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could again enjoy those comforts and luxuries to which from her youth she had been accustomed; but what to Mary was comfort and luxury without him who alone formed her happiness. "No," she would reply to all their persuasions, "am I not his own wedded wife? have I not sworn to love him through everything? and Edward will yet be reclaimed—I know he will!" And oh! blessings on that fond, trusting woman's heart! Edward was at length reclaimed, and through her gentle influence and instrumentality. True, she had to go through long years of humiliation and suffering; true, she had to endure poverty, pride's neglect, and the world's scorn, but it was for his dear sake, and God, who holds in His hands the hearts of men, had prepared for her a rich reward, even the consummation of that for which alone she lived.

It was a dark, rainy night in November—in an upper apartment of a small house situated in the suburbs of the town, sat Mary—still lovely, though the bright bloom of health seemed to have faded for ever from her fair young cheek,—the room was poorly furnished, but scrupulously clean and neat—a small fire burned cheerfully in the grate, and on a table placed near it was a scanty supper apparently for one. Mary was seated near a cradle, which ever and anon, as its little inhabitant moved, she would bend over or rock with her foot. She had been for some time absorbed in deep, and it would seem, troubled thought, for as she gazed in the fire, a large tear had gathered in her eye and hung heavy on the long dark lash—"I am afraid he will not come," at length she murmured, "and yet he promised so faithfully he would." Mary sank upon her knees, her lips moved not in prayer, but there was more of imploring, beseeching earnestness in those raised eyes than any language would have expressed. At that moment a low knock was heard at the street door,—Mary sprang up and rushed to the top of the stairs, stood leaning eagerly forward to catch the first sound; it was indeed his voice, and the step seemed steady as it ascended. She returned to the room and stood leaning against the wall for support. Edward entered, not with his usual flushed face, unsteady gait, and excited manner,—his face was animated, it is true, but it was the animation of an approving conscience, and the consciousness of having gained a greater victory than earth's conquerors ever achieved—namely, a victory over himself and the demon of intemperance. He advanced to Mary, and placing his arm round her waist, he began, "My own Mary,"—and his voice was soft and low, and to her ear just as musical as in happy years long since flown. "My own Mary," he went

THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

A STORY FOUNDED ON FACT.

(From the *Bathurst Courier*.)

Edward E— was in affluent circumstances, surrounded by friends who admired and esteemed him, not only for the wit and talent with which he was gifted, but what was of infinitely more importance, the sterling qualities of his heart. He had lately married that one only being who alone could make him happy, and she was all that his idolizing love had imagined—with such prospects, who would not have prognosticated for him a long-continued scene of uninterrupted love and happiness? Who would not have said, "his life will be a bright exception to the general rule, that man's days are full of evil?" But alas for human hopes and anticipations! Edward E—'s page of prosperity was short, whilst his chapter of adversity proved long and bitter. Gradually, and by almost imperceptible degrees, he became addicted to the heart-hardening, soul-killing, vice of intemperance; in vain his friends warned, remonstrated, entreated; he either could not, or would not, release himself from the iron grasp of his tenacious enemy. In a few short years he had lost a lucrative situation, was deserted by his warmest friends, and his fate seemed inevitable, that he must eventually fill a drunkard's grave. But there was one gentle being who, unlike all the rest, still remained true to the lost, wretched Edward—one who loved him with that true love "that hopeth all things, believeth all things, that suffereth long and is kind." It was his own meek uncomplaining wife who thus hoped, thus believed. She had again and again been entreated to return to her mother's house where she

on, "my guardian angel, whose love has been a sweet unquenchable light on my dark path of sin and degradation, ever alluring me back to virtue, let this temperance pledge,"—and as he spoke he placed a small paper in her hand—"which I have this night signed, and which, with God's blessing, I hope to keep, be to us a pledge of returning happiness." Oh who can paint the love, joy, gratitude, that leaped into those late melancholy eyes, or the bright blood suddenly crimsoning cheek, neck, brow, and as quickly ebbing back to her too happy heart, as she hid her face in his throbbing breast and wept aloud.

Edward E—, is now a doting husband, an affectionate father, a steady industrious man, and I have no doubt will soon be a prosperous one. For "I have been young, and am now old, yet have I never seen the righteous man forsaken, or his seed begging their bread."

Mrs. J. P. G.

Port, August, 1848.

A REFORMED MAN.

(From the *British Temperance Gazette*)

I was born at Trowbridge in the year 1788. At the age of seventeen I enlisted in the Royal Marines, and was soon called to take part in several bloody engagements, both by sea and land. Many have been the storms and tempests I have weathered, and the dangers I have escaped. But for thirty years I was a most confirmed drunkard, and was as ignorant of God as any poor heathen. In 1814 I was discharged from the naval service, and came to reside in my native place; when, if possible, I became a more wretched and degraded character than before, so that at length I was quite proverbial for drunkenness, and all the evils connected with it. In short, I was generally known as "the town sinner." I was a terror to the neighbourhood in which I lived, and was shunned and despised by every one as a moral pestilence. I was a brutal husband, and a cruel father. My home was destitute of furniture and every comfort, my wife and children were half-starved and in rags, and I was myself more like a wild beast than a man. Not a farthing did I earn but it was spent in liquor, and my wicked courses were fast hastening me to the grave. I hated everything that was good, and my only delight was in cursing and swearing, drunkenness and Sabbath-breaking, with almost every other sin. At length (to my shame) I became a complete monster of wickedness, and so hardened was I in transgression, that if I saw my children with a Bible, I would take it from them and kick it about the house. It seemed as if I was quite given up to drunkenness and depravity of heart. Sometimes, indeed, I had sober moments, but then my state of mind was dreadful; it appeared as if I had a burning hell within me; and the awful horrors I endured at such times no one can tell, unless it be some poor drunkard who has passed through the same.

At length I was so miserable that I could bear it no longer, and I determined to take away my life. With this intention, I got a rope and hanged myself; but my wife, hearing a noise, ran up stairs, and cut me down just before the vital spark was extinct. But even this narrow escape from perdition made no impression upon

me; if possible, I went on afterwards worse than ever, until about eight years ago, when a neighbour begged me to accompany him to a place of worship, and, more for the sake of pleasing him than anything else, I consented to go. I had not been to a church or a chapel for many years, and every thing was new to me. The sermon, however, under the blessing of Heaven, reached to my heart, and I often said to myself, "O, what is to become of me, if all this is true?" I went again to the chapel, and continued to go, until at last it pleased God to show me my lost and ruined state as a sinner in his sight. Earnestly did I pray for mercy, and, thank God, I did not pray in vain. About the same time, I joined the Teetotal Society, and this, under the Divine blessing, has been the means of keeping me from temptation, and leading me to steadfastness in my religious course. Soon afterwards, I was baptized by the minister under whose preachings I had been awakened, and I was received into the fellowship of the church, of which I have now been a member eight years. My teetotalism has been instrumental in renewing my health, and I enjoy much inward peace. I am respected and happy; my house is well furnished, my wife and children are in comfort, and I have something laid by for a time of need. I do not say this to boast, but from humility and gratitude. Thank God, that although I was once in a state of demonic madness, I am now "clothed and in my right mind," and that "whereas I was once blind, now I see."

Should this account of myself meet the eye of any poor, miserable drunkard, I would earnestly entreat him, as he values his happiness here and hereafter, at once to give up the use of intoxicating liquors, and sign the teetotal pledge.

J. L. (A reformed drunkard.)

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF HUGH BRYSON AND SOPHIA SPARKS FOR THE MURDER OF WILLIAM SPARKS.

Hugh Bryson and Sophia Sparks were placed in the dock charged with the wilful murder of William Sparks, the husband of the female prisoner, on the 11th June last, in a house in Terauly Street. The prisoners pleaded *not guilty*.—Solicitor General Blake conducted the prosecution.

James O'Dee, sworn.—I reside in Elizabeth Street; had known Mrs. Sparks three months; she was married to deceased; they lived over me in Elizabeth Street. Her husband and she could not agree. Sparks was killed on the 11th June, on Sunday, at half-past 5 o'clock—I saw Mrs. Sparks and Bryson coming up two houses below the place to turn to their house; was on same side of the street with them; Mrs. Sparks asked the time of the day. I observed that her eye was black; she had a white handled knife in her hand. She said that "Bill Sparks was always abusing her when he got drunk, and throwing Mr. Haslep in her face." "Nonsense, said I." She said she would "stab her husband through the heart." "Oh! nonsense, said I." She passed and went home. I went home. Bryson seemed to be as if he had been drinking. I had not been drinking.

Cross-Examined.—Went over to the house (Sparks') at eleven o'clock; found there an aged man sitting at

his feet. Heard the gun (at the garrison) before I went there. When I went in, I saw some blood on the chest. The body was lying on the floor; said to the person "are you his father?" "No," he said "but his friend." I never saw the elderly man before. In about half an hour, she (Mrs. Sparks) came out of the inside room and knelt down by the side of her husband and began to cry. I said, "Mrs. Sparks, you told me this morning you would kill your husband, and I believe you did." She made no answer. I remained there till the constable came; she was black in the face. Mr. Rogers came and asked where the shoemaker was. She said he had cleared out. I was perfectly sober; I had not tasted a drop.

Mary O'Keefe, sworn.—I lived underneath the room where Sparks was killed; the persons living above were Sparks, his wife, and Bryson. I heard quarrelling all night; heard quarrelling at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning; was woke a couple of times before seven when I got up. Between 11 and 12 I heard a great crash as if they were struggling with each other; there was more than one overhead. When going out at foot of the stairs, I saw Bryson at the top of the stairs and I shouted out "it is a shame for you to be quarrelling on Sunday." He said "come to the top of the stairs and see they are murdering each other, and I cannot help it." I went to Mr. Allen to tell him of the quarrelling and noise. While speaking with Mr. Allen, I saw Bryson standing at the window; he let down the blind.

Lydia Calwell, sworn.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock I heard a great noise; heard deceased say "you have took a knife to me."

Ellen Abbott, (coloured woman) sworn.—After the church hour on the day of the murder, I heard a great noise in the next yard; I ran up stairs and saw some person fall from one window towards the other. I saw some person at the window. Saw prisoner when produced the next day, thinks she was the same person. In my own mind I imagine I saw him (Bryson) once or twice opposite the window.

Cross Examined.—Saw the prisoner whom I take to be Bryson standing at the window; I saw the side of his face merely; he was about three feet from the hind door, which he appeared as if he had stepped from.

Dr. Helliwell, sworn.—I examined the body of Sparks; saw a scratch on the neck; found a wound near the heart; it was in an oblique direction.

Cross-Examined.—He had very much the appearance of a drunkard; he appeared to be about 25. The scratch on the face may have been from a finger nail.

Jeremiah Young, sworn.—I live in Albert Street; was in Sparks' house the day of the murder; saw Mrs. Sparks pulling at a body. A person said to me that she had killed a man. The feet of the body lay towards the north and the head towards the south. She said that the "shoemaker had done it, and that he had gone these two hours."

Cross-Examined.—I noticed a deal of quarrelling on the previous evening. Saw her pulling the body se-

veral times, and heard her say "get up, you shall lie there no longer." Saw Mrs. Sparks beside the body kneeling down and crying. I asked her where the shoemaker was; she said he had been gone for two hours. It was between three and four o'clock when I was present.

Sarah Graham, sworn.—I know William Sparks; he lived above us in Elizabeth Street. I understood the female prisoner was married to Sparks. I went up stairs and found Sparks lying dead; part of the body was on a chest. The shoemaker's table was between the body and the hind door; the head lay toward the fire place; there was blood on his arm and on his left breast. Went into the room and found Mrs. Sparks in bed, I put my hand on her arm and said Mrs. Sparks, don't be lying there, your husband is dead. She said, "Mrs. Graham, it is not I who did it."

Cross Examined.—Have seen Sparks frequently drunk, more than ten times: so drunk he could hardly walk.

Robert Campbell, sworn.—When I went to the house I found Sophia Sparks in the inside room. She said "Bryson had killed him and had gone away," and that "he (Bryson) was in the habit of resorting to Col. Allen's bush." She went with him in a cab to find him there. She said "he had struck him with a knife." I saw O'Dee, who said "she had struck him with a white handled knife or aimed to do so."

Cross Examined.—O'Dee said the knife had been taken from Haslip. I took Bryson out of the closet; he had his back towards the door; was lying on his right side. He appeared at first as if he had been drinking; he, however, recovered himself. I asked him about the murder of Sparks. He said "she had done it;" he said he heard it, but did not like to come out or have any thing to do with it.

Daniel Rogers, sworn.—I went to the house on the day of the murder, and found O'Dee there on the shoemaker's bench, I asked—what has been going on here? he said nothing.

Geo. Allen, (High Bailiff) sworn.—On Monday, I asked the Policemen the result of the search. On Tuesday I made a search for the knife. Constable Trotter discovered a knife in the corner of the cupboard; only found the blade at first, but afterwards found the handle. I found another knife on his seat. The white handled knife was not to be found.

Philip Steers, (Constable) sworn.—I went to Sparks house on the day of the murder. Mrs. Sparks said she thought it was Bryson who killed Sparks, and that he had gone away she did not know where. She said that it had been done with a white-handled knife, and that Bryson had taken it away. When I first went into the room she was lying over her husband, she said she had been lying down and had seen Bryson spring from her husband.

Agnes Adams, sworn.—I was at my door on the day of the murder, and heard scolding in Sparks' house; I went under the window and heard her (Mrs. Sparks) say "you sha'n't controul me, why did you marry me? did you not know what I was before you married me?"

I left, and they were still quarrelling; did not hear more than the voice of one man.

—*Dill, sworn.*—I went to Sparks' house on the day of the murder; asked Mrs. Sparks about it, and she said "that rascal Bryson must have done it."

Mr. Read, at the request of the Court, undertook the defence of the prisoners. The female prisoner, he regarded as guilty of killing her husband, but laboured to show from the evidence that Bryson was not a participator in the crime; and the crime of the woman, he thought there were strong probabilities for believing, was manslaughter and not murder.

After the Judge had summed up the evidence, the jury retired, and, after returning, the foreman stated that they had found both the prisoners *Guilty of murder.*—*Toronto Examiner.*

COMBINATIONS OF INIQUITY.

We find ourselves in our active and persevering temperance movements, sometimes held up by those who feel that we are troublers in Israel, as men of "ONE IDEA," and no sooner do we come in sight of such, or is one of our documents laid before them, than, as if afflicted by the "attraction of repulsion," they flee from us as from some destroying pestilence. The hated "one idea" preys upon them. They cannot endure it. But should such persons go into a pin-factory, and look only at a man who was cutting wire or sharpening the point, or putting on the head, and acquire a distaste for the man of "one idea," how foolish it would be. We are but one of a large army opposing a wide-spread foe, though individually we may attack but a single point. Vice is no narrow, confined evil. It spreads over a great surface, and terrible are its combinations. Intemperance, and gambling, and licentiousness, and fraud are of one family; often so assimilating that you cannot aim a blow at one, without striking the others; and when you destroy one, it is often the destruction of the whole. Go into a gambling-house, and there you find licentiousness and intemperance; or, into a drinking-house, and there is gaming and fraud! or, into a house of licentiousness, and there is every thing that debases and degrades man. In attacking one vice, we really attack the whole citadel of iniquity; and often with far more effect, than if we singled out none. We are not isolated as men of "one idea," but are one of a common army! fellow-soldiers with all who are breaking down and rooting out the vices of society. We sympathize most strongly with the opposers of licentiousness in all its forms; with men who would root out deceivers, gamblers, Sabbath-breakers, and seducers of youth. We feel that they are doing our work; and, that as one falls, another must go with it. As friends of temperance we bid God speed to the efforts now making so successfully in several States, to shut up gambling-houses. Most stringent laws have been carried through the Legislatures of Kentucky, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. It needs now but firmness on the part of the friends of order in those States, to drive gambling-houses from those States. Were they driven from every State, a multitude of young men would be saved from the

drunkard's course; and so, on the contrary, were dram-shops and intemperance banished, gaming-houses, and theatres, and licentious habitations would soon come to naught. In the fall of one vice, we have encouragement toward the eradication of another. Who that reflects on the destruction of the slave-trade, will hesitate a moment in believing in the practicability of eradicating from society the trade in poisonous liquors! Or who that sees our Legislatures shutting up lottery offices all over the land, will question the possibility of removing evils tenfold worse than all the lottery-dealing with which we were ever afflicted? Every moral reformer, every philanthropist, every Christian should feel himself called to attack vice in every form, though it may be his peculiar province to labour in one particular department; and should rejoice in every breach made upon the dominions of the Prince of Darkness.—*Jour. Am. Tem. Union.*

GLORIOUS FRUIT.

F. W. Kellogg, while in the British provinces, obtained knowledge of a fact, which, with others, exhibit most beautifully the saving power of the pledge. It seems that friend Kellogg was invited to the house of a merchant, one of the leading men in the place, from whom he gathered the information, which he gave in a speech delivered, not long since, at Washingtonian Hall. Here it is from memory:

His history was interesting, illustrating as it does the benefits of this glorious reform. He began like others, drinking *temperately*, till his appetite became ungovernable—drunkenness was the consequence, and in a short time he became insane. His friends sent him to the McLean Asylum, in Charlestown, where, under skilful treatment, and by the practice of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, he recovered his reason, and returned home. But he had not learned that he must resign the intoxicating cup for ever. Again he drunk a little, and a little more, and again was sent to Charlestown, from whence, after some months, he returned home with restored health. But following the fashion of drinking again—again he was sent to the McLean Asylum, where he remained some time. One day, after regaining his reason and his health partially, he saw a large handbill on the walls of the asylum, stating that John W. Hawkins, of Baltimore, would lecture at the Town Hall that evening. He inquired of the doctor if it would do for him to go. "Yes," said the doctor, "and the best thing you can do is to take his advice." He went—heard the doctrine of total abstinence explained—read his own history in that of Hawkins, and resolved to follow his example. He did not sign that night; but the next morning came over to Boston, joined the Parent Society, and took a certificate of membership, which Mr. K. saw in his parlor, neatly framed, and which was signed by Capt. Holbrook, as president of the society. He went home a well and happy man. For the first time, he discovered the cause of his insanity. Its removal was easy. He is now an active temperance man. His wife and children are

happy, and rejoice in his restoration to a home, which his reform has made the happiest on earth.

It must not be forgot, that men are still being made insane through the same cause that made the above individual an inmate of the lunatic asylum. Let it be remembered, also, that the same influences which saved him are yet at work, and possess the same saving power which they ever did.—*New England Washingtonian.*

TEMPERANCE ABROAD.

The *New York Herald* is indebted to Charles H. Delavan, Esq., for the following interesting statistics on intemperance :

There are at present in England, Ireland, and Scotland, eight hundred and fifty temperance societies, with one million six hundred and forty thousand members. In the Canadas, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, there are nine hundred and fifty temperance societies, with three hundred and seventy thousand members. In South America there are seventeen thousand persons who have signed the temperance pledge. In Germany there are fifteen hundred temperance societies, with one million three hundred thousand members. In the Sandwich Islands there are five hundred thousand members who have signed the pledge of total abstinence. At the Cape of Good Hope there are nine hundred pledged members. It is ascertained that upwards of seven thousand persons annually perish in Great Britain through accidents while drunk ; and the loss to the working classes alone through drinking, appears to be annually, five hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The enormous sum of four hundred and ninety millions of dollars was expended in Great Britain last year for intoxicating beverages, and five hundred and twenty millions of gallons of malt liquor were brewed last year in Great Britain. In the United States there are three thousand seven hundred and ten temperance societies, with two million six hundred and fifteen thousand members, which includes the Rechabites, &c. &c. In Russia all temperance societies are strictly forbidden by the emperor. In Prussia, Austria, and Italy, there are no temperance societies. In France, the temperance cause, although yet in its infancy, is greatly on the increase. The first temperance society in the world, so far as the discovery is known, was formed in Germany, on Christmas day, in the year 1600.—*Id.*

WHAT THE MERCHANTS THINK.

Not long since, we were travelling in the stage from Ypsilanti to this village, and fell in company with a couple of New York merchants. In the course of a conversation which ensued, one of them related the following circumstance :—

A few years ago, a gentleman from this State came to our house in the city, and brought with him letters of credit, signed by some of the most influential men in the city of D——. Without any serious apprehension, we put up goods for him to the amount of several thousand dollars. He also went to a house in Pearl

Street, where he made another heavy bill. Still we felt no very special alarm. We thought of the gentlemen who had recommended him, and our minds were quieted.

It happened, however, that one evening as I was passing up Broadway, on looking into the bar-room of a fashionable hotel, I saw, to my surprise, the merchant drinking in company with several others ; and, if not intoxicated—at least, in a state of high excitement.

I was only just in time to save myself ; and went back immediately to countermand the order for the shipment of the goods. I also went to inform the Pearl Street House of their danger ; but was too late, they had shipped theirs, and the vessel had already cleared. On our refusal to let him have the goods, he put on an air of wounded dignity—attempts something like an apology for the situation in which I had seen him—it was purely accidental—had just fallen in with some old friends from Michigan—was not in the habit of drinking, &c.

From our city he went to Boston, where he obtained another large credit on the strength of the same letters. I was not surprised, when I heard a few months afterwards, that his creditors had found it necessary to bring his business to an abrupt close, though not until after they had lost a considerable portion of their property.

“But sir,” I remarked, “did I understand you aright—was it because you saw him drinking that you refused him credit—was that the reason that you considered it unsafe to trust him.”

“Certainly, sir, that was the very thing. We always consider it a sufficient reason for refusing credit to any man, when we see him indulging in such habits.”

Young gentlemen, do you hear that ? It is the wise maxim of one of the principal merchants in New York city ; a son of ex-governor B——. There is a moral in it, that may be worth thousands of dollars to you hereafter ; and, what is of infinitely more value—your reputation as business men. “Avoid the fashionable bar-room, the decanter and the wine-glass, as you would avoid the plague or pestilence. Frown indignantly on the very first attempt that any of your boon companions may make to entice you to your ruin. It may be that eyes are looking upon you, that you dream not of.”—*Michigan Pledge of Honour.*

Progress of the Cause.

ENGLAND.

LEEDS.—The annual meeting of the Leeds temperance society was held in the Music Hall, on Tuesday evening, 22d August ; the Rev. J. Tunnicliff in the chair. Mr. Wilson, the secretary, read the report, which stated that during the year, five aggregate meetings had been held, besides the Christmas Festival, and the Whitsuntide Gala,—upwards of 40,000 tracts and other publications had been circulated—a deputation had waited upon all the ministers of the town—the band of hope, or juvenile temperance society had been formed, and numbered 2,030 members, all under fourteen years of age—and

arrangements had been made for the erection of a temperance hall. Mr. Hotham, the treasurer, submitted a statement of the cash account, which showed a total expenditure of £538 9s 3^d, the balance in hand being £101 18s 6d. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Robert Yelland, the Rev. Arthur O'Neil, of Birmingham, Dr. Lees, and others.

LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—An association, under the above-mentioned designation, has recently been formed in London, the object of which is to create a more vigorous movement in favour of the abolition of the drinking customs in that city. The first public meeting of the members and friends of the League was held at the Hall of Commerce, on the evening of Monday, Sept. 18, and was numerously attended. In the absence of Laurence Heyworth, Esq., M.P., who was to have presided, Dr. Gourlay was called to the chair; and the meeting was addressed by Mr. J. Andrew of Leeds, the Rev. R. G. Mason, Mr. Henry Clapp, jun., Mr. M. Currie, and the Rev. Mr. Robinson.

IRELAND.

PAULSTOWN.—On Sabbath, 3d Sept., Father Mathew visited this place, and delivered a sermon, which he concluded by exhorting all to join the total abstinence movement, as they valued their country's good, their own prosperity in this life, and their salvation hereafter.—The chapel was crowded to excess, and the apostle of temperance continued to administer the pledge to batch after batch, until three o'clock, by which time about five thousand had joined the standard of teetotalism. At the close of the proceedings a highly complimentary address was presented to Mr. Mathew, by the Craig Temperance Society. Besides the clergy of the parish, there were present the Right Rev. Dr. Haly, the Rev. Dr. Walsh, Carlow College, and a number of other influential parties.

CARLOW.—We learn from the *Carlow Sentinel*, of 29th July, that on the 23d of that month, the band of the Dublin total abstinence society, with the Rev. Dr. Spratt and Mr. James Haughton, visited Carlow, and held several temperance meetings. The first took place about 3 o'clock, in the vestibule of the court house, the use of which had been kindly granted, by the high sheriff. About 1000 persons assembled, who were addressed by Father Spratt and Mr. Haughton. They also addressed another meeting, in the same place, at a later hour in the evening. Upwards of 300 persons took the pledge in the course of the day.

SCOTLAND.

PAISLEY.—The eleventh annual report of the Paisley Total Abstinence Society, just published, states that 597 persons have been brought before the Burgh Court for drunkenness during the past year, and that one half of the entire sum raised for the poor (£19,500) is paid to individuals who have been reduced to pauperism through intemperance. At the fair and races, recently held, a fearful amount of drunkenness prevailed, in consequence of which, several persons lost their lives. The society continues to hold a weekly meeting.

INVERNESS.—The total abstinence society of this place held the annual meeting on Tuesday evening, 15th Aug.

The report was read by the secretary, and showed that during the year, the society had issued about 1500 tracts, &c., on temperance. The pledge, during that period, had been taken by 240 persons. The income for last year was £40 0s 8^d; the expenditure £38 9s 5^d. Office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year; and the meeting conveyed their thanks to the ministers who had given the use of their churches for temperance purposes during the year.

JAMAICA.

On the 22d May the fourteenth anniversary of the Hampden Temperance Society was held in the Church, the lower part of which was well filled by a most attentive and enthusiastic audience. The report stated that the number pledged to total abstinence had increased during the past year from 883 to 913, including 278 juvenile members. All the office-bearers of the church, and nine-tenths of the communicants are now total abstainers. Allusion was made to several liquor stores which had been begun within the bounds of the congregation, but had failed through want of employment, and the audience was cautioned against giving any countenance to the few which remained in the out-skirts of the congregation. After the report was read, a number of the members, in compliance with the invitation of the chairman, expressed their sentiments in reference to the temperance cause. One of them alluded to the influence of temperance upon education, and ascribed the prosperity of the Juvenile Missionary Association, which rises between £10 and £50 per annum, in a great measure to the temperance which prevailed in families.

Miscellaneous.

TEMPERANCE ALMANAC FOR 1849.—The Committee have prepared and published a very valuable Temperance Almanac for 1849, which they earnestly commend to the friends of the cause in all parts of the United States. Here will be found a great variety of information relating to the cause; facts and statistics; wit and anecdote, and argument; much general information and valuable reading. We hope the friends of the cause will feel the importance of its wide circulation at the present time, especially as the country is deluged with almanacs, many of which are of a most deleterious character. Will not Temperance Societies make an effort to raise funds and supply every family gratuitously within their bounds. It will tell greatly on the rising generation. \$20 a thousand.—*Journal of the American Temperance Union.*

ADAMS' HOUSE.—In our last we gave some notice of the Adams' House in Boston. We have since tasted of its good condiments, and slept in its sweet rooms, and drank of its pure cold water. We have not seen a better house; let it have the patronage of teetotalers.—*Id.*

FRENCH TEMPERANCE MANUAL.—We have now been able to complete the translation and stereotyping of Dr. Edward's Temperance Manual, in the French language. The translation has been made by the Rev. L'Hôte, an accomplished Scholar, and we hope soon to be able to furnish a beautiful edition from the press. It will be highly prized, we believe, if it can be placed in

the hands of the French in Montreal, in the present temperance excitement there,—also among the French in New Orleans, who are inquiring on the subject. By aid of the Tract Society, we shall soon, we trust, have it read in Paris. We know of no work so well calculated to do good in France, it being both very scientific and practical in its character.—*Id.*

THE CHURCH DELINQUENT.—A city missionary stated, a few evenings since, in a public meeting, that 40 young men and boys were found by a tract visitor on a Sunday morning in a public drinking room, drinking and carousing; and that the owner and renter of the building lived the next door, and weekly knew of such scenes, yet was a member of, and communicant in, an Evangelical church, and stood unreprieved for thus renting his property. Can churches prosper that suffer such things in their body?—*Id.*

THE WESLEYANS AND TEETOTALISM.—Extract from the Address of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, to the British Wesleyan Conference of 1848:—"We have been gratified to observe that the cause of Temperance, on the principle of Total Abstinence from intoxicating liquors, is attracting attention in England; and we respectfully ask your attention to it, and your kind consideration of it, *intimately connected with the best interests of Society in general, and greatly conducive to the success of the Gospel.* Such is our experience in America, particularly when the Church enters heartily into the Cause."

CATTLE-SHOW DINNER.—We are happy to see, by the notice of the Committee of arrangements of the "Worcester County Agricultural Society," and to announce, that the annual dinner of the association, will be prepared, not by the keeper of "Worcester House," or any *other rum-seller*, but by the keepers of the "American Temperance House,"—that it will be free from the contaminations of *wine* and all *other intoxicating drinks*; and that it will be such of course, as *all* the members of the society can consistently with the dictates of morality, pay for, eat, and enjoy. Last year was the *first*, and this year is the *second* time, this great and influential society has ever dined, strictly in accordance with teetotal principles. Such facts are truly welcome, and encouraging proofs of a reformatory change both in public *opinion* and in public *practice*, in relation to what once was, but is no longer, regarded as necessary and appropriate to festive entertainments.—*Worcester Cataract.*

METHODIST CHURCH.—The last general Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church took high grounds in favour of temperance. No other church in the nation is probably more decidedly and thorough going temperance in all respects. She has laid the axe at the infernal upas, and has not left an iota upon which it can ever hope to vegetate again. Beer and cider drinkers, as well as the rum and wine bibbers, must leave their cups never more to sip again. All are forbidden this kind of indulgence by the exactions of the Discipline of the church. The man who belongs to the church and who drinks anything now which can intoxicate, can be as easily dealt with and expelled from the church, as can the man who curses and swears, or

is openly immoral. In fact, there is not a vestige left upon which the drinking professor can hang a hope. This is a push of fifty years into the nineteenth century. Temperance organization for methodists are of no avail. The church is the organization; the Discipline, the constitution, and every man who joins the church signs the pledge, and keep it he must, or there is no chance of peace or salvation. We have hope for the world when the church takes high and holy ground on such subjects. The sun of the moral heavens once more shines. We hope that American slavery will be the next monster that she will attack. God bless the church.—*Genessee.*

A LIFE SCENE.—A crowd was gathered on the corners of the streets, listening to the earnest appeals of a lame man, who had been, as he said, intemperate, but was now "sober, healthy and happy." An old man was there so drunk as to be unable to stand still. His wife came and urged him to go home. "Let him stay," said the speaker, "I'll sober him and send him home to you all right." "Do, yer honor, Sir, and I'll be the happiest woman in Troy," said the wife. The lecture closed, and the cripple soon found his way to the side of the old man.—A few words passed between them, and they walked off. No matter what the conversation was, its effect was "all right,"—and to-day the old man says, to those who ask him to spend his time and his money in drinking, "No, no, boys, it won't pay. I have found out a better way to be merry." Law and severity will not accomplish so much as kind words from sincere hearts, attended by acts of sympathy, in making men good and useful.—*Troy Whig.*

CAUSE OF THE FALL OF BABYLON.—Babylon, a remnant of the Assyrian empire, presents another instance of the baneful effects of intemperance. It, like Nineveh, had grown rich, great, and powerful, while its inhabitants were temperate; and when intemperance became rife, it shared the fate of Nineveh. The very night of its overthrow was one of general debauchery; the king, with his satraps and nobility, were drinking in the vessels brought from the temple of Jerusalem. The soldiery, and even the men on guard, were wallowing in drunkenness; and in this condition were surprised and hewn down by the Medes and Persians, who had for some time been besieging the city, and having turned the course of the river, availed themselves of its bed as a path, and marched into the city beneath its mighty gates. The king and his drunken companions were slain in the midst of their revelry; thus furnishing another memorable example to posterity.—*Burns' Teetotaler's Companion.*

HARVEST HOMES.—We see a number of Harvest Homes advertised in the temperance journals, more especially in New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. This looks well. They are pleasant meetings for the farmers, and when well conducted, profitable for the cause; and if both parties could come into the field and argue the cause before the congregated community, it would be so much the better. All we ask for is, free discussion! free discussion!—*Journal of the American Temperance Union.*

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS.—A return moved for by Mr. Archibald Hastie, M.P., shows that the total quantity of British spirits that paid duty for home consumption in 1847 amountd to 20,639,797 gallons, and the total quantity of colonial spirits to 3,329,677, making together 23,969,474 gallons. In 1846 the total quantity was 26,790,398 gallons, and in 1845, 25,591,723 gallons.

Poetry.

COLD WATER.

BY JOHN PIERPONT.

Shall o'er cold water be forgot
When we sit down to dine?
O no, my friends, for is it not
Poured out by hands divine?
Poured out by hands divine, my friends,
Poured out by hands divine;
From spring and well it gushes forth,
Poured out by hands divine.

To beauty's cheek, though strange it seems,
'Tis no more strange than true,
Cold water, though itself so pale,
Imparts the rosiest hue;
Imparts the rosiest hue, my friends,
Imparts the rosiest hue;
Yes, beauty, in a water-pail,
Doth find her rosiest hue.

Cold water, too, (though wonderful,
'Tis not less true, again,)
The weakest of all earthly drinks,
Doth make the strongest men;
Doth make the strongest men, my friends
Doth make the strongest men;
Then let us take the weakest drink,
And grow the strongest men.

I've seen the bells of tulips turn
To drink the drops that fell
From summer clouds; then why should not
The two lips of a belle?
The two lips of a belle, my friends,
The two lips of a belle;
What sweetens more than water pure
The two lips of a belle.

The sturdy oak full many a cup
Doth hold up to the sky,
'To catch the rain; then drinks it up,
And thus the oak gets high:
'Tis thus the oak gets high, my friends,
'Tis thus the oak gets high,
By having water in its cups—
Then why not you and I?

Then let cold water armies give
Their banners to the air;
So shall the boys like oaks be strong,
The girls like tulips fair;
The girls like tulips fair, my friends,
The girls like tulips fair;
The boys shall grow like sturdy oaks,
The girls like tulips fair.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

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

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 1, 1848.

MR. JUSTICE MONDELET'S CHARGE.

Honour, great honour, to Mr. Justice Mondelet. In his charge to the Grand Jury, in Court of Quarter Sessions, held at Montreal, on the 21st ultimo, he has again spoken out his sentiments respecting the connection between intemperance and crime. The disease is great, and the remedy for its cure must be equally great. It would not be the act of a sane man to bind a raging and dangerous maniac with slender silken cords, if he wished to secure the madman from doing violence. The safety of society calls aloud that the cords which bind the maniac should be strong. If, in the investigation of the causes which led to the dethronement of reason, the true source was discovered, would it not be for the interest of the man, and all connected with him, that, when reason returned, the cause of his previous calamity should be removed, if in the power of his friends to do so? If this could not be effected by gentle measures, justice then demands that severe ones be interposed between him and the source of his affliction; and if, to effect this object, some others might be a little cramped in their movements, charity and self-interest will teach them that it would be safer to bear a little, rather than have a violent maniac in their midst, from whose outrage they themselves might not be secure.

It requires no stretch of argument to place intemperance in the position of the maniac, and temperance men in the place of his friends. The character and standing of Mr. Justice Mondelet, and his great experience, renders him peculiarly capable of acting the part of prescribing physician. We feel certain that what he has prescribed in the present case, is the result of matured thought. Gentle measures have succeeded so far, but they are inadequate to a thorough removal of the source whence springs the disease. This is Justice Mondelet's experience, and he is not to be frightened from the expression of what he conceives to be the proper course to be adopted, merely because others hold a different opinion. He has both reason and right on his side, and we are glad that he has spoken out as he has done. Honour, therefore, say we, to Mr. Justice Mondelet.

The following is Mr. Justice Mondelet's charge, which we copy from the *Montreal Herald*, and to which we call especial attention:—

Let us, therefore, Gentlemen, extend our views farther, and calmly, but eagerly and zealously, cast a glance at the present state of society, and searching, as in duty bound,

into the very recesses of crimes and disorders of all kinds which the community is distracted with, pause and consider whether you, Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, have it not in your power, to assist in subduing crime, repressing disorder, and restoring to a healthful tone, the moral condition of your fellow-men of all descriptions, which a plague, but a plague of the worst character, threatens to reduce to the lowest state of degradation.

It is but too true, that the chief cause of crime is intemperance. For years past, as already stated from this Bench on several occasions, crime has been on the increase, and the most superficial observation suffices to convince any one, that intemperance has brought before this Court seven-eighths of the unfortunate beings who are thus lost to society. Repeated appeals have been made to Grand Jurors on this vital subject; they have been reminded of the reform which is loudly called for. They have been undisguisedly made aware of the frightful consequence to society, springing from the innumerable places of resort, where every enticement is held out to persons so inclined, or who are led into such habits to indulge their propensities for the use of intoxicating liquors. Strong language has repeatedly been used to depict the worse than culpable conduct of such of the authorities who, instead of lending a firm arm in putting down intemperance, have been wanting in their duty in that respect, and after a true though disheartening picture of the present state of the community, a bold stand has been taken, and the unequivocal pressing recommendation was held out, this day twelve months, that no license should be granted to tavern-keepers to sell spirituous liquors, such being the only mode to deal with the difficulty. A noble response from Grand Jurors has strengthened the hands of the Court, and made stronger the position of the friends of order and good government, and that also of the apostles and advocates of the cause of Temperance. A move which for the last twelve years has been watched by all true friends to their country—a move which, at first, was cried down, ridiculed, and opposed—has now become such, that men who reflect can see where it must eventually lead us if persevered in. Yes, Gentlemen, the cause of Temperance, which of all causes is eminently a universal one, being that of humanity, of religion, of good order, is destined to achieve a thorough reform in human affairs. In that respect, Courts of Criminal and Civil Justice, Grand Jurors, and all and every the members of the community, have a vital interest, and should aid in the progress; inasmuch as action being consequent on the diffusing of sound doctrines, crime must soon be on the decrease, instead of being, as now, on the increase.

It is consoling to know, that the number of licensed taverns for selling spirituous liquors, has been curtailed, and that in some localities Temperance Hotels have been established, to the honor of their keepers, as well as to the benefit of the people. Steamboats have been put on the same footing, and on board of them, travellers are no more to be scandalised at the sight of the bar-room, where scenes of dissipation daily occurred. A strict watch has been kept on those dens of immorality and crime, the tap-rooms, and it is to be hoped that no pains will be spared to suppress them altogether, if possible.

But, Gentlemen, such means, though powerful, are insufficient; the evil should be extirpated; for, if you leave the roots, you must expect sooner or later to see the tree spring up again—half measures, in all dealings, are pregnant with pernicious consequences, and in the removal of such a curse to society as intemperance, it is evident that none but decisive blows are to be struck at the tree of evil. The time come, Gentlemen, when Grand Jurors should raise their voice against intemperance, as being the chief cause of crime, the greatest enemy to education, the progress whereof is impeded, and the cause of the enormous expense which it casts the Government into, for the purpose of prosecuting

and punishing crimes; in one word, as the fruitful source of almost all disorder which affect and afflict the community. For, Gentlemen, suppress intemperance, and you are sure to see the State prosperous, individuals wealthy, wise, and thriving, education supported, morality prevailing, better and more polite manners in all classes, incendiarism, suicides, and all sorts of accidents consequent on intemperance, either cease or become of rare occurrence; but such powerful reasons have influence: let it be borne in mind, that were the enormous sums of money expended in procuring spirituous liquors, applied to education—were the immense quantities of grain annually converted into a poisonous liquor exported—the country would assume a position quite different from the present. Nay, were intemperance predisposing the system to the epidemic or disease in general, it is worth our serious consideration, at the eve of the return of the cholera we are threatened with, to see whether it would not be judicious for the community to devise such energetic means as would remove a nuisance which, of all others, will prove to be a deadly one, if allowed to subsist; for it is a well-known fact, wherever that awful disease has appeared, the intemperate were the first and certain victims.

Gentlemen, as long as there are Hotels and Taverns licensed to sell spirituous liquors, intemperance will prevail; as long as merchants and others are allowed to sell spirituous liquors, there will be Hotels and Taverns of that description. Hotels and Taverns for the reception of travellers and others there must be; but, as was said on a former occasion, it does not follow, that because they should be fed, people are to be tempted to indulge in the use of a deadly poison. It being as clear as daylight that such spirituous liquors are pernicious in all respects to those who use them, it follows that a measure which at first might seem to be a high-handed one, would soon be viewed in its true light by the community; and the Legislature, having the moral courage to pass a law taking away from all authorities whatever, the right of granting licenses, not only to Hotel-keepers and Tavern-keepers, but to all persons whatever, would be hailed as benefactors to their country, and their names honorably recorded for ever.

Such recommendations, Gentlemen, are not ill-timed. It is the duty of public men, and Judges in particular, on such an occasion as the present, "to advert to the prevalence of crime in general, or any particular class of crime, to the causes which may induce it, and the means which may be applied by way of prevention."

Much has been done, unquestionably, both in the city and in the country parts, to forward the progress of Temperance. Heroic deeds are recorded; undaunted energy, consummate wisdom, and the most praiseworthy exertions, are daily the theme of admiration and applause. There are men in our community who, whatever be their origin, creed, or colour, understand their responsibility, and who, meeting on the same ground, the sacred cause of Temperance being one of universal and common interest—one of universal benevolence, goodwill, and charity—act as brothers between themselves, and in a brotherly love to all their fellow-men; but without the co-operation of the Legislature and the Government, the victory may be far off.

Speak out, therefore, Gentlemen, speak out; you represent the District, and your voice shall resound throughout the land. Called from remote parts of the large and populous District of Montreal, you are the very men whose opinions and recommendations are entitled to respect, because your experience is great—you are bound as men, as Christians, to aid in exercising a healthful tone to the community at large; as the Grand Inquest, your duty cannot be mistaken. Again, Gentlemen, speak out; your conscience will bear you out in your energetic and judicious doings, and the country will be with you.

THE PRESS AND THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

For many years temperance men had to encounter the sneers and jibes of the ordinary newspapers, which, with scarcely an exception, were arrayed against them. They, the teetotalers, were poor ninnies, without a mind of their own, and who, not being able to take care of themselves, did quite right to tie themselves up by a pledge. They were politely reminded that horses and asses were teetotalers also. If they made general statements, they were accused of exaggeration and falsehood: if they pointed out particular instances, they were cried down as the invaders of the sanctity of private life. In fact, to listen to some of the sages who used to direct public sentiment through the press, the teetotalers were the real pests of society, and not the distillers or rumsellers at all. But all this is now changed before the steady progress of truth. The sneer, against teetotalers, is suppressed, the laugh, at their expense, has died away, and the loud abuse which used to be poured upon them, is changed into an apologetic whine on behalf of those who still love a little drop.

In this result, by whatever steps arrived at, we rejoice, and welcome all the aid which the press is disposed to give to the temperance cause. Whether these papers go all the length that teetotalers think right or not, we should not quarrel with them, but rather feel thankful for the length they go, and labour away to raise them to a still higher level. Truth and public opinion will doubtless do wonders in the future, as they have done in the past.

These thoughts have been suggested by the strictures of the press of Montreal on Judge Mondelet's recent charge to the Grand Jury, (which we give in another column,) and which, like the charge itself, mark a wonderful advancement towards a healthy public sentiment on this question.

We subjoin a few extracts from the articles in question, premising that our previous remarks are general, and not intended to have any special bearing upon particular papers:

INTEMPERANCE AND ITS SUPPRESSION.—In another column will be found the eloquent and impressive charge delivered by Judge Mondelet to the Grand Jury of this District at the opening of the Quarter Sessions on Saturday last. This charge, like the one delivered by the same learned functionary in October last, and to which we had the pleasure of directing the attention of the public at the time, is chiefly devoted to the consideration of the evils of intemperance, and the best means to be adopted for the suppression of this baneful and widespread vice. Whatever may be thought by some of the means which Judge Mondelet would employ for its suppression, we believe there are few who will not agree with His Honor that intemperance is the chief cause of crime and the many disorders which afflict the community; and it is as gratifying as it is rare to see a gentleman in his high station devoting himself with so much energy and fearlessness to the removal of this terrible curse to society. We cannot agree to every thing in the learned Judge's charge. We are as fully convinced of the evils resulting from the sale and use of intoxicating liquors, and that this is the cause of a great part of the crime and misery which prevails throughout the community, as His Honor or any other man can be, and we as earnestly desire the total overthrow of the trade in intoxicating drinks; but we have little faith, we confess, in Legislative

interference with such matters, and we have the utmost faith in the ultimate triumph of the Temperance cause without any such aids. That cause was never more prosperous than it is at the present moment. Headed as the movement is by the Clergy of nearly all denominations, and encouraged by so much of the talent and intellect of the community, it must go on conquering and to conquer.—*Pilot*.

The Court of Quarter Sessions was opened on Saturday for the October term, the Honble. Judge Mondelet presiding. The learned Judge addressed to the Grand Jury a charge, which will be found in another column, and which we print, not only as an article of news, but as a useful exhortation to the practice of the virtues which distinguish the good citizen. The Honble. Judge is well known for his humanity, his uprightness, and his independence of mind; and we believe that the community in general will cordially approve of the general principles which prompted his address. No man can fail to deplore the effects of intemperance. All must admire the self-devotion of a Father Mathew, or a Pere Chiniquy. Many will sincerely rejoice that common sense has obtained a sufficient mastery over a coarse habit, to induce men to make the experiment of a short steamboat voyage, without pouring unnecessary glasses of raw whisky down their throats, as if it were an essential part of the means by which they hoped to attain the end of their journey. Travellers of the poorer classes, too, will doubtless often bless the establishment of Temperance hotels, where their comfort and quiet are not sacrificed to the more profitable traffic in rum and brandy.—*Herald*.

From the *Melanges* we learn that the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy has held several temperance meetings at St. Hyacinthe, the result of which is, that 3,370 persons have taken the pledge. This movement among the people was headed by Dr. Bouthillier, M. P. for the county, and Mr. Quertier, the mayor of St. Hyacinthe. That Mr. Chiniquy's exertions have been appreciated in other places will be seen from the following lists of persons who have taken the pledge lately—St. Lin, 1,775; St. Henri de Mascouche, 1,560; St. Thomas, 850; St. Cuthbert, 1,880. We are glad to know that the more wealthy and respectable portion of the people are rendering every assistance in their power to Mr. Chiniquy to forward the great cause of temperance.

HUNTINGDON, October 16, 1848.—On Saturday evening, the 1st of April last, a meeting was held in the school-house, near Thomas Clare's, in the fourth concession of the township of Hungerford, in order to check the progress of drunkenness in our neighbourhood. A subscription list was got up, and we obtained forty signatures the same evening. Before the close, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year—which resulted in the election of the following persons, namely: Mr. Geo. Graham, president; Mr. John F. Embury, vice-president; Mr. John Harrison, secretary. Standing Committee, Messrs. George Embury, Allen Embury, John Prentice, Wm. Clare; and since the meeting above mentioned, we have had five add to our list. On Saturday, 30th September, we held a total meeting in the afternoon, in the school-house above mentioned. The Rev. Mr. Murphy, Church of England missionary of the Victoria District, addressed the meeting in an eloquent manner, portraying to his hearers the evils

arising from the use of intoxicating liquors. After the address, a proposition was made to the audience for subscribers to the *Advocate*; eight signed for it, and the writer was appointed to act as agent for them. May God open the eyes of the community, that all may see their duty!—
GEORGE EMBURY.

AYR, October 9, 1848.—I feel happy in acquainting you, that a goodly number of the inhabitants of this flourishing village and surrounding country are beginning to have their eyes open to the deadly evil of intemperance; and are, therefore, coming forward and signing the pledge, and persuading their fellow men to do so likewise, in order to do away with the *monster evil*. The society heretofore has been in a very languid state, but through the instrumentality of a few good lectures lately, it is beginning to revive, and, with a prospect before us of having monthly lectures through the winter months, from a very able lecturer (Mr. Fergusson, of Guelph), we may expect further success in the good cause. Our society, being small, have not been able to take up more than one share of *ten dollars*, which we remit, to assist you in your present difficulties. I hope that every society will come forward to your relief, and prevent the downfall of so useful a periodical.—
GEO. McDONALD, Cor. Sec.

LENNOXVILLE, October 21, 1848.—When I last wrote to you, I enclosed 25s, being the amount of two collections I took up in Sherbrooke after two addresses I delivered there, and at the same time I procured four subscribers to the *Advocate*, and sent you the money, which you acknowledged in the following number of your paper. During this month I was solicited to visit Barnston, where I delivered two addresses to a very attentive class of hearers, and I then took up a collection in aid of the debt of the Montreal Society, when I obtained 10s 7d, clear of all expense. The cause in this place has a warm supporter in the person of the Rev. Mr. Green, to whom I am indebted for many acts of civility and kindness during my stay at Barnston. I have just returned from Danville, where I held two meetings, having been favored on both nights with a large company. I obtained here nine new subscribers to the *Advocate*, and I enclose the money for the Barnston collection, together with the amount of their subscriptions. I am happy to bear testimony to the zeal and judgment of the Rev. Mr. Parker, of Danville, in forwarding and directing the temperance movement in this locality; and also to express the personal obligations under which his kindness and attention have placed me. I find in Danville that our cause, within a few years, has been the instrument of shutting up some seven or eight small stills for whisky. As it is probable I will remain in the Eastern Townships for some months, I will try what I can do in the furtherance of the great temperance reformation, by holding meetings and urging the claims of the *Advocate* to a greater circulation.—
SAM'L. ALCORN.

At the Annual Anniversary of the Missisquoi Temperance Association, held at Pigeon Hill, on the 12th ult., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing

year:—E. J. Briggs, President; S. Smith, F. Baker, C. Reynolds, H. N. Reynolds, G. D. Dyer, and W. A. Cumstock, Vice-Presidents; W. W. Smith, Secretary; E. Finley, Corresponding Secretary; S. Baker, Treasurer.—
Missisquoi News.

Messire M. Archambault, Curé of St. Hugues, writing to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, mentions that fourteen hundred persons in his Parish have joined the Temperance Society, during the present year. The whole number of his communicants only exceeds this number by fifty. A correspondent of the *Minerve* says that in St. Henri, Mascouche, the number of temperance converts amount to seventeen hundred.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—At a public meeting held in the house of Mr. John McIsaac, Souris, on Friday, the 1st September, 1848, Alexander Leslie, Esq., in the chair, for the purpose of discountenancing drunkenness, and promoting Temperance, and to arrive at the most effectual means of attaining these ends; after hearing several addresses and suggestions on the subject, Mr. James M'Farlane having been appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were moved and carried:—

1. Moved by Mr. Donald Beaton, seconded by Mr. James M'Farlane.

Resolved—That this meeting being sorrowfully sensible of the numerous evils and cases of distress in many families in this district, caused by a too free and frequent use of ardent spirits, and being desirous to remove, at least, one plague spot, from this otherwise thriving section of the colony, the members of this meeting are to exert themselves, individually and collectively, so far as their example and influence can go, to discourage drunkenness, and to promote Temperance.

2. Moved by Mr. Alexander Fraser, seconded by Mr. John McIsaac.

Resolved—That the Merchants of the district in connection with this meeting, who now import spirituous liquors, discontinue the importation thereof from this day, and that they will cease to sell intoxicating liquors from and after the first day of November ensuing.

3. Moved by Mr. Donald M'Donald, seconded by Mr. James M'Eachern.

Resolved—That should any person or persons unconnected with this meeting, regardless of its proceedings, and reckless of the well-being of society, sell in this district any imported or Island manufactured spirituous or fermented liquors after the first day of November ensuing, this meeting, by its Committee and individual members, will use every legal and fair means to get such sale discontinued.

4. Moved by Mr. John Knight, seconded by Mr. Fidele Pacquett.

Resolved—That each individual of this meeting shall inform, when he has the power, on all unlicensed retailers of spirituous liquors after the time specified in the third resolution, and that on conviction, the informer's share of the fine be given either to the poor of the district, or to the treasury of the Island, as the Magistrate who tries the case may think proper, unless demanded by the informer: and should the informer be at any pecuniary loss, the members of this meeting pledge themselves to make good such loss, at their next meeting.

5. Moved by Mr. John M'Gowan, seconded by Mr. George M'Kay.

Resolved—That a Committee be appointed to see that these resolutions be acted on, and to call future general meetings, from time, to time, as the same may appear necessary; and

the Committee to report its proceedings, to such general meetings.—*Advertiser.*

"IT'S STRANGE FOLKS CAN'T SEE!"

NO. 1.

For the Canada Temperance Advocate

"It's strange folks can't see!" said the moose-hunter, when rising upon his elbow from his couch in the camp, where a number of them were sleeping, with their feet to the fire, and saw the mocassins smoking, and bed-clothes burning among them. I would not have you fail to notice, that they had been taking copious potions of that which a certain class of persons term "medicine,"—*aliter*, "the drunkard's drink."

He gazed upon the smoking mocassins a little longer, that he might see whether they would notice their feet burning or not. "Well, it is the strangest thing in the world, that folks can't see when their feet are burning," he says, and still looks on, wondering at their stupidity. Again he says, "It's strange folks can't see!" when, with another exclamation, and a powerful spring, he bounds out upon the ground, saying, "why didn't some of you tell me that my feet were in the fire?"

Now, is it not with all who use the intoxicating beverage, as it was with the poor moose-hunter? They think they can see for others, and cannot see for themselves! Dear reader, or hearer, may we not fear that your feet are in—or, by the use of the insinuating draught, in danger of getting into "the fire?" If so, it is our duty to tell you of it, and when told, O! in mercy to yourself and to your fellow-sleepers, spring from the state of your repose with more energy than the poor inebriated moose-hunter, and when you rise, don't forget to use unabating endeavours to arouse your fellow-sleepers before they are burned, and crippled, and rendered unable to stand on their feet.

NO. II.

"And their eyes have they closed, lest at any time they should see with their eyes," &c.—*Bible.*

Many persons seem to think, when they see any one engaged in pleading the cause of Total Abstinence, that they are planning some scheme to get something out of their pockets, and so keep a good look-out that they don't give anything to help the cause, fearing some one would get it who has a sufficient share of earthly blessings already.

Now, neighbour, I'd ask you, if you keep as good a look-out when you go into the liquor-stores, taverns and grogeries? There you see men, or those who should be men, station themselves for no other purpose but to get your money, or whatever else you possess; but if you have nothing, what do they care for you? Consider the difference. The advocate of Temperance is actually advising you to keep your money in your pocket—to put good clothing on your person. He calls to the youthful to make and keep themselves respectable; and you of maturer years, he entreats to walk upright and not stumble—to restore peace and happiness to that anxious companion of yours, or mayhap to clothe those ragged children, and attend to their education;—the one

you are suspicious of, and fear that he is trying to get something out of you, because you can't catch him at it—and the other, who openly robs and poisons you, you will place confidence in, and yield yourself a willing prey to. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

I often think of the criterion the kind mother gave her young son, when giving him a Bible, by which to judge between the good and evil advice he might receive in life. If her rule was better attended to, there are not many who would be unable to see who are acting for their interest, and who against it. In commending the gift to him, she said—

Remember, 'twas a mother gave
The gift to one she'd die to save.

And should the scoffer in his pride,
Laugh that fond faith to scorn,
And bid him cast the pledge aside,
Which he from youth had borne,—
She bade him pause and ask his breast,
If he or she had loved him best?

R. McL. PURDY.

TRIUMPHS OF RUM.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—The *Ottawa Advocate* mentions the death of a soldier belonging to the Royal Canadian Rifles, through having drunk a pint of raw whisky in a tavern there. He shortly after expired from the effects of the liquor.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on the 10th instant, in the township of York, before George Duggan, Esq., on the body of John McCarter. It appeared in evidence that deceased resided in the township of King, where he has left a wife and six children. He was employed by his neighbour to take a load of wheat to Toronto. When he came as far as the toll, about seven miles from the city, the toll-gate keeper requested of him not to take any more whisky for fear he would get killed. He was then in liquor. He proceeded on his journey with his load. Two gentlemen were on their way towards the city in a buggy; as they were going past, the deceased whipped his horses and galloped on. The gentlemen drew up when they saw him drive so furiously, and, on passing the Methodist Chapel, about five miles from the city, one of the bags of wheat that he sat on fell off the waggon. He then fell off, and the hind wheel of the waggon went over his head, and killed him on the spot.—Verdict, Accidental Death.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—On the 11th inst., Ann Little was placed in the dock charged with the murder of John O'Brien, in Elizabeth Street, in July last. When arraigned on the previous night she pleaded guilty; but now withdrew the plea. Being without counsel to defend her, she narrated the circumstances connected with the case, admitting the act of having stabbed O'Brien, but denied the intention to murder him. The act was committed in the excitement of intoxication, O'Brien having, according to her statement, given her some annoyance and struck her across the mouth.—Verdict—*Guilty of Manslaughter.*—*Examiner.*

TRIAL OF M. MOPAN FOR THE MURDER OF PATRICK MCBRIDE.—Yesterday, Michael Moran was placed in the dock, charged with the murder of Patrick McBride, in March Street, on the night of Monday, the 12th of June. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner and deceased, in company with some others, were in Johnston McBride's tavern on the night in question. The parties were drinking, and some of them partially intoxicated. Some of the witnesses stated that deceased challenged the prisoner to fight. The blow which produced death, was inflicted on the head by a small stick. Verdict, *Guilty of Manslaughter.*—*Id.*

Education.

VENTILATION AND HEATING.

(From "Man," By W. Neunham.)

Two great objects are to secure an abundance, and a renewal of air: for these purposes, rooms should be spacious and well ventilated; and it is not sufficient that they should be the one without the other. The experience of mankind generally is, that a small room is colder than a large one; and then why this seeming anomaly, always supposing the fire to be proportionally the same? Simply, that the means employed for ventilation, aided by the pressure of the atmosphere, produce so rapid a current through the small space, as to keep up a perpetual draught, and ventilation is not to be effected by a draught. The great object should be to ventilate rooms during the winter, without having recourse to the immediate external atmosphere for this purpose. If admitted, as it to generally is, it is loaded with moisture, and is very cold; a chilling draught is produced, and, with the susceptible, catarrh is the consequence. The arrangement should be, to admit the fresh air from the basement story; to warm this air, which is then to be distributed by open doors over the whole house; provision having been made for the escape of the air which has been respired and deteriorated. This provision is to be made first, by lofty rooms, the deteriorated air always seeking the upper part or ceiling of the apartment,—and from this upper part a way of escape should be provided. If windows be opened at all during the winter, they should be opened from the top, which would allow the injured air to escape, and not from the bottom, which does not effectually renew the air, while it occasions a terrible current between the window and the fire-place. Open windows are unnecessary during the winter season, because, there being fires, a sufficient demand will be made for the admission of fresh air from the passages, which, by the proposition, has been previously warmed, and rendered more fit for the purposes of health.

It is a very common custom to open bed-room windows during the winter, and to leave them open till after sun-set; but it would be much more conducive to health, to light a fire in every room, for half an hour each day, leaving the passage doors open, by which means a complete change of air would be effected without risk. According to the plans at present too commonly adopted, what is the result? A cold moist air is admitted into the rooms for eight or ten hours, and everything in the room becomes cold and damp; and, in general, the only way of removing this state is by the individuals sleeping in the room, warming the air and drying the damp clothes, by parting with their own heat, their own vital energy; and yet from year to year this same fatal system is pursued. A good housemaid well knows the injury done to her furniture, and the discomfort to her patrons, occasioned thereby, and you will always find them avoiding these evils: but such are few, and rarely to be found. Health and comfort are to be obtained by the indirect admission of fresh air into the rooms, and not by that murderous contact with the external atmosphere, which is generally effected by windows thrown open from the bottom

sash. Many persons adopt this system from the idea of hardening themselves. This is a most mistaken idea: it is true that habit may reduce liability to impression, but where one life is thus saved, hundreds are sacrificed every year in our own country, where nearly one-fifth of the entire mortality is occasioned by consumption,—the English disease, as it is called;—a disorder to which we are peculiarly liable, probably from the great and frequent changes of our climate and from our not employing the precautions observed in less temperate regions. Recent statistical data would seem to show that we are not more liable to consumption than our neighbours; but statistical tables, unless very carefully prepared by parties free from prejudice, are very apt to partake the previous opinions of the compilers: and in the present instance an obvious source of fallacy presents itself, namely, whether we and our neighbours restrict the term consumption to the same form of malady.

We have recommended that the air should be warmed in the basement story; but care should be taken that the air thus warmed should not be too dry; for during the process of respiration, the lungs receive moisture from the atmosphere, as well as subsequently give it off. Everybody has felt the inconvenience arising from too dry an atmosphere, as in the east wind; everybody is conscious of the misery of an east wind, and it is principally the quality of dryness, which parches the skin, and constitutes this misery. Everybody who has had such an unfortunate opportunity has experienced the severe distress of occupying a room warmed by an Arnott's stove, without the proper precautions having been taken. If, therefore, such means have been resorted to, for the purpose of procuring warmth, it is necessary that a very large bason of water should be placed on the top of the stove, in order to insure a supply of moisture for the dried atmosphere.

Another mistake is frequently made on the subject of the atmosphere. Persons have been in crowded rooms, and become over-heated, and they wait till they have become cool, before encountering the open air; and in the winter they will not go out warm from the fire for the same reason: and on the opposite side of the question, when they do come back from their miserable walk dreadfully cold, they rush to the fire. Now all this is wrong: cold is not generally taken by passing from a hot to a cold atmosphere, but from a cold to a hot one. Go out warm, even when perspiring, with plenty of non-conductors of heat about you, and no mischief will happen: wait till you have become cool, and the system depressed, then go out, and cold is taken instantly. So, on returning home cold, and going immediately to a fire, a similar result will almost invariably follow. A proof of this position will be found in the fact, that at the commencement, and during the continuance of winter, cold is not frequent; but at the breaking up of a frost, or during the spring, catarrh is almost universal. Where the lungs are sensitive, the admission of cold air should always be avoided, and this may be effected by means of the respirator, the principle of which is simply, that by it the air is warmed. Thus the air expired gives caloric to the metallic plate of which it consists, and the caloric thus acquired

is parted with on the next inspiration to the air entering into the lungs, and thus the great excitement is avoided.

Thus, then, we have seen that the blood arrives at the lungs loaded with carbonaceous matter: that it there comes in contact with the atmosphere, from which it receives oxygen, and parts with its carbon, which, in its new combination, forms carbonic acid; that from these changes the blood loses its dark colour, receives a bright vermilion hue, and acquires a greater amount of vitality, thus becoming fit for all the purposes of life; and that during its course round the system it is perpetually distributing warmth, and equalizing temperature. The necessity for these changes is abundantly shown by the one fact, that so long as the brain continues to receive this so renewed blood, so long is its vitality maintained, so long is it nourished and stimulated, and strengthened, and enabled to direct the whole system: while, give it for a short time only, the undecarbonised blood, and the sensorial functions are disturbed and presently destroyed. To explain this is impossible: we know it to be the fact: and we can only acknowledge and admire the infinite wisdom which so transcends and eludes all our best-directed investigations.

Agriculture.

MANURES.

BY JEAN BAPTISTE DUMAS.

The term *Manure*, in its widest sense, is extended to all substances, solid, liquid or gaseous, which are applicable to the nutrition of plants or to the promotion of their growth. Thus generally considered, manures are very diverse. In fact, every substance containing one or more elements of plants, wholly or partially susceptible of assimilation, in the act of vegetation, may be ranked as a manure. Sooner or later, the plants in contact with such substances will assimilate some of its elements—that is, either hydrogen, oxygen, carbon or nitrogen, or the water of combination, or even different calcareous, earthy or metallic salts which enter into the composition of nearly all plants.

Although the term *Manure* properly refers to every substance capable of furnishing one or more of the elements of a plant, yet custom limits the application of the name to those which furnish the nitrogen, alkaline and earthy phosphates, and other salts requisite for vegetation.

The carbon, hydrogen and oxygen exist abundantly in Nature, and a supreme intelligence dispenses them, in suitable proportions, in the forms of air and water. That which is most wanting and expensive to the agriculturist, as being the most fruitful source of abundant crops, is nitrogenous matter. Since the recognition of this great truth, and since modern chemistry has demonstrated the important agency of nitrogen, real manufactories of manures spring up and prosper, and the offal, detritus, and filth which were formerly unavailable, and were even the causes of the insalubrity of cities, are now rendered subservient to agriculture.

Every nitrogenous substance, liquid or solid, whether from the animal, vegetable or mineral kingdom, when employed in its original state and without previous preparation, constitutes a natural manure.

Among the animal manures are blood, muscular flesh, and the offal of the carcass. All the substances, in their rough state, should be used immediately, otherwise their rapid putrefaction will develop an infectious odor, and consequently render their use impossible in the environs of large cities where they are most abundant. We will see, however, in studying the prepared or manufactured manures, in what manner they can be indefinitely preserved and reduced to a bulk convenient for transportation to a distance, and thus made more uniform and constant in their action.

The herbaceous plants, turned under the soil in a green state, form a natural manure much used, especially in warm countries—for while furnishing nitrogen, they maintain a humidity very favorable to vegetation.

Without recommending this practice, we will merely remark that in the south of France and in Italy, certain plants, (such as the lupines, beans, and even maize) are specially cultivated for this purpose. For moist and cold soils they should be applied in a dry state; and of great advantage in this respect is the employment of rye-stalks and damaged hay. Leaves of trees are also applicable, for analysis has proved them to contain more nitrogen than other portions of the tree; and, moreover, they are not costly, being furnished in abundance and gratuitously by neighbouring forests.

Finally, among the natural manures of the vegetable kingdom must be classed aquatic plants, growing either in fresh or salt water. The plants which are gathered green from the marshes may be used in that state for the fertilization of the soil, as it suffices to merely turn them into the ground by ploughing.

The mixed manures which are employed without previous preparation consist of the offal of streets and excrements of animals.

Fecal matters and urine, either pure or diluted with water, are frequently applied in their natural states, merely by distribution on the surface of the soil. This mode enables all parts of such manure to be used, but it is not without inconvenience, for its great bulk renders the expense of transport heavy, and consequently limits its use to the immediate vicinity of its production. As the cities and towns produce more than is requisite for their vicinities, there is a considerable loss when it is not used in its natural state.

There are these objections, however, to fresh fecal matter: they communicate their disagreeable odor to the plants, and emit a pestilential effluvia in the act of being carried to and spread upon the field. A proper treatment previous to their application to the soil, obviates all these disadvantages.

Human excrements constitute one of the best manures. They are employed in a fresh state under the form and name of *gadoue*, or in a dry state as *poudrette*.

In China, Tuscany, Holland, Belgium, and many other countries, they are used in a fresh state, being diluted with water and then dispensed throughout the surface of the soil. In China they are kneaded with clay, and

the dried mixture is then pulverized or crushed. In Flanders, where they use them for the culture of flax-seed, colza, poppy, and tobacco, the farmers have reservoirs expressly for the reception of fecal matters. In these vats they remain for several months, or until transformed by fermentation into a viscid liquid matter. In this state they constitute the Flemish manure. To improve it, the pulverized marc of pressed seeds is frequently added, for the nitrogenous matter therein contained becoming rapidly decomposed, contributes materially to the efficacy of the manure. The addition has other advantages also in decreasing the fluidity of the excrements, and by becoming thoroughly impregnated with it, in facilitating its application and prolonging its beneficial effect. However, this effect is never beyond a year's duration. 26½ gallons of Flemish manure equal about 550 lbs. of horse-dung. This mode, prevalent in Belgium and Flanders, where agriculture is brought to a full development, and where great care is observed in the preservation and application of all matters promotive of the fertility of the soil, is the one most to be recommended.

The excrements being enclosed and free from exposure, are less subject to sudden changes of temperature and to fermentation, and consequently can be retained unaltered and unimpaired in quality for a long time.

When the liquid manure is to be used, it is drawn portionwise from the reservoir, and then diluted with five or six times its weight of water, in order to modify its energy and prevent injury to the plant. Thus prepared, it is spread upon the fields when they are being sowed, and upon the meadows after having been recently mowed. Sometimes it is dropped, undiluted, by the ladles-full at the foot of each plant, when its nature permits the application without too much manual labour; but in such instances care must be taken not to touch the stalks, lest they might be injured.

In the environs of Lille, a cask of thirty-five and a-half gallons of Flemish manure, costs twenty-four cents for transportation, and twelve for labour in spreading it.

The excrements of birds or fowls form a manure much richer in nitrogen, and consequently much more active than the Flemish manure. They contain, in fact, 8 and even 9 per cent. of nitrogen. They undoubtedly are the richest of mixed manure, and, moreover, are among the warmest and most alterable. In the Northern Department of France, where they are much appreciated, one of them—that most used—is pigeon's dung, \$20 value of which will fertilize or manure 9,500 square yards of ground. This rich manure is specially used in the culture of flax, tobacco, &c. It is only necessary to examine the analyses of guano, to see and be convinced of the richness of the excrements of birds and their utility in promoting vegetation. They contain, in fact, independent of accidental portions of feathers and other debris, uric acid, ammonia, coagulated albumen and phosphate of lime.

In Flanders and elsewhere, where pigeon-fanciers are numerous, they collect the dung and engage it to farmers at stipulated rates. At the usual price of \$20, for the product of 600 or 700 pigeons it will cost \$25 to \$40 to manure about three acres.

The excrements of other birds are less valuable than those of the pigeon. Usually, these latter are employed in their natural state, and without any admixture, being in this form specially fitted to assist the growth of the cereals in humid and compact soils. They are, however, of nearly equal service in the culture of clover; but for this purpose they should be mixed with ashes. In Flanders, 4,500 lbs. per three acres is the proportion for a good yield.

As has already been remarked, these manures owe their efficacy, in part, to the urine with which they are impregnated; and furthermore, it is well known that this liquid, by the decomposition of urica, one of its principal constituents, can furnish a notable quantity of carbonate of ammonia, the utility of which to vegetation has been well proved. Independent of the urine absorbed by the litter, a portion which by a little management might be retained, runs off, and is lost.

In Switzerland, it is the custom to collect the urines in cisterns and therein reserve them for some time before spreading them. In Belgium, they are imbibed by straw and then mixed with ordinary manure, and sometimes even with loam, clay, sand or plaster. That manure known in commerce under the name of "Urate," is a mixture in equal proportions of urine and plaster. It is dried and powdered, and kept free from moisture.

Whether it is more useful to employ fresh or slightly putrid urines as a manure, is a question which answers the prevalent custom in favour of the latter; but the practice in this, as in many other instances, may lead to error, for it is not based upon correct principles.

It is known, in fact, that carbonate of ammonia generated during the fermentation of urine is a very volatile salt, and that thus the more active and useful principle is liable to be dissipated when the urine is too long kept. To form an idea of the advantages which may be thus lost, remember that every 2½ lbs. of ammonia which evaporates is equivalent to a loss of 150 lbs. of grain, and that 2½ lbs. of urine will produce 2½ lbs. of wheat.

In all these cases, in order to fix the ammonia, the urine must be fixed with plaster, sulphate of iron, or mould. Sulphate of ammonia, a more fixed but not less efficacious salt than the carbonate, is thus formed.

The advice of some agriculturists to use the fresh urine, properly diluted with water, we rather hesitate to recommend.

News.

CANADA.

From statements of Father Mathew, received by the last steamer, and corroborated by his distinguished patron, Col. J. H. Sherburne, bearer of despatches to the American Government, it appears that he is deterred from visiting this country at present, chiefly by heavy pecuniary embarrassment,—the result of sacrifices in the Temperance cause, and especially of drafts upon his philanthropy from the late famine.—*Montreal Herald.*

The *Melanges Relegieux* regrets that steamboat Captains have not yet resolved to abolish their bars—those disgusting taverns—which are the source of a thousand disorders and accidents, and a real nuisance to all travellers.

The steamer *City of Kingston*, with several barges in tow, ran on a rock in the Lachine Rapids on the 18th ult., it is reported that some lives have been lost. A barge has also been sunk at the head of the Long Salt Rapids.

Ministers, it is said, have pledged themselves to bring in a bill next session of parliament to guarantee the interest of Stock in the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company.

The toll-house and gate, on the Port Hope road, were burned down on Sunday the 15th ult. It was the act of some incendiaries who were opposed to the gate being placed on the road before the road was properly completed.

The revenue of Canada for the year ending July 5, 1848, amounted to £556,784, while that to the corresponding period of 1847 was only £540,299, giving above £16,000 in favour of 1848.

Numbers are emigrating from New Brunswick to the "far west."

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

A model lodging-house for clerks and the superior class of mechanics, has been opened in Soho, London. It contains 136 sleeping apartments, divided into two distinct classes; the first paying 3s 6d, and the second 2s 6d, per week; each having distinct entrances and separate refreshment rooms, baths, and lavatories. The inmates for the above payment, in addition to all necessary domestic conveniences, are supplied with the use of the daily papers, magazines, and a library.

In Glasgow, 12 extensive factories, capable of affording employment to about 8000 people, are now standing idle.

The value of British Cutlery and Hardwares exported from Great Britain during the last year, was £2,341,980 12s 1d.

By the latest accounts, the English markets were very dull. Politics have a bad effect upon commerce.

In Ireland the people have been assembling in large numbers on the mountains, but the general impression is, that the troubles are agrarian in their nature.

Mr. O'Brien has been found guilty of high treason. His sentence is, that he is to be drawn, hanged, and quartered. His mother, Lady O'Brien, it is said, as soon as the sentence was pronounced, set off to England in order to supplicate the Queen on behalf of her unfortunate son.

A searching investigation is taking place respecting the poisoning system, which has been extensively practised in Essex. The guilty parties entered the names of their intended victims on the list of members of some burial club, paying the entrance fee and subscription for a short time; they then administered arsenic, from the influence of which the persons so entered on the club-books died, when the murderers claimed and received the burial fee from the society. In one case, a father had entered his child in no less than nineteen clubs.

The parish authorities of Liverpool have assessed the docks situated within their bounds, at the large sum of £166,000. The assessment would amount to between £19,000 and £20,000.

A Sunderland Pottery company has purchased the right to bring out Cruickshank's plates of "The Bottle" on articles of earthenware.

The Queen and Royal Family have returned from Scotland. They are now sojourning at Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

England enjoys complete tranquility, and commercial affairs are improving. The chartists Dowling, Fay, Lucy, and Cuffey, have been sentenced to transportation for life.

It is reported that a few cases of cholera, ending fatally, had taken place on board a vessel lying at Hull.

UNITED STATES.

A child, only one and a half years old, in Randout, drank from a brandy bottle a large quantity of that liquor. After

all ordinary means had failed to restore to consciousness, the doctor opened the jugular vein and obtained a free depletion, by which the life of the child was saved.

Bennet, of the *New York Herald*, has instituted an action for libel against Bishop Hughes. Damages laid at \$20,000.

A man named Michael Sullivan, has been sentenced to two years in the State Penitentiary for eloping with a young woman from Newark, New Jersey. This is the first conviction under the new law.

A lawyer at St. Charles, Kane county, Illinois, has been tarred and feathered, and ordered from the village by a gang who charge him with getting up useless lawsuits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the north of Italy, Charles Albert will be ready to take the field at the termination of the armistice, with 150,000 men.

Berlin is quiet. Messina has fallen into the hands of the Neapolitans after a five days' seige. The city is a heap of ruins.

The cholera is disappearing in St. Petersburg. At Leghorn a sanguinary collision had taken place between the national guards, the troops, and the people.

From the last accounts received the whole of Europe, England excepted, seems disturbed. Although nothing fresh has occurred in France, the aspect of affairs give no certainty of return to order.—Insurrection seems to be the order of the day in Germany.—In the Grand Duchy of Baden a revolution had taken place, but the leader, M. Struve, with eight others, were taken and shot after the rising had been suppressed.—An unsuccessful attempt at insurrection had also been made at Cologne.—The Hungarians have experienced a defeat by the Croats.—Anarchy in the Austrian Empire appears nearly complete.—In Spain Cabrera has been beaten by the Queen's troops.—Denmark holds by the armistice, and refuses to accept any modification in its terms.

Monies received will be acknowledged in bitr next.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—Oct. 27.

ASHES	Pots, 28s 9d a 29s 0d	BEEF, per 200 lbs,
	Pearls, 28s 6d a 28s 9d	Prime Mess, 00s 0d a 00s 0d
FLOUR—		Prime, . . . 00s 0d a 00s 0d
Canada Fine, per brl. 196		PORK, per 200 lbs.
lbs, . . . 25s 0d a 25s 6d		Mess, . . . 00s 0d a 00s 0d
WHEAT, U.C. best, per 60		Prime Mess, 00s 0d a 00s 0d
lbs, . . . 5s 0d a 5s 3d		Prime, . . . 00s 0d a 00s 0d
Do. red. 0s 0d a 0s 0d		

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned respectfully requests those indebted to him for the TEMPERANCE MANUAL, or FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, to remit the amount to Mr. J. C. BECKER, No. 211½, St. Paul Street, where may be found on Sale—

Barnes on the Traffic,
Life of J. B. Gough,
Becher's Sermons on Intemperance,
Temperance Manual.

R. D. WADSWORTH.

Montreal, October 23, 1848.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE is printed and published on the 1st and 15th of every month, by J. C. BECKER, Office, 211½ St. Paul Street,—Residence, Corner of Lagauchetière and Alexander Streets, Montreal.

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