do of carrots	do
4 do of butcher's meat free from fat or bone,	furnish 1 lb. of flesh.

9 pounds of oatmeal furnish one pound of flesh	
7 1-10 pounds of barley meal	do
7 4-10 do of bread	do
7 4-10 do of flour	do
3½ do of peas	do
3 2-10 do of beans	do

Table showing the approximate value of various kinds of food as fuel to sustain animal eat:—

4 lbs. potatoes contain 1 lb. carbonaceous fuel.	
10 lbs. carrots	do
1½ lbs. flour	do
1½ do barley meal	do
11 7-10 turnips	do
1½ lbs. oatmeal, 1 lb carbonaceous fuel.	
1 9-10 lbs beans	do
1 0-10 do peas	do
2 do bread	do
11 9-10 do milk	do

JEWISH MODE OF SLAUGHTERING CATTLE.

This mode is so humane and considerate, that for that, if nothing else, the disgraceful impediments and liabilities which prevent their full enjoyment of all political rights, ought to be expunged and done away with forever. A sharp knife—so sharp, indeed, that the least notch in the blade would render it unlawful to use it for the purpose—is drawn across the throat of the beast, which causes instantaneous bleeding to death. The rabbinical laws as to the smoothness of the blade are remarkably stringent, lest any bluntness may cause the animal unnecessary pain.

COST OF FENCES IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY J. S. SKINNER.

The cost of building and repairing the Fences in the United States, is enormous, almost beyond the power of calculation, and forces the inquiry, whether Legislatures ought not to be called upon to compel every man to keep his stock to himself. Then no man, who did not choose to do it, would be forced to enclose his land against the ravages of his neighbor's stock.

Mr. Biddle, a few years since, in an address before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, stated that the cost of the fences in Pennsylvania amounted to \$100,000,000, and their annual expenses he estimated at \$10,000,000. A distinguished writer on National Wealth, says: "Strange as it may seem, the greatest investment in this country, the most costly production of human industry, is the common fences which enclose and divide the fields. No man dreams that when compared to the outlay of these unpretending monuments of human art, our cities and our towns, with all their wealth, are left far behind. In many places the fences have cost more than the fences and farms are worth. It is this enormous burden which keeps down the agricultural interest of this country, causing an untold expenditure, besides the loss of the land the fences occupy."

Estimating a chesnut post and rail fence to last 18 years, and including inside fencing and repairs, the annual tax to the farmer holding 150 acres, will be \$130 to \$140, and judging from the present appearances, the tax is perpetual, and there seems but little hope of escape from it.

Did the intelligent farmer reflect a moment, and estimate the annual tax which his fences impose upon him, he would not rest till the system was abolished, or else the live hedge took the place of the present expensive fence of timber.

The system of compelling every landholder to enclose his property, is peculiar to the United States, with only the exception of England, where the fence nuisance appears again under the form of the hedge; and although these hawthorn hedges, when they are well tended—and not more than half

that it is almost impossible to obtain a conviction against persons accused of selling spirits without license; and pray your Honorable House to cause its authority to be respected, and its statutes obeyed.

Your petitioners are of opinion that, before a tavern or other house for the sale of intoxicating liquors is opened in any locality, public notice thereof should be given to the inhabitants, that they may have an opportunity of expressing their wishes in regard to it, and that whenever it is opposed by a majority of persons holding a municipal franchise, no petition for a license should be granted.

Your petitioners are of opinion that all applications for tavern licenses should be presented only in open court, and decided upon there, on a certain specified day; from which decision there should be no appeal, and no other party should have authority to grant an application which has been then and there refused.

Your petitioners are of opinion that the practice of publishing the names of those persons who have obtained tavern licenses, only about the end of the year, is of no benefit whatever; but that many evils might be prevented if said names were published at the commencement of the year, or immediately after the licenses are granted, together with the names of those who recommend the application in each particular case.

May it therefore please your Honorable House to take this matter into serious consideration, and grant such redress in the premises at your wisdom shall deem fit.

And your Petitioners will ever pray. ———

REV. E. CHINIQUEY.

A report has been going the round of the papers that Mr. Chiniquy is involved in pecuniary embarrassments, arising partly from protracted sickness, but chiefly from his labors in the cause of Temperance. We sincerely sympathize with him in his sickness, and hope that he may soon be able to resume his useful labors. We know not what truth there may be in the other part of the report, but we think the Temperance public ought not to allow their champion to suffer for a single day, embarrassments contracted in their service. And we are certain they will not, so soon as they are made acquainted with the facts, and their duty pointed out to them. For, though Temperance men are proverbially given to *living*, yet we can answer for them—they will cheerfully give a portion of their savings to release from present difficulties, one to whom they owe them all. We would be glad to receive farther information on this subject.

WISCONSIN LICENSE LAW.

We have received a copy of the Wisconsin License law, for insertion in the *Advocate*; we deem it unnecessary, however, to reproduce it in our columns, the same having appeared in our last volume, page 183. It may be some time before we can expect such thorough legislation on this subject, as indicated in the law referred to. Temperance men, however, must keep the matter constantly before their mind, and if we cannot get all we want at first, let us take what we can, as an instalment of the whole. The public mind must be stirred up on the subject. No doubt difference of opinion will exist, both as to the utility of the agitation, and what we should ask the Legislature of the country to do, but if the matter is temperately discussed, truth will be elicited, and such proofs of the evil effects of this system upon the country brought to bear upon it, as cannot fail to advance the cause materially.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. F. E. Grafton, of this office, will leave in a few days on a collecting tour for the *Temperance Advocate*. He will visit the

Eastern, Johnstown, Midland, Victoria, Prince Edward, Newcastle, and Colborne Districts, and it is hoped will meet with a favorable reception.

Education.

THE EDUCATION OF FARMERS.

“It has often been a matter of surprise that, in this age of improvement and progress, the education of our agricultural community should be so entirely neglected; the more so, when we consider how large and important a body our farmers constitute. For the professions, from twenty to twenty-four years of constant study from youth to manhood, are considered requisite to prepare a young man to enter even upon the threshold of either; and for the first trades, either mechanical or mercantile, the first fourteen years of life are spent in an elementary education, while the subsequent seven are devoted to acquiring the rudiments of the pursuits selected. The farmer, on the contrary, conceives that, after his sons can hold a whip or pull a weed, one quarter of the year is quite sufficient to devote to the development of their minds, while the other three-quarters are consumed in the most drudging minutiae of agriculture, and this at a period of life when impressions are most easily made; and when, if they imbibe any notions at all of the culture of the soil, it must be those of their fathers; and if these are tainted with ignorance or prejudice, the rising generation must be cursed with the same obstacles that were stumbling blocks to the preceding.

“We often hear it said, that practical experience will correct erroneous opinions formed in youth, and will supply the want of agricultural information which has not yet been acquired. And is this a fitting preparation of a young man for any pursuit, much more for one that requires the immediate and constant application of fixed and correct principles? Is it wise, is it just to the young farmer himself, first to expose him to the inculcation of the errors of an unimproved system of agriculture, and then throw him, with a half-formed mind, upon his own energies, to suffer the consequences of his mistakes, and correct them if he can? Do we find that this practical experience remedies the deficiencies of early education, and makes our farmers what they might and should be? Is not the adherence of our farming population (and we appeal to their sober judgment when we put the question) to old and erroneous practices in culture, almost proverbial? Judging from our own observation, limited to be sure as it has been, their love of the systems of their fathers, right or wrong, has given birth to a prejudice against a hostility to the improvements of the day that many have no power to overcome. This is the constant cry of those engaged in the regeneration of our agriculture. They cannot persuade the farmer to adopt modes of culture that every principle of science and all experience warrant because preceding generations have followed different ones.

“The reason why our agriculture is so far in the rear of all other pursuits, seems to be of a twofold nature; first, because our farmers are half educated when young; and, moreover, because they will not be induced by the ten thousand motives held out to them to eradicate mistaken opinions and prejudices engendered in youth, and which are at constant war with their best interests. They will not educate themselves. Scientific principles are ridiculed by them under the name of hook farming, and the many substantial improvements and useful discoveries offered to them by the many as being theoretical and visionary. Generally speaking (and we appeal to common observation for corroboration of the statement, which is made without the slightest disrespect to the farming interest,) they will know but little of the fundamental principles that govern the culture of the soil,

cannily. With earnest wishes that all men may see and act, as the Blessed One wills they should,

I remain, sincerely yours,

R. J. WILLIAMS.

Dundas, C.W., 11th April, 1850.

REPORT OF THE DUNDAS TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY FOR 1849.

Your Committee, on closing the duties of the year now past, and resigning into your hands the powers with which they have been entrusted, have to report that, in reviewing the past, they must necessarily do so with regret.

At the commencement of the year, they accepted office with high anticipations of success; and, though appearances were discouraging, having the melancholy fact before their eyes, of the falling to the ground of a former society, of a like nature in this place, they had hopes that the officers and members of the present society would, from such fall, have learned caution and experience whereby to avoid the rocks and quicksands upon which the last society's vessel was wrecked; and that being forewarned of the danger, a closer union of feelings and sentiments would have united them to put forth their energies as one man, for the extension of the cause in which they had engaged: and, relying upon the truthfulness of the maxim that "union is strength," they felt confident of being able, thus united, to avoid those rocks, and clear away the quicksands, and boldly to urge onward the Temperance ship. But, alas, for human hopes and calculations. The year has ended, and we have scarcely left the starting point, and the ship which was to have borne the Temperance flag so proudly onward, through every opposition, may now be re-presented as still at anchor; her sails trimmed, 'tis true, but scarce a breeze to waft her on her course; and that she is still afloat, is owing to the interposition of a higher power, than either your Committee, or the society by which they were appointed.

To carry out the objects of this society, both effort and energy are requisite; as without the first, nothing can be accomplished—and without perseverance, efforts, in most cases, are rendered futile. The greater the work, to be accomplished, and the more numerous difficulties that lie in the way, the greater the necessity for putting forth both, for the attainment of the desired end.

And from the consideration, that the great and extensive good sought to be obtained by the Total Abstinence society, namely, the moral regeneration of mankind from the ruin and depravity consequent on the use of intoxicating liquors, has called into existence a greater amount of opposition against this society, than almost any other yet extant. Your Committee are the more fully convinced of the necessity of this society, not only pledging itself to renewed exertion, but of acting on the determination, by putting forth increased individual and united energy in carrying out and faithfully redeeming the pledge taken by its members.

On the 21st day of March, 1849, through the exertions of Mr. Wadsworth, this society commenced with a list of sixty-eight members, twenty-eight of whom were juveniles. During the year some addition has been made, to the number of forty-four names, on the list of adults; but a larger

addition having been made to the juveniles, it was considered necessary, by this Committee, to provide for that branch a President and Secretary who should, while they acted as such, be subordinate to this Committee; and according to resolutions to that effect, Messrs. Aaron Nash and John Ware were duly appointed to those offices. They report the state of the juvenile branch as prosperous; commencing on 30th April, 1849, with a list of about twenty-eight, now swelled to over ninety members. They provided for the children cards of membership, and employed them in soliciting and procuring members; and some of the members now upon the list of adults were added through the instrumentality of the children, together with a great many on their cards not yet officially returned to the secretary. That throughout the year, some of those who, at the commencement, started fair in the Temperance cause, have since fallen away, is a lamentable fact, and yet one which your Committee does not feel satisfied in withholding from publicity—but they also feel gratified in stating, the numbers have been comparatively few.

Your Committee, in thus reviewing the past, would respectfully recommend, with reference to the future, that in order to keep the subject alive and constantly before the public, provision should be made for monthly lectures, to be delivered before public meetings, on the subject of Temperance and its advantages.

That cards of membership should be provided for each member, for which a small charge should be made, for the purpose of defraying the printing expenses, and creating a fund, from which a reward should be given to that member of the juvenile society who had obtained the most names as new members to the society, the same being by way of encouragement to increased exertion on the part of the juvenile branch.

That while this society embraces all sects and denominations of mankind, without reference to creed or party, your Committee feel convinced that, in order to the individual maintenance of the principles contained in the pledge, it is imperatively necessary that each member should, according to the manner dictated by his or her own conscience, apply for assistance to the "God and Father of us all, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy."

In conclusion, your Committee trust that in the choice of officers for the present year, you will pay more particular attention (not alone to the abilities of the persons who may be nominated, but especially) to the zeal by which they are actuated in behalf of the Temperance cause.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee,

THOMAS HOWE, Sec. & Treas.

After the reading of the Report the meeting was addressed in a most eloquent and impressive manner by the Rev. Samuel Rose. The following officers were then elected for the year 1850:—Mr. John Ware, President; Messrs. Abner Rosebrough and Alexander Witherspoon, Vice-Presidents; Committee—Messrs. Aaron Nash, E. Sternberg, James Echlin, William Freer, Duncan Calder, B. F. Lazier, and James D. Hare.

T. H.

of them are so—are beautiful objects, and answer all the purposes of protection against the inroads of cattle, still the public voice is beginning to cry out against them, because of the enormous amount of land required to support them. Each hedge is five or six feet wide at its base, and taking into account the amount of land they exhaust on either side, the whole space cannot be less than twelve or fourteen feet wide. When it is recollected that the divisions and subdivisions of land in England are very numerous, the amount of arable land abstracted from the purposes of agriculture, is very great. It has been estimated at several million bushels of grain.—*Plough, Loom and Anvil.*

THE POULTRY BUSINESS.

The breeding and rearing of Poultry is not second in importance to scarce any other article of stock in New England. By reference to the Agricultural Statistics of the United States, published in 1840, it will be seen that the value of Poultry in the State of New York, was two millions three hundred and seventy three thousand and twenty-nine dollars! which was more than the value of all the swine in the same State; nearly one half the value of its sheep; the entire value of its neat cattle, and nearly five times the value of its horses and mules! The amount of sales of Poultry at Quincy Market, for the year 1848, was six hundred and seventy-four thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars; the average sales of one dealer alone, amounting to twelve hundred dollars per week for the whole year. The amount of sales for the whole city of Boston for the same year, was over one million of dollars. The amount of sales of eggs in and around the Quincy Market for 1848, was one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-six dozen, which, at 18 cts. per dozen, makes the amount paid for eggs to two hundred and three thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty cts. while the amount of sales of eggs for the whole city of Boston for the same year, was a fraction short of one million of dollars; the daily consumption of eggs at one of its hotels being 75 dozen daily, and on Saturday 150 dozen. One dealer in the egg trade at Philadelphia sends to the New York market daily, nearly one hundred barrels of eggs, while the value of eggs shipped from Dublin to Liverpool and London, was more than five millions dollars for the year 1848.—*Bost. Cultivator.*

FOOD FOR POULTRY.—Boil up a quantity of onions in water. When the onions become soft, mash them up, and with the water stir in Indian corn meal till sufficiently thick to give out to the hens and chickens when cool. They will eat it, and not a louse will be found on them twenty-four hours after, and they will cease to infest their roosting places after.

News.

CANADA.

JOHN INGRAM.—We received a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Bristow last night, stating that the sentence on John Ingram is commuted to two years' imprisonment in the Common Gaol of this city.—*Pilot.*

LUCIFER MATCHES.—The narrow escape of the *Herald* Office from destruction by fire, in consequence, as is very reasonably supposed, of the ignition of some lucifer matches caused by the nibbling of a mouse, and which it is believed, must have been contained in a drawer of the desk, in which the fire originated, will, we trust, exercise a salutary precautionary influence in every dwelling where lucifer matches are kept.—*Montreal Gazette*

GAS.—A gas apparatus was received by the last steamer from Liverpool, by which gas can be manufactured of resin and water, at a cost of about one dollar per thousand feet. The process is very simple, and the gas, when made, much purer than that of the Gas Companies of this City. We shall witness an exhibition

of this gas in a few days, which will throw some light on this gas question.—*Provincialist.*

THE NEW POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.—We are happy to learn that the Bill now passing (if not already passed) through the New Brunswick Legislature, will perfect the preliminary conditions for the transference of the Colonial Post Office department from the Imperial Government to the several Provincial authorities. The Bill will be sent home with all speed, and the necessary arrangements for the transference completed without delay. It is absolutely necessary that this should be done on one of the quarterly days on which the accounts are made up. It is feared that it will not be possible to have every arrangement effected by the 5th of July, but on the 5th of October undoubtedly the transference will be completed, and thenceforward postago thereafter the law of Canada.—*Globe.*

TORONTO TRADE.—The last few days have brought a number of traders, besides the steamers, to our port—and business seems likely to commence with great activity. One vessel is to take barley and malt to Toledo, west end of Lake Erie—rather a new track.—*Toronto Patriot.*

INTEMPERANCE.—An Inquest was held on the body of Margar. McDonald, found dead on Tuesday morning last, under the house of Moses Sanders, Dundas Street. It appeared that she had taken shelter there while under the influence of whisky, and that death had been occasioned by the consequent exposure to the cold. An inquest was held the same evening at six o'clock, and a verdict returned accordingly. Whisky makes business plenty for the Coroner!—*London Free Press.*

ANOTHER VICTIM.—An inquest was held on Friday last the 12th instant, by Thomas Gordon, Esq., one of the Coroners for this County, on the body of James Wallace, who was found dead on the preceding Tuesday. On Monday, he had obtained some whisky from an unlicensed vender, named Shupo, living on the Durham Road, Bentinck; and, according to a custom usual with him when intoxicated, had lain down in the snow and gone to sleep. When he awoke, his cries for help were heard for some time; but though three or four persons went out in search of him, they could not ascertain with certainty whence the shouts proceeded; and as it was near midnight, and the cries for help suddenly ceased, they returned to their homes. On Tuesday morning, two of those who had been out the previous night, started at day-break for the back concession, to ascertain whether any person was missing, and having ascertained that Wallace had left on his way to the front line, they proceeded to search for him, and after some time found him a helpless and frozen corpse. Verdict in accordance.—*Guelph Herald.*

LOST CHILD.—A little daughter of Mr. Anderson, of the Township of Townsend, went into the sugar bush on Sunday week, and was ordered to go home by a young man who happened to be in the bush at the time. It with others started to do so, but as it was only about 3 years old, it is supposed that it could not keep pace with them, and consequently got lost. Every effort was made by the neighbors to find it, but without success, although hundreds were in search for it, until Tuesday morning. Sunday and Monday nights, were cold, yet it survived, although it had eaten no food for two days and two nights.—The child's hands and feet were somewhat frozen; it was about one mile and a half from home when found.—*Canada Christian Advocate.*

The *Ottawa Argus* says:—The quantity of red pine which has been manufactured this year, and which is of a very superior quality and average does not exceed two millions of feet.—It has been computed by competent judges, that the St. Lawrence will produce a little over four millions of feet, and the Ottawa about thirteen millions, which with the quantity manufactured by farmers, and not included in the foregoing calculations, will make nearly eighteen millions of White Pine in all. A large proportion of this white, pine, is of very excellent quality, and is much better made than usual.

UNITED STATES.

DR. WEBSTER'S FAMILY.—The recent calamity that has occurred to this interesting family, has incited their old friends in Boston, to raise for them a handsome donation, as a testimony of continued friendship. The widow of the late Dr. Parkman heads the list with \$500, which has already reached about \$20,000.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF IOWA.—The School System of Iowa, like that of the new States, is based upon the grant of lands, and

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§ 3. This statute shall apply equally and, notwithstanding, to all the towns, villages and cities of any of those cities or the charters or acts of incorporation, and to all the villages, towns, boats, and other vessels navigating any of the rivers, canals, or other waters within the jurisdiction of this State.

§ 4. Every person who shall violate the provisions of section first of this statute, shall forfeit and pay a fine of twenty dollars, and costs of prosecution, for each and every offence, and for each and every offence committed after having been convicted under this statute, thirty dollars and costs of prosecution.

§ 5. Every person who, after having been twice convicted under this statute, shall again violate the provisions of section first, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to the fines imposed in section fourth shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than ninety days.

§ 9 This act shall take effect on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and all licenses that may have been given for the sale of wines and spirituous liquors, shall expire on the same day.

§ 10. A special election shall be held on the first Monday in June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, which shall be notified and conducted in the same manner as the usual annual elections are notified and conducted, when the electors shall have an opportunity to express their approval or disapproval of this act. The inspectors of election districts, shall furnish a separate ballot box, into which shall be placed all the ballots given for or against the adoption of this law. The ballots to be given in favor of the adoption of this act shall contain the words "Excise Law: No SALE," "Excise Law: FREE SALE." The inspectors of elections shall canvass all the ballots cast for or against the adoption of this act, and shall make returns thereof in the same manner as votes given for governor and lieutenant governor are by law canvassed and returned. If a majority of all the electors in the State, who vote on this question, shall give their votes for "No SALE," then this act shall be deemed approved by the people. But if a majority of all the electors who shall vote on the question shall cast their ballots in favor of "FREE SALE," then this act shall be null and void, and all laws or parts of laws forbidding the sale of wines and spirituous liquors without a license, shall be repealed, from and after the aforesaid first day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

INFATUATION.

There is nothing which sets the perverseness of men in a stronger light, than to contrast the eagerness and liberality, which they discover in ministering to their beastly appetites, with the provision they make for the moral, intellectual, and spiritual nature. Such a contrast is presented in the following abstract, which we take from an English paper, founded on an estimate made by Sheriff Alison, (the far-famed historian) of Glasgow, that one million sterling, or, say five millions of dollars, are expended in strong drink, every year, by the working classes of that city.

What might not a million of money, discreetly expended, do, in promoting human comfort? With what power might it be made to tell on lodging, clothing, substantial living, education, business, and on everything appertaining to human welfare? It is impossible to record such facts as these without grief, bitter grief, and burning indignation!

The relative bearings of the matter, are shown in the following table:—

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

108 churches and chapels at an average of 800l. per year, for rent of church, ministers' stipend, &c., £86,400

108 churches and chapels contributing on an average 300l. each per year for religious purposes, home and foreign. 32,400

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Lunatic Asylum, Royal Infirmary, Eye Infirmary, Leek Hospital, Lying-in Hospitals, Old Man's Asylum, Asylum for the Blind, Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, Ragged-Schools, and other more private charitable Institutions, 35,000
Voluntary contributions for various charitable purposes, 10,000

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

300 schools of different kinds at an average cost of 120l each, 36,000

POOR RATES.

Glasgow City Parish, Barony, Gorbals, Govan, and Govan Annexation, 138,500

POLICE.

Nett expenditure, say 46,700

CRIMINAL DEPARTMENT.

Cost of prisons, criminal prosecutions, &c., say 25,000

£410,000

The cost of drinking, as estimated by Sheriff Alison £1,200,000

Cost of drinking exceeds the sum total of Institutions mentioned above, per annum, by £790,000

If I am correct in the above calculations—and I believe I have over rather than under estimated the cost of the different Institutions—the following is the comparative cost:—

For every pound devoted to religious purposes, there is spent on intoxicating liquors	£10 2 0
For every pound devoted to charitable and educational purposes, there is spent on intoxicating liquors	14 16 0
For every pound paid as Poor's rates, there is spent on intoxicating liquors	8 13 0
For every pound devoted to police and criminal purposes, there is spent on intoxicating liquors	16 14 0

THE DOWNWARD ROAD.

A TRUE NARRATIVE.

There was a young man with whom I was well acquainted, the youngest of five brothers. His father had fallen from a high standing in society, and had become a degraded creature through intemperance. He had abused his wife and children, who were then promising and amiable, until worn out with his treatment, his wife sought an asylum from his cruelties in the home of a kind hearted brother. Her sons were all provided with respectable homes to acquire various mechanic arts, except the youngest, who remained with his mother to comfort her lonely and desolate heart, and to enjoy the opportunity of schooling. He was very much beloved in school for his kind and gentle behaviour and obliging disposition.

Years passed away. His brothers, one after another had all fallen into the habits of their shameless and unhappy father, and the mother's heart was almost crushed by these repeated and heavy trials. Still she looked to her youngest as the prop upon which her poor heart, throbbing with painful emotions, might lean, and find peace and comfort once more.

The Canada

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED

TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION,



AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

PLEDGE.—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 discountenance their use throughout the Community.

Vol. XVI.]

MONTREAL, MAY 1, 1850.

No. 9.

SALLY LYON'S FIRST AND LAST VISIT TO THE ALE-HOUSE.*

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

When Sally Lester gave her hand in marriage to Ralph Lyon, she was a delicate, timid girl of eighteen, who had passed the spring-time of life happily beneath her father's roof. To her, care, anxiety and trouble were yet strangers. The first few years of her married life passed happily—for Ralph was one of the kindest of husbands, and suffered his wife to lean upon him so steadily, that the native strength of her own character remained undeveloped.

Ralph Lyon was an industrious mechanic, who always had steady work and good wages. Still, he did not seem to get ahead as some others did, notwithstanding Sally was a frugal wife, and did all her own work, instead of putting him to the expense of help in the family. Of course, this being the case, it was evident that there was a leak somewhere, but where it was neither Ralph nor his wife could tell.

"Thomas Jones has bought the piece of ground next to his cottage," said Ralph one day to Sally, "and says that next year he hopes to be able to put up a small frame-house, big enough for them to live in. He paid sixty dollars for the lot, and it is at least a quarter of an acre. He is going to put it all in garden this spring, and says he will raise enough to give him potatoes, and other vegetables for a year to come. It puzzles me to know how he saves money. He doesn't get any better wages than I do, and his family is quite as large."

"I am sure," returned Sally, who felt that there was something like a reflection upon her in what her husband said, "that Nancy Jones doesn't spend her husband's earnings more frugally than I do mine. Every week she has a woman to help her wash, and I do it all myself."

"I am sure it isn't your fault—at least I don't think it is," replied Ralph; "but something is wrong somewhere. I don't spend any thing at all, except for a glass or two every day, and a little tobacco; and this, of course, couldn't make the difference."

Sally said nothing. A few glasses a-day and tobacco, she knew, must cost something, though, like her husband, she did not believe it would make the difference of buying a quarter of an acre of ground, and building a snug cottage in the course of a few years.

Let us see how this is. Perhaps we can find out the leak that wasted the substance of Ralph Lyon. He never drank less than three glasses a-day and sometimes four; and his tobacco cost, for smoking and chewing, just twelve and a half cents a week. Now, how much would all this amount to? Why, to just sixty-five dollars a year, provided but three glasses a-day were taken, and nothing was spent in treating a friend. But the limit was not always observed, and the consequence was, that, take the year through, at least eighty dollars were spent in drinking, smoking and chewing. Understanding this, the thing is very plain. In four years, eighty dollars saved in each year would give the handsome sum of three hundred and twenty dollars. Thomas Jones neither drank, smoked, nor chewed, and, consequently, not only saved money enough in a few years to build himself a snug little house, but could afford, during the time, to let his wife have a washerwoman to help her every week, and to dress much more comfortably than Sally Lyon had been able to do.

The difference in the condition of the two families set Mrs. Lyon to thinking very seriously about the matter, and thinking and calculating soon made the cause quite plain to her. It was the drinking and the smoking. But with a discovery of the evil did not come a cheering consciousness of its easy removal. How could she ask Ralph to give up his glass and his tobacco, to both of which he seemed so strongly wedded. He worked hard for his money, and if he chose to enjoy it in that way, she had no heart to interfere with him. But from the time that Ralph discovered how well his neighbor Jones was getting along, while he, like a horse in a mill, had been toiling and sweating for years, and yet stood in the same place, he became dissatisfied, and often expressed this dissatisfaction to Sally, at the same time declaring his inability to tell where all the money he earned went to.

At length Sally ventured to hint at the truth. But Ralph met it with—

"Pooh! nonsense! Don't tell me that a glass of liquor, now and then, and a bit of tobacco, are going to make all that difference. It isn't reasonable. Besides, I work very hard, and I ought to have a little comfort with it. When I'm tired, a glass warms me up, and makes me bright again; and I am sure I couldn't do without my pipe."

"I don't ask you to do so, Ralph," replied Sally. "I only said what I did, that you might see why we couldn't save money like our neighbor Jones. I am sure I am very careful in our expenses, and I haven't bought myself a new gown for a long time, although I am very bare of clothes."

* This story is founded upon a brief narrative which met the author's eye in an English newspaper.

and their information and skill are limited to the manual and more general operations of farming. And is this as it should be? Can the husbandman hope to reap the heaviest and most profitable crops while ignorant of vegetable physiology, the organization and habits of plants? Can he expect to obtain the most perfect animals, while he disregards the laws of breeding, and the comparative value and properties of different races? He will be successful just in proportion as he renders science and discoveries, which are the result of skillful observation, subservient to his pursuits; for just in that proportion does he compel nature to aid and complete his operations.

"There are few, if any other pursuits that, opens so wide a field for inquiry as agriculture. It is true, every boy of capacity, who is brought up on a farm, becomes sufficiently familiar with the usual farming operations to pursue the business in a way that enables him to get a living. But in most instances his operations are carried on with but very little inquiry as to the most correct and best principles of husbandry. He goes on this year as he went on last year, and as his father went for many years. Moving onward thus in his unvaried rounds from year to year, the industrious and prudent man may gain property and be a respected and useful citizen.—But his pursuits would be more interesting, and he would become a more intelligent man, were he to observe more closely the immediate and lasting action of each kind of manure that he applies; were he to note the effect of each kind of manure upon each different crop that he cultivates; were he to calculate the cost of each crop that he raises; were he to determine, by careful observation, the soil best suited to each crop; were he to consider the best time and manner of applying manure to each; were he to study how to make as much manure as possible; were he to learn whence his plants derive their principal nourishment, and in what state they take it up; were he to satisfy himself as to the parts of the farm which are too acid or too cold to be productive: were he to learn carefully what spots could be greatly improved by deep ploughing; were he to seek diligently to know what it would be best to do on each comparatively unproductive spot of the farm in order to make it fertile. Were he to be observing, studying, thinking, reasoning, and judging upon these matters, there can be no doubt, that without ever raising a line upon agriculture, or making experiments above what his usual routine affords, he would become a more intelligent and a more successful farmer.

[To be continued.]

PARENTAL DISCIPLINE.

"This regards the treatment of offences. 'For it must needs be that offences will come,' and what is to be done with them? Here are two extremes to be avoided. The one is severity. You are not to magnify trifles into serious evils; and instead of a cheerful countenance, to wear a gloom, and instead of commending, to be always finding fault; and instead of enlivening every thing around you like the weather in spring, to be a continued dropping in a rainy-winter-day. Instead of making home repulsive, let it possess every attraction, and abound with every indulgence and allowance the exclusions of Scripture do not forbid. Instead of making a child tremble and retreat, gain his confidence and love, and let him run into your arms. 'Fathers,' says the apostle, (for this fault lies mostly with your sex), 'Fathers, provoke not your children to wrath, lest they be discouraged.'—The other is indulgence—a foolish fondness, or connivance at things actually wrong, or pregnate with evil. This often shows itself with regard to favorites. And here, ye mothers, let not your good be evil spoken of. Do not smother your darlings to death with kisses; and let not your tender bosom be an asylum for delinquents appealing from the deserved censures of the father. The success of such appeals, with kind

but weak minds, is very mischievous, it makes preferences where there should be an evenness of regard, and tends to check and discourage wholesome reproof; and 'he that sparreth the rod hateth his son, but he that loveth him chasteneth him belimes.' 'Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying.' Here Eli failed: 'His sons made themselves vile, and he restrained them not.'—Here also David erred; he had not displeased Adonijah at any time in saying, 'Why hast thou done so?' When the head of a family cannot prevent the introduction of improper books, the visits of infidel or profane companions, the indulgence of ensnaring usages and indecent discourse, the putting forth of pretensions above his rank, the incurring of expenses beyond his income;—does he bear rule in his own house?—Is it thus that he puts away evil from his own tabernacle? Is it thus that he blesses his household.

"For what is Abraham commended? 'I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the ways of the Lord, to do justice and judgment.' Not that he was a tyrant, and terrified his family with the blackness of his frown, or the roughness of his voice. We no more admire a despot in the house than in the state; but he was decided and firm, not only telling his servants and children what they were to perform, but requiring and enforcing obedience by the authority of his station.

"Always bear in mind that your children are immortal spirits, whom God hath for a time intrusted to your care, that you may train them up in all holiness, and fit them for the enjoyment of God in all eternity. This is a glorious and important trust; seeing one soul is of more value than all the world besides. Every child, therefore, you are to watch with the utmost care, that when you are called to give an account of each to the Father of spirits, you may give your account with joy and not with grief.

"Religious education should begin in the dawn of childhood. The earliest days, after intelligence is fairly formed in the mind, are incomparably the best for this purpose. The child should be taught as soon as he is capable of comprehending the instructions which are to be communicated. Nothing should be suffered to pre-occupy the place which is destined for truth.

"If the intellect is not filled with sound instruction, as fast as it is capable of receiving it, the enemy, who never neglects to sow tares when parents are asleep, will imperceptibly fill it with dangerous and noxious growth.

"The great truths of religion should be taught so early, that the mind should never remember when it began to learn, or when it was without this knowledge. Whenever it turns a retrospective view upon the preceding periods of its existence, these truths should always seem to have been in its possession; to have the character of innate principles, to have been interwoven in its nature, and to constitute a part of all its current thinking."

Agriculture.

LIME USED WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE, AND ABUSED WITHOUT REASON.

(From the Farmer's Library and Monthly Jour. of Agri.)

There are few things about which practical farmers have more differed, or been more puzzled than about the efficacy and value of lime—some affirming it even to be worthless others regarding it as the great panacea for all the ills that afflict the husbandman. For much of that diversity of experience and opinion, Mr. Norton, of Yale College, the accomplished professor of Chemistry, as applied to Agriculture, thus briefly and readily accounts:—

"I would not for an instant be thought to undervalue practical experience; its results have been great and import-

We gratefully accept the proffered services of the Rev. R. J. Williams, on behalf of the *Advocate*, and regard him as one of our Agents in the Districts which he may visit.

We stopped Mr. Day's paper last year, because we had returned, from the post-office, seven numbers.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, MAY 1, 1850.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

Our last number contained a communication from a correspondent in Oxford, C. W., dissuading from petitioning Parliament against tavern licenses, on the ground that "Parliamentary enactments are vain and useless" in promoting the Temperance reformation, and declaring to be his conviction, founded on experience, that, "if successfully carried on, it must be by the same power and persons that commenced it, and that have thus far supported it, namely, the powerful voice of public opinion amongst the middle class of society." We thank the writer for his communication. We think his letter valuable on account of the information which it gives respecting the actual state of the law, on the subject of taverns and tavern licenses, but we cannot agree with him in his conclusions. We, too, have "watched the progress of the Temperance cause in Canada, for many years; we have felt that the only effectual way of putting an end to the system of tavern-keeping, is to persuade all to adopt the principle of Total Abstinence, which will prevent them from attending and supporting such houses as customers; and, if the Legislature would stand upon strictly neutral ground, we would never ask its aid in prosecuting such an object. But we have felt that it is not neutral in the contest. By the system of licenses, as at present administered, it offers a powerful opposition to the spirit of our principles, and gives a powerful stimulus to the use and manufacture of intoxicating drinks. It has thrown the shield of Legislative authority over the intemperance-producing system; it has protected and nurtured it till it has reached its present gigantic dimensions; and we have a right to demand that it should cease to do so, and give us fair play, in endeavoring to reform the people.

The Select Committee of last Session declare, in their Report, that "one-half of the crime annually committed, two-thirds of the cases of insanity, and three-fourths of the pauperism, are ascribable to intemperance." And if the matter is so serious as this, it is obviously the duty of the Legislature to look into it, and endeavor to protect the interests of the community, by such preventive or remedial measures as their wisdom may suggest, especially, as they stand so closely connected with the system which produces these appalling results, by their tavern licenses.

Those very restrictive measures, which our correspondent enumerates in his letter, shew that Parliament is already aware that there is something which it can do, and ought to do, to abate the evils of intemperance, and it is quite competent for us to solicit Parliament to do this. At the same time they shew, that there is greater laxity in administering the law, than in making it. Many wise measures have been already enacted, but they seem to be so easily evaded in practice as to be almost a dead letter; yet this only renders it the easier for us to expose the abuse, to show how the authority of the Legislature is set at naught, and to request it to enforce its own enactments. We do not know how the mat-

ter stands in Canada West, but in this part of the Province it used to be a very easy thing for a person who was refused a license in one quarter to obtain it in another. What effect the late Municipal Act may have, remains to be tried; but we know that there are also some localities in Canada East, where, if the question of *License* or *No License*, had depended upon the voice of the people, the majority would unquestionably have decided in the negative. In some parishes, the whole of the French population have taken the pledge under Father Chinquy, and his coadjutors; but having one or two old country families amongst them, they have found that they could not purge their village from the grog-shop; for these old countrymen could procure a license without asking permission from them, and thus force them to receive the *fireeaters* amongst them.

The fact seems to be, that the law is not so bad on the Statute book, as it is in the administration of it. Many of those prudential, restrictive enactments never go farther than the office of the Queen's Printer. But this, instead of preventing us from petitioning, should rather encourage us the more.

PETITION THE LEGISLATURE.

In answer to the repeated call of our correspondents, we submit the following form of petition to His Excellency the Governor General, and both Houses of Parliament. As it reads at present, it may suit both Houses of Parliament, with the substitution of the "Council" for "Assembly" in the address; and that for Governor will require the substitution, in the same place, of his proper address, which any J. P. will be able to supply; and in the body of the petition for "your honorable house," these words, "your Excellency." We are of opinion, that though it may be too near the period for the assembling of Parliament, to effect a very general expression of the public mind on this important subject, yet we are convinced the temperance community are already prepared to take definite action without much delay. The Rechabites and Sons of Temperance should take hold of the matter at once; from the nature of their organizations, they can act simultaneously, throughout the entire Province, without much delay, provided the form of petition we have given will suit the purpose.

The following form of Petition to Parliament is submitted:—

To the Honorable, the Legislative Assembly, (and Council) of the Province of Canada, in Parliament assembled.

The Memorial of the Undersigned,

Humbly Sheweth—

That in the Report of the Select Committee, appointed by the Legislative Assembly, during the last Session, on the subject of Intemperance, it is declared—that "one-half of the crime annually committed, two-thirds of the cases of insanity, three-fourths of the pauperism, are ascribable to intemperance." That your petitioners, fully convinced that this statement can be proved by facts, deem it a matter demanding the immediate and serious consideration of your Honorable House.

That, in the opinion of your petitioners, one of the chief causes of intemperance and its wide-spread baneful consequences, is to be found in the encouragement given by the Legislature to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, by the *Spirit License* system; and that, therefore, steps should be immediately taken to reform, and ultimately to abandon this system, with a view to the substitution of one which shall render the vendors of intoxicating drinks liable for the evils their traffic may produce.

Your petitioners respectfully call the attention of your Honorable House to the evidence contained in said Report, that various salutary enactments already passed, with a view to restrict the number of tavern licenses, have been *systematically* evaded; and