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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

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"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.—*Magnight'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 DISCOURTAGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

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THE MANIAC.

(From the Canada Christian Advocate.)

It is delightful to contemplate the astonishing powers of the human mind. To witness its development and maturity—its wonderful achievements in the various departments of science, literature, and art; together with its ascendancy over matter in all its various modifications,—its conquests in different departments of nature; as one province after another submits to the superior power of the human intellect.

Every effort to develop man's intellectual powers, and strengthen his dominion in the world of matter, should be hailed with grateful emotion; and its author regarded as a benefactor of his race. While every attempt at debasing the mind—depressing, or weakening the intellectual powers—degrading man into servile submission to an unconscious creature, or base and ruinous appetites and passions—subjecting him to the most humiliating vassalage, and, as is often the case, divining reason from its rightful throne—should be regarded as an act of inhuman malevolence, and base, unpardonable treachery; and the agent, or cause of such humiliating degradation, and slavery, deserves to be banished from civilized society—confined within the walls of a state prison, or transported to some lone region, unless he gave evidence of hearty repentance, a speedy reformation, and the total abandonment of his unholy and pernicious calling. Will not this apply forcibly to the traffic in ardent spirits?

At the commencement of my acquaintance with E. D., he possessed many excellent qualities, intellectual, social, moral. Surrounded by a large circle of respectable friends, who fondly anticipated from the vigorous activity of his intellectual endowments, and the sprightliness of his genius, that he would ultimately rise to distinction in society, he was regarded as the attractive centre of the kind and interesting family of which he was a member.

Enjoying the advantage of a tolerable capital, he engaged in business, with every prospect of success; and, for some time, his business prospered, equal to the most sanguine expectations of his friends; he appeared to be rising rapidly to affluence and an easy independence. Fortune smiled, and friends were multiplied. The sun of prosperity shone brightly upon the open road to honor and emolument. He was considered by all, prudent, temperate, virtuous; and no one entertained the least idea, that the sun that had risen so clear, was ever to set in darkness.

But, like many others, he was accustomed to the indulgence of a social glass—nothing like drunkenness, not even approaching to habitual tipping—"only a social glass of wine, it will do no harm."

A few years rolled their rapid round, and from this social tipping habit, he as rapidly advanced to habitual drunkenness; and subsequently became a raving maniac! Reason, after having been repeatedly disturbed in its rightful dominion, by the maddening influence of the poisonous cup, was finally effectually driven from its throne, perhaps to return no more, until the victim of inebriation shall awake to the fearful retribution that awaits the drunkard before the tribunal of a just and holy God. His appearance was horrific in the extreme. His countenance gave certain indications that the spirit of a demon reigned within. His eyes, once the windows of a kindly and intelligent soul, emitted at every glance, a horrid demon-like malevolence; and, if an inhabitant of the infernal regions had taken possession of him, he could scarcely have been rendered more inhuman and loathsome.

At times, however, for a few moments, he would appear quite rational. Frequently, on such occasions, the scene would be sufficiently affecting to move the most obdurate heart to tears of sympathy. One of these scenes I had an opportunity of witnessing. It was a Sabbath morning—a delightful May day—joy beaming in every countenance—all nature was eloquent with its soul-inspiring harmony—happiness sat undisturbed on every face—the maniac alone excepted; his soul was insensible to the happiness that surrounded him, and alike insensible to his real condition, though separated far from his family, friends, and home, and far removed from the scenes of youth—fond pleasure in which he once delighted—a ruined man—he knew it not. Pleasing sensations that once exerted a happy influence upon his mind, were now unknown to him—his soul a barren waste, was wrapt in a mantle of impenetrable darkness, the dreariness of which no one could fathom. The hour for divine service arrived; but, before the inmates of the maniac's residence proceeded to the house of God, they must place him in a state of security. To keep the victim of ruthless madness within proper limits, the power of reason must have

its place supplied by the strength of the unfeeling fetter. A heavy chain was, accordingly, attached to his active limbs; and, with the click of the spring that made it fast, reason resumed its legitimate throne—consciousness returned. Apparently, with a lively sense of the depth of degradation into which he had fallen, he gave vent to his feelings in a flood of tears; their melting and pathetic eloquence touched the sympathies of all present, while with indescribable anguish of soul, he deplored his disgraceful fall, and deprecated the perpetuation of the pernicious custom that had proved his utter ruin. For a few moments, hopes were entertained by the sympathizing spectators, of his recovery from lunacy, but they were only momentary. The merciless demon—madness—returned speedily with increased fury, and he remained an unseemly, intellectual wreck—an incurable maniac. This is not a fancy sketch; that maniac is now an inmate of the—ionatic asylum, a victim of the soul destroying trade in alcohol.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

(From the Canada Christian Advocate.)

Charles K——g, a young man of my acquaintance, commenced the world with a vigorous constitution and industrious habits, and accumulated property rapidly, by dint of persevering labor. And, although there was nothing very remarkable connected with his intellectual endowments,—nothing that constituted him a prodigy,—his talents would rate about mediocrity,—he possessed many excellent traits of character,—was a remarkably inoffensive quiet man, and a very good citizen.

He became early in life addicted to the free use of alcoholic drinks; and, having thrown himself into the rapid stream he was soon hurried into the giddy and bewildering vortex of drunkenness. Often after recovering from his drunken frolics, he would lament his folly, and promise amendment; but so often, enticed by his drinking companions, his lamentations were rendered unavailing, and his promises were broken; until he finally gave himself up to his cups, and seemingly, without remorse, sought the lowest depths of inebriation and folly. Every effort to induce him to try even to extricate himself from the meshes of the ruinous shore, were unavailing.

In a few years his vigorous constitution was completely shattered; disease preyed upon his vitals, and hurried him on to his dissolution. He was conscious he must soon die, and still he made no effort to relinquish his glass; the poisonous draught was stately and eagerly swallowed, as though he was anxious to hurry himself out of the world. Notwithstanding the regularity with which he took his daily portion of liquid fire during his last illness, he never seemed to be intoxicated, but always appeared perfectly rational even to the last.

While disease was rapidly wasting his vital energy, he suffered but little from bodily pain; but his anguish of mind was severe beyond description. And still he submitted to his fate with a bravery, apparently, that desperation alone could inspire. He was very free to converse about his past life, his present condition, and his prospect for the future.—He regretted sincerely the past; he refused any consolation for his wretched sinking soul; and would often exclaim, "My day of grace is past—my damnation sealed—my prospect for the future is gloomy, gloomy, gloomy!—Darkness and death surround me; and the moment my soul leaves the body, it must sink to rise no more forever!"

O, eternity, eternity, awful, miserable eternity! Again, bitterly reproaching himself, he would cry out, "I have foolishly wasted my substance—I have murdered my time—all is gone, forever gone!" To any effort to console him, to encourage him to hope for mercy through the Saviour, he would reply, "I can never hope, I have no desire to hope, I once enjoyed a day of grace, but I wilfully refused offered

mercy—I deliberately gave myself up to my appetite for strong drink, and now receive nothing more than I expected in return; 'For the wages of sin is death.' O that others might take warning and shun the way to death." In such a manner he would frequently talk of his condition with a calmness that was truly astonishing, and quite incredible.—He was seemingly hardened to brave the tremendous storm that beat so furiously upon him.

Several weeks passed thus without any perceptible change in his condition. He passed his time in pacing his room, walking through different parts of the house, or going out into the open air; and, when his strength was exhausted, he would throw himself upon his bed, and with dreadful groans and lamentations, give vent to the anguish of his soul.

The closing scene of his mortal life was extraordinary and affecting. The night before his death he retired early to his room—an upper room in a tavern, where he had often quaffed the contents of the maddening bowl—where he, and his companions in crime, had spent many hours in revelling and drunkenness. A number of his old companions were assembled at their rendezvous, for their usual purpose—drinking and gambling. He rose from his bed in the course of the evening, and made his way to the apartment of the revellers. As he entered, he looked around upon the company, with a countenance expressive of the deepest agony—it was a look that made the stoutest heart recoil;—and as one of the company expressed it afterwards, "That made the blood chill in the veins." The voice of mirth was instantly hushed, and all turned their eyes eagerly upon their old comrade. He was the first to break the solemn silence, by addressing them in the following strain:—"My old friends—We have spent many hours together, in sinful mirth and revelry—you are assembled for the same purpose—I am with you, but not as on former occasions—a great change has come over me, though not for the better—I have no desire to be better. I am ruined for ever; before to-morrow morning I may be in eternity, and then I shall be in a miserable hell! I expect no mercy—I desire none—my damnation is sealed! Take warning by me, and come not with me into this state of torment—the very thought of meeting you in hell, increases my torment. You must abandon your evil practices, or like me you will regret it when it is eternally too late! He sank exhausted upon a chair. This address was like an earthquake shock to the company, they conveyed him to his room, and he rested somewhat quietly until morning. He rose from his bed as usual, and walked out upon the road; but he did not return. Search was immediately made for him, and he was found a few rods from the house, a lifeless corpse!—his soul had fled to the spirit world! The curtain of death suddenly fell, the scene of life closed, and he disappeared in the deep dark shade of eternity!

I have not painted a fancy tale: I have written facts, as related by living witnesses, and what I saw myself. What lasting benefit the company above alluded to derived from the solemn warning they received, I am not able to say. But I fear some of them are still walking in the way to death. When will men be wise?

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE REGISTER.

We have been favored by the Rev. T. Osgood, with a loan of the Scottish Temperance League Register and Abstainer's Almanac for 1849, a compendium of much valuable and interesting matter for the philanthropist. The tractator would find much in it to quicken his zeal in the cause; here is condensed, in small compass, an amount of statistical information which he could not otherwise obtain without much labor and research, and which brings before the mind at a glance the awful consequences involved in this whole business. We extract the following:—

MALT.

Malt may be prepared from various kinds of grain, but in this country barley is almost universally used; the very best quality being required for malting purposes. To produce malt the barley is steeped in water for three or four days; it is then taken out of the water, and allowed to lie till it begins to sprout or germinate, when the germinating process is checked by the grain being dried in a kiln, heated by coal or coke: the grain having become mellow and sweet, it is crushed in a mill, and its saccharine and mucilaginous properties extracted by boiling. The liquor thus produced is termed wort, which having undergone fermentation, and having added to it several other substances, constitutes our ale or beer. What remains of the malt after brewing is used for feeding horses and cows.

The malt duty was first imposed in England, in 1697; in Scotland, in 1713; and in Ireland, 1785. Previous to the year 1830 there was, in addition to the tax on malt, a tax paid by the public brewer on the liquor he produced; this additional duty, however, was not charged on domestic or home-brewed liquor, which was very extensively made, especially in England. In 1830, the Duke of Wellington carried his famous Beer Bill, by which measure the public-house was placed on the same footing as the private one, and a considerable impetus given to the beer-traffic.

Barley loses one-fifth of its weight in the malting process, so that to produce the 381,078,328 bushels of malt on which duty has been paid during the last ten years, required 476,347,910 bushels of barley; being an annual average of 47,634,791 bushels, or 5,954,348 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarters. Now one quarter of wheat weighing 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. is estimated as the quantity of food required to feed one person for a year; the quarter of barley weighs on an average 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., so that the quantity of grain used in the production of malt during each of the last ten years, was sufficient to have fed 5,241,862 persons.

About 1,000,000 bushels of the malt is used in the manufacture of spirits, nearly all the Scotch whisky being made entirely from malted grain; the remainder goes to the production of beer.

BEER.

No account has been kept of the quantity of beer brewed in Ireland since 1809. The quantity produced that year amounted to 950,300 barrels. McCulloch says, the quantity now made may be estimated at from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 barrels.

The Act 1 Wm. IV. c. 51, for the repeal of the ale and beer duties, was passed in 1830, from which period there are no regular accounts given of the quantity of beer brewed. The average quantity of malt on which duty has been paid during each of the last ten years, is 38,107,832 bushels; about 4,000,000 bushels of which has been used in the manufacture of spirits, the remaining 34,107,832 being applied to brewing purposes. Now, according to the law of excise fixing the license duty, it is estimated that each bushel of malt produces, on an average, eighteen gallons of beer. The quantity of beer, therefore, produced during each of the last ten years, is 613,900,976 gallons. This estimate does not include the beer produced from sugar, the use of which article in brewing has been allowed by law since 23d February, 1847.

Malt liquor is now a very different compound from what it was at the beginning of the last century. The heavy beer duty sharpened the ingenuity of the brewers, and suggested expedients by which the intoxicating principle could be produced otherwise than by the use of malt. In proof of the extent to which this system of adulteration has been carried, it appears from the revenue returns that in the period, 1720-1730, there were consumed, in the manufacture of 3,733,000 barrels of beer, 500,000 quarters more of malt than from 1790-1800 in brewing 6,170,000 barrels. The beer produced during the last-mentioned period was not less

intoxicating than that produced during the first mentioned one; the deficiency of malt was made up by the use of some of the most destructive poisons in existence.

It is absolutely frightful to contemplate the list of poisons and drugs with which malt liquors have been doctored. Opium, henbane, cocculus indicus, and Bohemian rosemary, which is said to produce a quick and raving intoxication, supplied the place of alcohol; aloes, quassia, gentian, sweet scented flag, wormwood, horehound, and bitter oranges, fulfilled the duties of hous; preparations of fish, assisted in cases of obstinacy with oil of vitriol, procured transparency.—*Cabinet Cyclopaedia*, page 201.

The intoxicating qualities of porter are to be ascribed to the various drugs intermixed with it. It is evident some porter is more heavy than others: and it arises from a greater or less quantity of stupifying ingredients. Malt, to produce intoxication, must be used in such large quantities, as would very much diminish, if not totally exclude the brewer's profits.—*Every Man his own Brewer*, a work by Samuel Child, brewer.

Nine barrels of porter, paid for at the public-house, cost £18 18s, and might be produced, excluding time and trouble, for £6 7s 11d, leaving to the economical brewer of his own porter a clear profit of £12 10s 1d.—*Samuel Child, brewer*. Mr. C. then proceeds to point out the articles to be used, among which may be mentioned the following:—Capsicum, cocculus indicus, salt of tartar, headings, ginger, and slacked lime. The 'headings,' he says, 'is a mixture of half alum and half copperas, ground to a fine powder, and is so called from giving to porter that beautiful head of froth, which constitutes one of the peculiar properties of porter, and which landlords are so anxious to raise to gratify their customers.'

To increase the intoxicating quality of beer, the deleterious vegetable substances, cocculus indicus, and the extract of this poisonous berry, called black extract, or by some, hard mullum, are employed; opium, tobacco, nuxvomica, and extract of poppies have also been used.—*Accu-a on Culinary Poisons*.

That most abominable of all abominations, tobacco, is notoriously used as a substitute for the hop.—*Green's Botanical Dictionary*, Vol. i. p. 715.

I disclaim any intention to particularise establishments that use these ingredients; it would be useless to do so, because each of them practise it in proportion to the extent of their business.—*Art of Brewing on Scientific Principles*, London, 1842.

When we know that beer doctors and brewers' druggists are practised as openly as those of bugman and rat-killer, are we simple enough to suppose that the above named are the only drugs that people swallow in those potions which they call pots of beer? Scarcely a week passes without witnessing the detection of some greedy wretch, who has used, in making or in doctoring his beer, drugs forbidden by law.—*Cobbett's Cottage Economy*.

We find, from the report of a committee of the House of Commons, appointed for examining the price and quality of beer, that between the years 1812 and 1819, about two hundred excise prosecutions took place, of wholesale and retail brewers, publicans, and brewers' druggists, who were guilty of contravening the law by adulterating the liquor they produced.

By 56 Geo. III. all druggists and others are prohibited from selling or delivering to any licensed brewer, dealer in or retailer of beer, knowing him to be such, any kind of materials used in adulteration, under a penalty of £500. Brewers, dealers in or retailers of beer, are subject to a penalty of £200, on conviction of having used or being in possession of the same articles.

Severe as this law may appear, it has been of little avail in preventing adulteration, its continuance is too profitable to the brewer, to be readily relinquished; besides, our beer-

drinkers, by long usage, have acquired a liking for these poisonous drugs, and would not be satisfied without them.

London is famed for its porter, and the following is one of the reasons:—'The Thames water at London is fattened by the washings of hills and the dirt of sewers, which gives it a thick body and a muddy taste, and therefore it finds well, and makes most drink with less malt.'—*Maison Rustique, Article Brewhouse.*

WINE.

The vine grows extensively in volcanic countries. The best wines of Italy are produced in the neighborhood of Vesuvius.

The principal wines used in this country are port, sherry, claret, champagne, madeira, hock, in-sarsala, cape, &c.

'A large quantity of brandy is always mixed with the wines shipped from Oporto for England. Genuine unmixed port wine is very rarely met with in this country. We have been so long accustomed to the compounded article, that were it possible to procure it unmixed, it is doubtful whether it would be at all suited to our taste.'—*McCulloch's Dict. p. 1416.*

'The total produce of the vineyards of France is about 35,000,000 hectolitres (770,000,000 imperial gallons), worth 510,000,000 francs, (£21,600,000).'—*McCulloch's Dict. p. 1419.*

In 1825, Mr. Robinson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, afterwards Lord Ripon, reduced the wine duties about one-half, which caused an increase in the consumption of wines in Great Britain from 4,150,000, to between 6 and 7 million imperial gallons.

The practice of adulterating wine is of ancient origin. In England we have early notices of the practice. Edward III., in a letter to the mayor of London, complains of the adulterations of the wine merchants: 'They do mingle corrupt wines with other wine, and are not afraid to sell the wines so mixed and corrupted at the same price as they sell the good and pure, to the corruption of the bodily health of those who buy wine by retail.'

'There is in the city a certain fraternity of chemical operators, who work underground, in holes, caverns, and dark retirements, to conceal their mysteries from the eyes and observations of mankind. These subterraneous philosophers are daily employed in the transmutation of liquors, and by the power of magical drugs and incantations, raising, under the streets of London, the choicest products of the hills and valleys of France. They can squeeze Bordeaux out of the sloe, and draw champagne from an apple.'—*Addison, in the Tatler.*

The following recipe for making port is taken from a wine guide:—'Take of good cider four gallons, of the juice of red beet two quarts, logwood four ounces, rhatamy root, bruised, half a pound. First infuse the logwood and rhatamy root in brandy and a gallon of cider for one week, then strain off the liquor, and mix the other ingredients, keep it in a cask for a month, when it will be fit to bottle.'

'The manufactured trash which is selling in London under the name of cape, champagne, burgundy, barsac, sauterne, &c., are so many specious poisons, which the cheapness of the common and inferior wines of the Cape allows the vendors of them to use as the basis of the several compositions, at the expense of the stomach and bowels of their customers.'—*Quarterly Review, No. 43.*

The Mechanics' Magazine gives the following analysis of a bottle of cheap port wine.—'Spirits of wine 3 ounces, cider 14 ounces, sugar 1½ ounce, alum 2 scruples, tartaric acid 1 scruple, strong decoction of logwood 4 ounces.'

'If a butt of sherry is too high in color, take a quart of warm sheep or lamb's blood, mix it with the wine, and when thoroughly fine draw it off, when you will find the color as pale as necessary.'—*The Vintner's and Victualler's Guide, p. 238.*

'To produce a beautiful red color, take of raspings of red sanders wood six ounces, spirits of wine one quart; infuse fourteen days, and filter through paper for use.'—*Palmer's Publicans' Director, p. 91.*

'To hinder wine from turning, put a pound of melted lead in fair water in your cask, pretty warm, and stop it close.'—*Graham's Preparation of Wines, p. 31.*

Wine merchants persuade themselves that the minute quantity of lead employed for this purpose is perfectly harmless; but chemical analysis proves the contrary; and it must be pronounced as highly deleterious. Lead, in whatever state, taken into the stomach, occasions terrible diseases; and wine, adulterated with the minutest quantity of it, becomes a slow poison. The merchant or dealer who practises this dangerous sophistication adds the crime of murder to that of fraud, and deliberately scatters the seeds of disease and death among those who contribute to his emolument.'—*Accum's Culinary Poisons, p. 95.*

Sugar of lead, cerusse, and still more frequently litharge, are mixed with acid or sharp-tasted wines, in order to render them less so. Sugar-of-lead gives a sweet astringent metallic taste, constriction of the throat, pain in the stomach, desire to vomit, or vomiting, ætid eructations, hiccup, difficulty in respiration, thirst, cramps, coldness of limbs, convulsions, changes of feature, delirium.'—*Orfila on Poisons.*

Numberless instances of the fatal consequences resulting from the use of adulterated wine might be given—one must suffice. Dr. Warren, in his Medical Essays, relates the circumstances of thirty-two persons who became seriously ill after indulging in white wine, which had been adulterated with lead. One of them died, and another became paralytic.

Dr. Lees remarks, that in 1832 he met with several cases of cholera, apparently induced by drinking cheap port wine.

The extensive system of adulteration carried on in the Channel Islands will appear from the following table:—

	Shipped from Oporto to the Channel Islands.	Shipped from the Channel Islands to London.
1826,	38 Gals.	293 Galle.
1827,	99	99
1828,	73	75
1829,	...	90
1830,	...	147
1831,	...	143
1832,	...	363
1833,	...	862

MEDICAL OPINION RESPECTING THE USE OF WINE IN OLD AGE.

The *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, for April, 1840, in reviewing Dr Day's newly published work on 'Diseases of Advanced Life,' administers the following rebuke to that gentleman, for recommending the use of wine to aged individuals:—

'About wine, tea, coffee, and other liquors, physicians always become eloquent, and sometimes speak not a little nonsense. Dr. Day cautions against excess; and thinks that to those who have not indulged in the use of wine, it may be well to say, "Drink no longer water; but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine often infirmities." The wisdom of advising this as a dietetic or an oinchoresic direction may be greatly doubted. It seems almost as if it were one of these texts by which the comfortable dean, with reddish nose, and a decanter of tawney port before him, in the snug old-fashioned parlor of the deanery, encouraged himself to taste his daily doze of two ample pints. Surely it must occur to any educated man reading the epistles, that they were written for more elevated and nobler purposes than instructing men whether they should drink wine, or refrain from that generous but somewhat fiery liquor; and that St. Paul, though an excellent apostle and theologian, might have

been an indifferent physician. The evils, that it is exceedingly difficult to keep men, or even ladies, within the strict letter of the law as to the use of wine; and, where it is permitted to take a little, every one thinks that the little he or she takes, is really adhering to the precept. So often, however, have we seen and known this text quoted, and made to justify what it never was intended to do, that a more dangerous one, we think, hardly exists; and we must say, that it is safest to confine the precepts in the Epistles, so far as they are intelligible, to their legitimate and proper uses.

In the whole of these directions regarding the use of wine for the aged and invalid, there is some danger and not a little folly. One physician recommends for the aged invalid Madeira, another Amontillado, and a third Madre di Xeres, while a fourth tells his patients that port or tent, or some other vinous compound, is the grand remedy for his decaying tabernacle. What advantage have several of these forms of vinous liquor, except that they are expensive and consequently unattainable by the humble invalid? It appears to us, that all are only different forms of poisonous articles, the use of which has been rendered necessary by the preposterous and pernicious habits of society. A man begins to take wine in early life, and, as he continues it as long as he can without receiving any intimation of its bad effects, he is then given to understand that he has done himself and his health irreparable injury, but that if he stops, he is sure to be made much worse, and probably to die. Would it not be much better for all persons to be taught, in early life, that wine is an indulgence both unnecessary and hurtful, and as the time must come, when its use must be given up, it is best and safest not to begin it at all. Why should any habit, which is admitted on all hands to be bad, be either commenced, encouraged, or carried on?

But why is the wine necessary? Oh! says some sagacious person, it enables a man to digest his food, and is a pleasant tonic. If either of these statements were fact, then it might be reasonable to say, that the moderate use of wine is beneficial. In a large proportion of cases, however, these statements are not facts. Whenever wine is believed or felt to be necessary after taking food, it may be safely asserted, that food, too much in quantity and improper in quality, has been taken; and the same is still more decidedly true regarding spirits. First, after taking as much food, and eating as great a variety of articles as might serve for two if not three meals, wine or diluted spirits, and sometimes undiluted spirits, are taken in order to enable the stomach, it is said, to perform its duty; in other words, to obscure, stifle, and extinguish all those uneasy sensations which it is made to feel from being tasked far beyond its powers; to render the individual insensible to those salutary warnings which, in the natural state, are intended to inform him, that he has committed several serious errors in diet. Then, after two or three hours more, when other uneasy feelings begin to arise, he endeavors to allay and stifle them by the use of strong astringent liquors, and lastly, perhaps after committing another error in diet, he has recourse to some brandy and water, and then retires to a disturbed and restless sleep, with a stomach loaded to distention with food little or not at all digested.

PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

Hops.—A comprehensive paper has been printed and issued, in return to three orders of the House of Commons, moved for by Mr Alderman Humphrey, which embraces a number of interesting particulars relating to matters connected with the brewing trade. It appears that the number of acres in Great Britain under the cultivation of hops during the year 1848, was 49,232½, distributed in the following collections:—Barnstaple, 21½; Bedford 4½; Bristol, 4; Cambridge, 6; Canterbury, 9777½; Cornwall, 2; Derby, 46½; Essex, 182; Gloucester, 19; Grantham, 12½; Hants, 1712½;

Hereford, 6301; Hertford, 4; Isle of Wight, 1113; Lincoln, 302½; Lynn, 6; Oxford, 8; Reading, 71; Rochester, 16,285½; Salisbury, 18½; Salop, 6; Stourbridge, 337½; Suffolk, 160; Surrey, 23½; Sussex, 11,592½; Wales (Middle), 29; Worcester, 1219½. The duty on hops on the growth of the year 1848 amounted to £388,007 3s 8½d. The quantity of hops charged with duty in the United Kingdom in 1848 was 11,313,985 lbs., from the following several collections:—Barnstaple, 15,903; Bedford, 1551; Cambridge, 4954; Canterbury, 8,932,293; Cornwall, 313; Derby, 30,773; Essex, 121,021; Gloucester, 13,411; Grantham, 7086; Hants, 1,715,532; Hereford, 2,550,411; Hertford 227; Isle of Wight 927,633; Lincoln, 208,191; Oxford, 2376; Reading, 7862; Rochester, 15,327,172; Salisbury, 3073; Salop, 1398; Stourbridge, 159,407; Suffolk, 10,45518; Surrey, 15,970; Sussex, 13,425,293; Wales (Middle), 9198; Worcester, 727,956.

MALT.—The total number of quarters of malt made between the 10th Oct., 1847, and the same date 1848, was 4,913,001; divided as follows:—England, 4,193,757; Scotland, 504,333; Ireland, 214,914. Used in the same period, 3,699,771 quarters:—In England, 3,430,478; Scotland, 109,331; Ireland, 159,962.

BREWERS, &c.—There are in the United Kingdom 2460 brewers, 88,165 victualliers, 34,602 persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, 3400 not to be drunk on the premises, (the two latter distinctions appertain to England only), 25,797 victualliers brew their own beer, as do 13,072 persons licensed to sell beer. The brewers use 19,269,987 bushels of malt, the victualliers 7,298,129 and the licensed beersellers 3,030,057 bushels.—*Glasgow Herald*.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF.—The total quantity of tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured, entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom, in 1848 amounted to 27,305,134 lbs., of which 206,451 lbs. were manufactured tobacco and cigars, and 338 lbs. of snuff. The quantity entered for home consumption in 1847 was 26,753,933 lbs. The total amount of duty received on tobacco and snuff in 1848 was £4,365,233, and in the previous year, £4,278,929. The quantity of foreign manufactured tobacco and cigars imported in 1848 amounted to 1,509,079 lbs., and in 1847 to 1,403,237 lbs. The number of persons convicted of smuggling tobacco, spirits, tea, and silk in 1848 was 2115, and the number of persons in custody as felons for offences against the revenue and custom laws, on the 5th of January, 1849, was 121. The number of seizures of contraband goods made in 1848 was 2336, the number of prosecutions 1798, the number of persons imprisoned 453, and the amount of the penalties received £2,995. The number of persons in prison on the 5th January last for offences against the Excise branch of inland revenue amounted to 279.—*Daily Mail*.

Progress of the Cause.

ENGLAND.

HARTWELL PARK, AVONDEURY.—The annual festival in this beautiful park was held on the 31st July and 1st of August, under the presidency of the Rev. T. Penn. M.A. Incumbent of Hook, Surrey. Two meetings were held on each day, which were addressed on the great questions of universal temperance and universal peace, by John Lee, Esq. D.D., the learned and patriotic promoter of the cause; also by C. H. Lovell, Esq. M.D., Rev. William Stokes of the Peace Society, Mr. Adey of Leigh-ton, Mr. Allen, Primitive Methodist of Channon, Oxon, John Hamilton, Esq., Editor of the *Bucks Advertiser*, Mr. Jabez Inwards of the National Temperance Society, and other well-known friends of both these philanthropic movements. Such festivals are calculated to have a most humanizing and elevating effect upon the neighborhoods in which they are held, and our earnest desires, that Hartwell Park, heretofore the residence of dethroned monarchs, may be made tributary to the advancement of His reign whose rightful title is the Prince of Peace, and whose advent to our world was ushered in with the proclamation of "Peace

on earth and good-will to all men."—*Abridged from Bucks Gazette.*

BARI.—The Juvenile Temperance Society in this place has just held its eleventh Annual Meeting, and seems to be in a flourishing condition. The Committee thus express its object and hopes:—"The founders of the Society, deeply sensible of the lamentable effects of the drinking customs upon the rising generation, and forcibly impressed with the truth of the principle, 'prevention is better than cure,' saw the propriety and necessity of training up youths of both sexes in the practice of the total abstinence of strong drink; which principle, they considered, heartfully accorded with the spirit of the Divine command, 'Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.' And, in pausing to consider for a moment the feeble circumstances under which the Society commenced, and its gradually increasing importance,—the extent of direct good accomplished, and the probably large amount of evil prevented,—the great success of the year which has just passed, and the incalculable amount of indirect beneficial influence the whole will undoubtedly have upon the future condition of thousands,—the Committee feel assured that every right thinking friend of humanity will agree with them, that they have abundant cause to rejoice that their labor has not been in vain. "Among the most pleasing events of the past year, the Committee would refer with pleasure to the gratuitous lecture, delivered by Dr. Grundrod to about 2000 juveniles, in the Banqueting-room of the Guildhall, which was attended with great success,—nearly 300 children having signed the pledge upon that occasion. Since the last anniversary, many public and private meetings have been held, and several valuable lectures delivered. In August last, the Committee held a Fête and Public Meeting at Sydney Gardens, when an important accession of members was made to the Society. Another important feature of the past year, worthy of observation, is the formation of a Juvenile Society, in connexion with the Lynecombe and Widcombe Temperance Association, which is likely to be attended with much good. "The thanks of the Committee are due to the Rev. G. W. Newnham, for his kindness in preaching the Anniversary Sermon of the past year; and also to the Rev. S. H. Widdrington, for the use of Walcot church on that occasion."

Huddersfield.—A temperance tea-meeting of the members of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, and of this Union, was held in the large vestry of Queen Street Chapel, Huddersfield, on Easter Tuesday, April 10th, 1849. About 225 sat down to tea. After tea the Rev. G. B. Macdonald, superintendent of the circuit, opened the meeting, he gave out a hymn, and prayed; he afterwards moved that Mr. Samuel Booth, Surgeon, Huddersfield, take the chair. The Secretary read the report, a few extracts from which we give. The Wesleyan Union of Total Abstinens was instituted in Liverpool in 1816, by some zealous friends of the temperance reformation. A want had long been felt by religious teetotallers in the Wesleyan connexion, of a Christian bond of union, in which prayer should form a prominent feature; teetotalism should be closely connected with religion, and a spirit of humble dependence upon God, and friendly feeling towards each other should be cultivated in its members. The Huddersfield branch of this Union was formed in the vestry of Queen Street Chapel, on the 29th July, 1818. The primary design in admitting only members of the society, was to secure heart union in prayer, which is the chief corner-stone of the building. At the first meeting it was resolved,—That we be considered a branch of the Liverpool Union of Wesleyan Total Abstinens, and that we cooperate with other kindred institutions. We have enrolled already ninety members, consisting of trustees, local preachers, leaders, Sunday-school teachers and tract distributors; twenty-five of whom have been persuaded to sign the pledge, for the sake of example and their future safety. 1st. Because it is the duty of all Christians, to try to reclaim the drunkard, both by precept and example. 2nd. Because the example of extreme moderation is not sufficient to lead the drunkard to a position of safety. We are glad to announce that thirty Wesleyan Methodist ministers are patrons of this Union. That above fifty branches were already formed in various parts of the United Kingdom. In Huddersfield, we have had sixteen Wesleyan temperance prayer meetings in the vestry of Queen Street Chapel; they were attended with much of the power and blessing of Almighty God. While it is our settled conviction, that more of the Wesleyan ministers and members have been degraded by this sin than any other;

we wish distinctly to state, that we abhor intemperance, and hail this Society as a harbinger for good. We desire to see Wesleyan Methodism fully identified with the cause of temperance, on account of the intimate connexion which exists between that cause and the revival of "pure and undefiled religion." None but God can estimate the amount of talent which spirit-drinking has neutralized, or the magnitude of those barriers which it presents to the progress of truth, or the number of souls it has sent to the bottomless pit. Many causes have contributed to bring about this lamentable state of things; but far above all others, we place intemperance, verily "believing that this single sin is destroying more souls, than all the ministers in Great Britain are instrumental in saving." Many interesting addresses were delivered of a practical nature, by Mr. Joseph Harding, of London, (the agent for the Associate Institution for Improving and Enforcing the Law for the Protection of Women,) Mr. B. Bentley, Mr. John Senior, Mr. Thomas Watson, Mr. John Wild, and Mr. Joseph Wood. Meetings of this kind are calculated to have a salutary effect upon the members of our society; inducing many to sign the total abstinence pledge, who are in great danger of being overtaken "by the easily besetting sin" of intemperance and love of company.

LEEDS.—On Monday, June 25th, the children of the "Band of Hope," which numbers upwards of 4,000, had their annual procession. At one o'clock the children of the various districts, under the care of their superintendent, met in the area of the Coloured Cloth Hall, and sang three of their beautiful Melodies, Nos. 6, 9 and 16, and then formed into procession, and were led by two boys mounted on ponies, and a band of music, through some of the principal streets of the town, halted in St. Peter's Square, where they sang Melodies, Nos. 7, 8 and 12, and again formed and moved through the streets to the Free Market, where they formed into a square and sang Melodies Nos. 2, 12, and 32, and then retired to their respective districts and were regaled with buns and tea. The day will be long remembered. The weather was fine,—the rain on the previous night having quenched the dust. So many children, with smiling faces, neat and cleanly dressed, walking in orderly procession, formed a pleasing sight. The children sang with a correctness and an enthusiasm which called forth the approbation and even the tears of many of the numerous bystanders. Too much importance cannot be attached to these beautiful combinations of rhyme and music, as a means of indoctrinating the minds and engaging the affections of the young.

LONDON.—Mrs. Hardwick has delivered several very effective lectures and addresses at some of the principal stations in the metropolis and suburbs. She has secured the attention of large audiences, and many signatures to the pledge have been obtained. Some of the meetings have been of females only, others of both sexes.

WESTMINSTER.—An interesting meeting was held in the school room, Pear Street, Strutton-ground, on Friday evening, August 3. The Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P., had engaged to take the chair, but, in consequence of indisposition, he was unable to attend, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Walker, the Superintendent of the school. In opening the business of the meeting, he stated that the place in which they were sitting was formerly a public-house, in which scenes of the most revolting description were constantly to be witnessed. That very room, formerly the tap-room, had been converted into an infant school for about one hundred and seventy children; the beer-cellar and skittle-ground had been turned into a reading room, where several working men met after the hours of labor for the purpose of improving themselves; and the present was the first of a series of monthly meetings for exposing the evils of intemperance, and recommending the practice of entire abstinence from strong drinks. Much good had already been effected, and there was much to encourage the hope that the appearance of that notoriously wicked neighborhood would soon be changed for the better. The meeting, which was large and attentive, was addressed in very appropriate terms by Dr. Gronley, Mr. T. A. Smith, Mr. J. W. Green, and Mr. J. H. Esterbrook, the Honorary Secretary, to whose indefatigable exertions, especially in reference to the young attendants at this place, the cause is deeply indebted. Some signatures to the pledge were obtained at the close, and some persons entered their names as subscribers to the funds of the society.

DERBY.—On Wednesday, August 8, Mrs. Theobald delivered a lecture in the temperance meeting-room, on the duty of professing

Christians to join the temperance movement. This was enforced with great talent, and at the close of the meeting thirty persons signed the pledge. On the 15th, the same lady lectured to a very large meeting in the Lancaster school room, on the evils arising from the use of intoxicating drinks, at the close of which twenty-six persons signed the pledge.

TEMPERANCE AND EDUCATION

A delightful evening party assembled at Lower Crumpsall, on Monday evening, to celebrate the opening of a new hall, which had been erected for the double purpose of an educational and a temperance place of meeting. After tea, Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P., was called to the chair; and amongst the gentlemen present were Alexander Henry, Esq., M.B., Samuel Lucas, Esq., J. Simpson, Esq., of Victoria Park; Rev. F. Howard, Bury; Alderman Harvey, E. Bent, Esq., R. Worthington, Esq., T. H. Neville, Esq., of Moss House; John Robinson, Esq.; David Morris, Esq.; and Mr. John Johnson, bookseller, Market Street.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—Ladies and gentlemen, I congratulate you on having erected in such a cause this elegant hall. I trust, as it is dedicated to purposes which are intended to advance the well being of the inhabitants of this neighborhood, that it will long be a blessing to them, and aid you to accomplish the desired objects. I am told that it is erected not only with a view to its being a temperance hall, but a mechanical institute. I can assure you I have much pleasure in seeing such halls and such institutions established in this country. Be assured of this, that education is the foundation stone of the happiness of all classes; is designed to fit man for his future sphere of life, and persons must be educated for the sphere that they are hereafter to fill. The time is gone by, I trust, when Englishmen are to be governed by physical force; we are desirous they should be governed by the press and enlightened public opinion. Therefore, to learn to read and write is a great advantage to all classes, and be assured, it is a subject interesting to all. But I have been long of opinion, that whatever efforts may be made to benefit the young—whether by supporting institutions to teach them to read or anything else—unless something be done to check intemperance and to establish those good customs which will tend to exalt the happiness of man when he is educated, all your efforts will, to a considerable extent, be in vain. More harm is done by drunkenness than can be remedied by the education of thousands. I have considered it as a duty we owe to society, to do all we can to check this vice; that if we would be wise we would abstain from intoxicating liquors ourselves. Now, what is the state of this country at the present time? In the United Kingdom we have 3,500,000 paupers; there are 200,000 criminals, and there are 40,000 lunatics. Now, what is the cause, and what is the cost? If we are to take the testimony of judges, and magistrates, and inspectors of prisons, and of chaplains, and of those most connected with our institutions, they assure us that two-thirds of the poverty, and nine-tenths of the crime, and one-half of the disease we have in the country, are caused by intemperance. Now, there is the cause, and what is the cost? Our poor rates are not less than £5,000,000 a-year. It costs us nearly £2,000,000 a-year to punish crime (that is, to prosecute criminals and to maintain them); and nearly £1,000,000 a-year to support the lunatics. Now, ladies and gentlemen, we see the effects; they are very appalling; and we have the testimony of those men who have the best opportunity of judging as to the cause, and we know to our sorrow the cost: it is for us to consider what is the remedy. Mr. Brotherton proceeded to express a doubt if legislation could cure the evil. Moderation had been tried in vain, because great drinkers always began with a moderate quantity; and it he expressed an opinion in favor of total abstinence he hoped no one would be offended at the truth. Truth was not always welcome—it enlightened some minds but inflamed others, still he rested his case upon the fact, that intoxicating liquors were not necessary, neither were they beneficial to health, and that people were much better without them.

W. Howarth, Esq., who had been mainly instrumental in the erection of the hall, entered into some interesting particulars, showing how long and industriously the builders had worked, and how cheaply they had constructed the work. He said that last year their friends put their names down for £70, which sum had

since been increased to £140, and that the building itself only cost £202. He also stated that, out of 1,200 inhabitants in the village, they had 130 pledged tectotolers, besides 60 young men banded together in a mutual improvement society. They had it in contemplation to establish a female reading and writing class; and the institution was intended to be managed by two separate committees—one for the educational and the other for the tectotal departments. They had had a day school of 80 to 90 children.

SIMULTANEOUS MEETINGS—At the Conference of the *British Association for the Promotion of Temperance*, held at Lincoln in July last, the following resolution, amongst others, was adopted:—

“That this Conference recommends the various societies in Great Britain to hold a series of simultaneous meetings in the first week in the ensuing October, and to use any other means, during the same week, for bringing the question of total abstinence more prominently before the public.”

UNITED STATES.

FATHER MATHEW'S PROGRESS—It will be seen that Father Mathew's progress is slow. Indeed there is work enough for him in New England alone, for a year. We think all who read his addresses and replies must be forcibly impressed with their dignity, appropriateness, and even great beauty. We know of no man that has visited our country, who has on every occasion acquitted himself with more propriety. He is evidently, without any pretensions to greatness or eloquence, making to himself many true friends and admirers. Father Mathew's operations have engrossed the attention of the friends of temperance in and about Boston now for a long period. He has moved about silently, unobtrusively, and busily in his work, and administered the pledge to some twenty or thirty thousand, chiefly his own countrymen. On the day of his leaving Boston, a large meeting, chiefly of juveniles, met on the Common. The scene was one of great beauty. The crowd were addressed from a platform by the Rev. gentleman whom they met to honor, by Dea. Grant who presided on the occasion, and by Mr. Bungay of Canada, when the pledge was administered to a large number of persons, old as well as young. The children appeared highly pleased with the meeting, and when called upon to hold up their hands in favor of total abstinence, they nearly all responded to the call by raising their little hands. The interest of the occasion was enhanced by the strains of an excellent band of music. The exercises closed about sunset, when Father Mathew was followed by the crowd to his lodgings at the Adams' House. From Boston he proceeded to Lawrence and Lowell, where he administered the pledge to large numbers. We last heard of him at New-Bedford, where he was received with great enthusiasm by assembled thousands.—*Journal of American Temperance Union.*

Father Mathew, says the *Boston Chronotype*, has an endless variety of short and pithy arguments in favor of the pledge, which as he calls on his people to come forward, he throws out to trip up the heels of obstinacy and resistance.—“Walk up, ladies and gentlemen; the pledge can do you no hurt, at any rate, and it may be the salvation of you. I think sometimes that those who won't take the pledge, must drink on the sly. People sometimes do drink so. Once, while travelling in Ireland, I was urgently pressed by a man to come in and take tea with him. I had not expected to stop, and tried to excuse myself, but could not. The man's wife and daughters, not expecting me, were already at tea. As I entered, I noticed the tea things were about to be hurried away; but I said—No, no, the same tea will do; and my host had the tea-pot brought back. On turning out the tea I perceived it was very white, and on tasting it—it was punch. (Laughter). Now take the pledge, and you will not think of doing any such thing.”

JOHN B. GOUGH IN WORCESTER—On Wednesday evening last Mr. Gough addressed one of the largest audiences that have ever filled the City Hall. He spoke for about two hours with more than his usual brilliancy and power. His address was a beautiful mosaic of logic, pathos, imagery, description, anecdote, wit, and pleasant, and made in favor of the noble cause he advocates, a powerful, deep and lasting impression upon the attentive miscellaneous and vast multitude that heard it.—*Cataract.*

Mr. Gough is soon to visit Greene county, and will spend most of the autumn in the State.

AWAY THE BOWL.



Our youthful hearts with temperance burn, A-way, a-way the bowl; From dram shops all our steps we turn, A-way, away the bowl; Fare-well to rum and all its harms, Farewell the winecup's boast-ed charms, A-way the bowl, a-way the bowl, a-way, a-way the bowl.

See how that staggering drunkard reels!

Away, away the bowl;

Alas, the misery he reveals,

Away, away the bowl;

His children grieve, his wife's in tears!

How sad his once bright home appears!

Away the bowl, away the bowl, away, away the bowl.

We drink no more, nor buy nor sell,

Away, away the bowl!

The tippler's offers we repel,

Away, away the bowl;

United in a temperance band,

We're joined in heart, we're joined in hand,

Away the bowl, away the bowl, away, away the bowl.

LONG-WISH'D JUBILEE.

I. P. DIBDIN.



Tune each voice, O shout and sing, Make earth's concave loudly ring, See the scourge intemp'rance flee, Hail the long-wish'd ju-bi-lee. See the scourge in-temprance flee, Hail the long-wish'd ju-bi-lee.

See the star of hope arise;
Lo! it sparkles in the skies;
Man comes forth, from bondage free—
Hail the long-wish'd jubilee.

Bid the drunkard look and live;
Take the comfort it will give;
Lo! he joins the League with glee—
Hail the long-wish'd jubilee.

Nations now the accents hear;
Millions dry the sorrowing tear;

And the islands of the sea
Hail the long-wish'd jubilee.

Now the earth, with temperance blest,
Yields to man his long-sought rest;
Man, no more a slave, is free—
Hail the long-wish'd jubilee.

Strike anew your tuneful lyres;
Kindle now your sacred fires;
Blest with peace, the earth shall be—
Hail the long-wish'd jubilee.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 15, 1849.

A VOICE FROM GLASGOW.

We have just received a pamphlet, of a very interesting nature, entitled "The Moral Statistics of Glasgow;" the object of which will be evident from the analysis of its contents.—Intemperance and Disease; Intemperance and Mental Derangement; Intemperance and Pauperism; Intemperance and Crime; Intemperance and Female Prostitution; Intemperance and Juvenile Delinquency; Intemperance and Industrial Schools; Intemperance and Sabbath Profanation; Intemperance and Missions; Estimated Cost of the Drinking System in Glasgow.

The intelligent editor, Mr. Legin, has collected the opinions of a number of gentlemen, occupying public, official stations, which afford them peculiar opportunities of observing the moral state of the city, and the causes that affect it, and has done little more than arrange them, and present them to the public. We think he has acted wisely and well; wisely, in abstaining from comments of his own, which would have given opponents a pretext for throwing his book aside, as the special pleading of a tectotaler; and well, in presenting a mass of evidence which cannot be gainsaid, and which, we think, cannot fail to make a deep impression on the mind of every reader. Each successive chapter discloses the pernicious influence which the *drinking system* exerts upon the state of morals in a community; and makes us feel, that, as the friends of morality, we ought to set our face against it. And this is done, not by professed advocates of the temperance cause, but by neutral, competent judges; the managers and overseers of public institutions, some of whom stand aloof from the Temperance movement, and one of whom, at least, enters his dissent from Temperance doctrine. All of them concur in testifying that Intemperance is the principal cause of the offences against morals which come under their observation.

We design to make copious extracts from this publication; it is a well charged battery of facts and arguments against the prevailing habits of society. In the meantime, we present to our readers, the evidence which it furnishes, on the connexion between *Intemperance and disease*; and would request for it the special attention of those members of the medical profession, who are so fond of prescribing brandy in cases of cholera; and of those members of the community at large, who are so fond of following such a prescription.

From John C. Steele, M.D. Superintendent of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

Glasgow Royal Infirmary, 22d March, 1849.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 9th instant, addressed to me as superintendent of the Infirmary, requesting answers to some queries regarding the connection of intemperance and disease, which I proceed to answer, in consideration of the important and highly philanthropic endeavors of the society from which they may emanate:—

With respect to the first question—"Is intemperance a cause of disease?" I believe that no reasonable individual, either medical or otherwise, will hesitate in at once replying in the affirmative. The immoderate use of ardent spirits has been always recognised among medical men as a cause of disease, and is considered to be either predisposing or exciting in its character, in proportion as its effects upon the system are attended with depression of the vital energies, the consequence of exhausting excitement, or as these effects are immediately followed by symptoms referrible to the introduction of a poison into the system.

The second query—"To what extent is intemperance a cause

of disease?" is a problem more difficult of solution; for among the many sources from which disease is said to arise, it is nearly impossible to assign to each its due share in the production.—Moreover, many of these causes act conjointly, as we daily witness in cases of destitution and intemperance; and with the exception, perhaps, of the influence of contagion, there are no circumstances tending more to the diffusion of disease than those now mentioned. The aptitude which a constitution, previously debilitated by intemperance, exhibits in contracting disease and the no less serious evil which the physician has to combat in the treatment of such a case, are facts fully established by hundreds of instances occurring annually in the practice of our hospitals. In tracing these effects to their true causes, we meet with a difficulty at the very outset, by the patients, in most instances, refusing to acknowledge their addiction to ardent spirits: a favorite though somewhat equivocal answer—"That they can take a glass like their neighbors," being nearly the sum and substance of the information they are willing to give. With a view of obviating this difficulty, and of obtaining accurate data concerning the previous habits of the patients who suffered from the recent epidemic of cholera I caused an individual on whose judgment I could confide, to visit the houses from which the sick were taken, and to report the results of his own observations. These are set forth in the following table, comprehending 190 cases of the malady:—

Previous habits of cholera patients.	Total Cases.	Cured.		Died.	
		Mal.	Fo.	Mal.	Fo.
Temperate, and in Moderate Circumstances,	60	19	21	12	8
Temperate, but in Distitution,	75	16	14	24	21
Destitute and Dissipated,	40	1	6	22	11
In Moderate Circumstances, but Dissipated	15	2	3	6	4
Total,	190	33	44	64	44

To draw a legitimate conclusion from these returns, we would require, in the first place, to deduce from a given mass of the population the relative proportions of dissipated and temperate who are in the habit of applying for medical attendance in an hospital. The above table, however, though limited in its application, is sufficiently comprehensive to exhibit the striking difference in the mortality of the different classes, comprising the lower orders of the population. And if there is one fact connected with medical police better established than another, it is this, "That no circumstances in the condition of a community assist so materially in increasing the mortality, than the destitute on which pervades the inhabitants." Destitution has also its causes which may be divided into unavoidable and remediable, and among the latter we must assign the chief place to the vice of intemperance, not that we consider it the "Pandora's Box," from which all vices and diseases spring, but because it occupies a prominent, though anomalous, position, which it is in the power of a well-regulated community to subvert. However important and necessary the introduction of legislative enactments and sanatory regulations are to the well-being of society, these measures must remain comparatively futile so long as the individuals for whose benefit they are intended continue in a state of moral and physical degradation. The remedy we apprehend lies with the working classes themselves.

The following is an extract from p 169 of "Observations on the Causes of Disease, and the means of Promoting Health," by Dr. A. M. Adams:—"Habitual drunkenness may be ranked among the causes which modify disease and the action of medicines, and which require to be known and attended to in prescribing for this class of patients. There is a manner—an aspect—in the inebriate, even when sober, which stamps him unequivocally. He has lost the ease, steadiness, and elasticity of health in his motions; his eyes and eyelids have become red; his face bloated, sallow, blotched; his nose red, and his breath offensive; his muscles and skin are flaccid; his bowels and renal organs disordered, and hands tremulous. If no particular organic disease supervene to cut him off suddenly, he wastes in flesh, and

mopes in spirit; memory and judgment fail—the mind becomes irresolute, timid, and craven; the moral principles, so intimately blended with the harmony of the physical constitution, become inensible to the impulses of both instinct and virtue; and a sottish stupidity, the forerunner of palsy, apoplexy, dropsy, or mania, winds up the drama of his pitiable and profitless life."

A most satisfactory illustration of the fact, that abstainers from intoxicating beverages enjoy an unusual exemption from sickness and mortality, is to be found in the history of the "United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution." While the annual mortality of the whole population is 13 per 1000, that of this institution has been only *six*. The following summary has been recently issued by the association referred to:—

The average age of the members who have died during the last eight years is 41 years. At this age, the annual rate of mortality among the population of England and Wales is 13 per 1000

Among the lives Assured in other Offices	11
" in Friendly Societies	10
" in the 'Equitable' Office	13
As shown by the Carlisle Table	10
" Liverpool (Neison's Tables)	16
Among the class of Clerks	21
" Painters, Plumbers, &c.	14
" Bakers	8
" Misers	8
" Rural Laborers	7
" Ditto at age 35	6

Among the whole of the lives assured in the Temperance Section of this Office (several being above 70 years of age)

Being no more than the usual rate, if all the member had been of the most healthy class of the population, and in the very prime of life.

Comparison of the mortality among different classes of members:—

Number Assured.	Name.	Expected Deaths.	Actual Deaths.
136	Clerks.	5	1
53	Painters and Plumbers.	2	1
76	Bakers.	2	1
61	Laborers and Farmers.	1	0
118	Tailors.	3	0
132	Shoemakers.	3	2
328	Shopkeepers.	9	6

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

On Friday evening, the 28th ult., an address was delivered in the Temperance Hall, by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, lately from Scotland. Mr. McWaters was in the chair, and the business of the evening was commenced with prayer by the Rev. W. Taylor of the United Presbyterian Church of this city. After a few remarks by the chairman, he introduced the

Rev. Mr. Henderson, who, on rising to address the meeting, said—He proposed to give a brief outline, this evening, of the philosophy of teetotalism, and gave out the following truths as the basis of his lecture —

1st, God is love.
2d, Intemperance, or an artificial appetite for intoxicating drinks, is a vice by which man ruins himself for time and eternity, and destroys those powers of intellect, which his Creator has given him, by which he is capable of the highest enjoyment.

3d, That teetotalism is thoroughly simple, thoroughly Gospel, and thoroughly efficient; and for the carrying out of which all the followers of Christ are responsible.

We are sorry we can only present a brief outline of the Rev. gentleman's arguments, but what we give may prove interesting to our readers.

1. That God is love—is not an assertion merely, but a truth made

known to us in the two volumes of Revelation—Nature and the Holy Scriptures. If we look into the darkest page of this world's history and misery—we will there see the love of God abundantly manifested. If we turn to the face of nature—the blue hills that irregularly mark the boundaries of the firmament, the stupendous waterfalls of this country, the rocks, the dells, the dense forests, flowers, plants, and every material form—we will there find recorded the love of God.

2, Drunkenness is a vice at which angels weep. Behold the drunkard, whether at home, in solitude, or in society. Contemplate him under the influence of strong drinks. Look at those eyes, which God has given him, rolling with the frenzy of the inebriate. Listen to the tongue which God made to express thought, and to sing the songs of angels and his praise; but drink has turned its use to the utterance of blasphemies and curses, and singing the unholy songs of the drunkard. God made that mind to associate with angels, but in the grasp of the demon appetite man is fallen—fallen indeed is he. He rises and staggers to his home. At the sound of his footsteps his children tremble, they shun him; and his wife flees from the glare of his eye. Few are the joys of the drunkard's home.

3, Total abstinence is a system that is thoroughly simple, nothing can be simpler than the truth that where there is no drink there can be no drunkards. Intoxicating drinks destroy the drunkard's power of happiness. The intellect of the drunkard exhibits evidence that there is a complete perversion of mind; and this total abstinence, as efficient as it is thoroughly Gospel, comes to change it to its right order. The law of the mind is laid down in the passage "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself." Here are three fountains of thought, whence every motive should flow. Love to God is the highest, love to our neighbor the next, and love to ourselves, the last in this divine order. But with the drunkard this order is reversed—love of self preponderates, it becomes the ruling passion, and he is prepared to barter soul and body for the satisfaction of this ever craving appetite. With him character and mind loses all claim, and are trampled in the dust. Hence the state of the drunkard is the boundary line beyond which mind cannot go.—Every power of his mind is laid prostrate, and he is fallen lower than the worm that crawls in the earth. We behold the drunkard lying prostrate, and he feels it—his language being—"No man careth for me." Deeper still he plunges in his despair, until he is lost. Now the law of love constrains us to go down to the lowest depths of misery and destitution, and take him by the hand, and lead him gently back to the path of duty and of truth. If we will not go down to him, he will not come up to us. The mind of the drunkard is not capable of receiving Christian truth, until total abstinence comes and removes the covering of moral darkness and perversion with which it is enveloped by this vice. In conclusion, the Rev. gentleman alluded upon the immense amount of money expended in drink in Great Britain, and the frightful amount of crime and misery that followed, where the amount annually contributed to Bible, Religious, and Scientific Societies, was as the mite cast into the Treasury.

The Rev. W. Taylor, owing to the lateness of the hour, made but a few remarks. He stated that drunkenness was an effect—drink the cause. To get clear of the drunkard was a very easy matter—remove the cause and the effect would cease. If there were no drink there would be no drunkards. He told an anecdote of a Quaker, who said that it was as easy to avoid being a drunkard as to open his hand. How was that? was the inquiry.

"Friend," said the Quaker, "when thou liftest the glass to put it to thy mouth, open thine hand."

At the close of the meeting, eight signed the pledge.

NOW IS THE TIME

For the friends of the cause to exert themselves to increase the circulation of the *Advocate*, and secure a sufficient number of paying subscribers as will insure us against loss. We ask no profit on the *Advocate*; all that is over after paying the usual expenses of the paper we appropriate to the liquidation of the debt of the Montreal Committee; but unless the friends exert themselves, and keep on the alert, the enemy will come in—they will become indifferent and the paper will, as a consequence, cease to exist. The total press can only look for support from the totaler. New Subscribers paying 2s 6d will receive the remaining numbers of the present volume without additional charge.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. R. D. Wadsworth is now on a tour in the Gore, Talbot, and Niagara Districts, and we hope our friends in these places will avail themselves of his visit to send us long lists of names as subscribers to the *Advocate*, and that those who may be in arrears for the past or present volume will, at the same time, hand him the amount.

Mr. Grafton will wait on our friends in the Eastern Townships, for the same purpose, and we have no doubt will be well received.

ANTI-BACCHUS.

In my last letter (Januar, 30th) I noticed two ways by which our opponents justify themselves in still taking "a glass or two." The one is by the positive statements that ardent spirits are useful; the other is by maintaining the same principle, but by stating the question in a negative form. Instead of saying that ardent spirits are absolutely useful, they prefer the statement—"it will do no harm;" which, if they would allow common sense to be the judge, is only shifting their position "out of the frying-pan into the fire."

We now proceed to notice some further arguments urged by moderate drinkers in support of their system. In our last letter we noticed that many of these class belong to the different Christian churches, and are often the most influential men in our community. Many of them have not yet thoroughly acquired drinking habits, and therefore they have no particular liking for ardent spirits *per se*; but nevertheless they are induced to take an occasional glass, either, it may be, to show their liberality, for many glory in being liberal enough to treat a large company, or for the sake of social company or society in which they are enjoying themselves. Under the covert of some of these trifling excuses they always find a safe asylum. If you ask them concerning the state of the drunkard, and what they think of the drinking system altogether, they will gravely tell you that they believe it would be a blessing for mankind in general if ardent spirits were completely swept from the face of the earth. They have no doubt but it would add much to the happiness of man, and would restore peace to many families that are now the scenes of discord, poverty and misery. None can depict to you the wretched state of the drunkard in more lively terms. They will tell you of his poverty and misery, of the wretchedness and wickedness of his family. Nay, they will even illustrate the subject by pointing out some poor wretch in the neighborhood who, although

he had a good property once, has now, by intemperance, spent it all, and at present himself and his family are in a state of starvation. They will point you to another, who, by intemperance, has not only spent his property, but has himself been brought to fill a drunkard's grave; leaving, it may be, a wife and family to bewail his premature end. All these heartrending scenes they can set forth in the most glowing terms, and none seem more deeply affected with the awful consequences of such beastly practices. I cannot here omit mentioning the fact, that of this class our Christian ministers, belonging to the different denominations, form no inconsiderable part. It is truly amusing to hear one of these Rev. gentlemen state his views on the subject of drunkenness. As they necessarily travel over much of the country, they have therefore a pretty general acquaintance with these scenes of debauchery; and can therefore describe them in their true character. In a late visit to the house of one of these Rev. fathers, after a few introductory remarks, the conversation turned on the subject of drunkenness. He told me that three days ago he followed to the grave the remains of a young man, who, in a state of intoxication, had quarrelled with one of his companions who drew his hand, and, with a single blow, sent this drunken wretch to try the realities of another world. He lamented deeply the untimely end of this poor man; and he often referred to the awful announcement that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God." Having described to me, more generally, the effects of drunkenness on the morality and religion of the country, the conversation ceased, when he immediately called one of the servants and told her to bring in some wine, and in a few minutes the decanter and glasses were on the table. But finding that I would not drink with him, he urged his civility by assuring me that it "was nothing but wine, and therefore could do me no harm." The short sentence, "it will do no harm," was exceedingly useful on this occasion, and the Rev. father urged it with all possible importunity. He felt that he could not venture to state positively that it would do me good, but if he could only make me believe that it would do me no harm, this fact, combined with the enjoyment that I would experience in joining with him in partaking of it, he thought a sufficient warrant for me to take "a glass or two." But finding that all his arguments were in vain, he took a glass himself and then ordered the decanter to be removed. This is one instance of the absurd conduct of moderate drinkers out of many more of a similar kind that might be adduced. Drunkenness is a sin or evil which too many in the present day "shed crocodile tears." I would be far from bringing this charge against all those who take an occasional glass, but surely it may justly be brought against those who use intoxicating liquors of any kind as a beverage. The man who takes his glass of wine or beer every morning, is as much a supporter of the great system of drunkenness as the man who takes his glass of brandy or whiskey. In both cases a great scheme for ruining souls is supported; and that which is conferred on us for our health and comfort by a bountiful Providence is, in the support of this pernicious system, given to the service of the devil. Is it possible, then, that a man can be sincere in mourning over the wickedness that prevails in the land on account of drunkenness, while he himself is amongst its principal supporters? I say principal supporters, for it is well known that without moderate drinking drunkenness could not exist. It is a great mistake to suppose that drunkards are even the chief supporters of the drinking system. Drunkards are generally in such a state of absolute poverty, that they are often more trouble to tavernkeepers, and other vendors of intoxicating liquors, than all the benefit that is derived from them. It is the

moderate drinkers, before they become confirmed drunkards and spend all their property, that are the great supporters of these dens of iniquity. An innkeeper was once told by one of his customers that he thought the tavernkeepers in that village would soon make a fortune from the multitudes of drunken men who daily frequented the bar-rooms. The innkeeper's reply was, that he would rather have as customers two preachers and as many honest farmers than a score of such pennyless drunkards.

It is clear, then, that moderate drinkers, whatever professed opposition they may have to drunkenness, &c, nevertheless, are chief supporters. But if this be the case, and if they at the same time acknowledge that it would be a blessing for mankind in general if the use of ardent spirits would immediately cease, by what arguments do they still maintain their position in not totally abstaining? How can they still take their glass and thus lend a helping hand to the support of a system which they profess to abhor? It may well be asked with astonishment how they justify themselves in their strangely inconsistent conduct? We think it would be a great blessing if the system of drinking in intoxicating liquors was completely done away, but they nevertheless do not hesitate to contribute daily to its support. But let us see by what arguments do they thus justify their conduct? They tell us that the present system of drinking has long prevailed, and they feel assured that so long as man retains his present corrupt nature, it will still continue to prevail. Seeing, then, that this is the case, drinking must be looked upon as a necessary evil; and, therefore, whether we drink or not, this evil must still exist. The conclusion, as they suppose, necessarily follows from these premises, that they are not at all culpable in taking an occasional glass for company sake or whenever occasion may require. The evil is a necessary one, and cannot by any agency be averted, and therefore the conclusion is, that we are perfectly clear in extending to it a helping hand. The same mode of reasoning is adopted by tavernkeepers and other vendors of intoxicating liquors. If they are asked why they give the drunkard, who is ruining himself, soul and body, the intoxicating glass, and thus encourage him in his pernicious practice, the reply is, "sure the man will have it whether I give it to him or not. If I do not give it to him he will just go across to Tom, Dick, or Harry, on the other side of the street, and be assured he will not refuse him. In short, it is absolutely certain that the man will get the liquor, and be drunk, and may not I as well have his money as another." Profound thought! But you need not be annoyed at the depth of thought displayed in this reasoning, for I told you before that our Bacchanalian philosophers, although they sometimes come up muddily, should, nevertheless, be admired for diving so deep. They are men greatly to be wondered at, not only for the soundness of their reasoning, but also for the profundity of their thought. This whole reasoning, both by moderate drinkers, in general, and also by tavernkeepers, is well illustrated by an anecdote that I once heard of a man who was brought to trial in the United States for murder, which, it appeared, took place when a number of persons were assembled for the purpose of electing a President. Two men, the one called Jack and the other Tom, disputed about the individual whom they should, on that occasion, elect to the presidency. It so happened that Jack had many friends who were ready to stand by him in case of emergency, but Tom was perfectly alone. In a short time they got so warm in their dispute that poor Tom had to fly for his life. A tall robust looking man named Pat stood at some distance with a stick in his hand, which he doubtless intended to use before going home. Just as poor Tom, who was endeavoring to make his escape from his pursuers,

was passing by, Pat drew his stick, and, with a single blow, left him a lifeless corpse. Pat, of course, was immediately arrested and brought before the magistrate to receive his trial. "Well Pat," said the magistrate, "what has this man done to you that you have thus stretched forth your hand and taken away his life?" "O," said Pat, "I never saw the man before in my life; but did you not see that it was impossible for him to escape from so many pursuers who were eagerly seeking his life. It was most manifest," said Pat, "that the man must die, and might not I kill him as well as another?" I leave all unprejudiced minds to judge if Pat and our moderate drinkers, and especially tavernkeepers, did not study logic under the same professor. Pat was fully convinced, in looking to all the circumstances of the case, that Tom must without doubt be murdered; and then he thought that the conclusion must necessarily follow that he had as good a right to kill him as another, and in doing so was not at all culpable. So, in like manner, the moderate drinker is fully assured, in looking to the state of society, and all concomitant circumstances, that the drinking system will continue; and so, without at all supposing himself criminal, he extends to it a helping hand. Whether Pat or Bacchanalian philosophers are the more sound reasoners, I leave my readers to judge.

J. SMITH.

Bradford, Sept 26, 1849.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATIONS.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE IN MISSISSQUOI COUNTY.

Although nothing has recently appeared in the *Advocate* respecting the temperance cause in this part of the country, we hope the inference has not been drawn, that we are contenting ourselves in indolence and carnal ease. This is really not the case. Numerous local and minor meetings have been held, and great good has been accomplished. I have delivered more than thirty lectures in different places, within about a year past, and have attended and spoken at about thirty other meetings connected with the advancement of the temperance cause. Other ministers and friends have also rendered efficient assistance and held various public and private meetings. We are still working, and work we must, if we would succeed in stemming the streams of intemperance and vice. In this county several temperance celebrations have been held this summer, of which I propose to give you some account.

BENHAM FIAT.

The first in order took place at Dunham, on the 25th of June last. The procession formed before 11 o'clock, A.M., accompanied by an excellent brass band; all marched in excellent order to the Methodist Church. As many as could get into the place did so; the aisles, porchway, gallery and steps, were crowded, and many placed themselves by the windows. An address was delivered by the writer, of which we are not at liberty to say more than that it occupied an hour, and was listened to with deep and respectful attention. Good singing and music enlivened the services, after which the assembly formed into line, and proceeded to a temporary grove, where a double tier of tables were arranged, covered with ample supplies of substantial food. About 500 dined—the band gave additional music, and the great company gradually retired. At this meeting there could not be less than a thousand persons assembled.

BEFORD GRAND TENT MEETING.

This was a meeting of the Canada East Tribe of Rechabites, called on the 14th August, for the period for the quarterly meeting of the Grand Tent. These Rechabites constitute a great temper-

ance league for Eastern Canada, and are connected with the Vermont Tribe. The day proved auspicious, being rainy throughout; but the number of persons assembled was large. The state of the weather prevented a full procession, but "many waters" did "not quench" love of the good cause, and by 11 o'clock the brick Church at Redford was crowded with persons of both sexes. The address was delivered by the writer, who endeavored to explain and enforce the objects and influences of temperance associations. Here also we had appropriate singing and music, after which we proceeded to Mr. Stanton's excellent Temperance Hotel, where a good dinner was in waiting, to which all seemed to apply themselves with hearty appetites. The Grand Tent met in the evening for the transaction of the quarterly business. This Order is prospering throughout the Townships, and effecting great good in many places.

SUSSEX COUNTY MEETING.

This was the Annual Meeting of the County Total Abstinence Association. I am free to confess that I am totally incapable of doing justice to this great meeting. There are some scenes and assemblages, and influences, that you may behold, or mix with, or participate in,—they convey a distinct and powerful impression. There is what may be called an aggregate emotion, consisting of various pleasant sensations and joyous feelings. But try to embody three in words—make an effort to convey to another what was seen and felt, and the result, from the nature of the case, will be a failure.

This meeting was held at Stanbridge Upper Mills, on the 11th day of September. Early in the morning, vehicles of all kinds began to arrive. Four horse teams, with the waggons so arranged as to hold 20 persons each, came up from distant places by ten o'clock, accompanied by other conveyances in great number from different localities. The day was fine—all was bright and beautiful. The sun shone—the ladies smiled—the men looked happy, and the boys and girls laughed in innocent glee. All centred toward the place of meeting—the brick church. The whole inside—pulpit, aisles, communion place, and galleries, were literally packed with ladies alone. A large platform was erected the whole length of the south side of the building, for speakers, delegates, bands, and choir of singers; stretched from thence southerly were long rows of seats for the gentlemen. The place was full inside and out. The centre window on the south side of the church was taken out, and a small platform fixed for the Speaker, President, and Secretary.

All being in readiness, the meeting was called to order by the President, E. J. Briggs, Esq. After singing, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Cook, of Franklin, Vermont. The annual address was then delivered by the Rev. S. D. Brown, presiding Elder of the St. Albans District Methodist Church, Vermont. The address was one of the most appropriate, convincing, and eloquent, to which I had ever the pleasure of listening, and the vast multitude was, as it were, enchained with interested delight for an hour and ten minutes, when all rent the air with loud and prolonged exclamations of applause. The Grand Marshal of the day, E. Knight, Esq., then ordered all to form in procession, and was obeyed, not exactly with military precision, but in good order. We marched easterly, and speedily found our way to the tables for refreshment; these were 500 feet in length. The ladies of Stanbridge had exerted themselves nobly, both in arranging and supplying the tables. There were at this mass meeting, according to a fair computation, three thousand persons, and yet there was enough and to spare. After sufficient intermission and refresh-

ments, the company again assembled as before, to transact business and hear addresses. Resolutions were introduced, on which the speeches were founded. I think it best to give you the three principal resolutions, as follows:—

1st. Moved by the Rev. J. Fisk, seconded by the Rev. H. Lancashire,—That this meeting contemplates, with sincere gratitude to Almighty God, the progress that has been made during the past year in the temperance reformation throughout the country, and renews its determination to use increased exertions for the universal extension of total abstinence principles.

2nd. Moved by the Rev. Wm. Scott, seconded by the Rev. B. Hitchcock,—That this meeting rejoices to know, that in consequence of the success of the temperance movement, the number of licensed houses for the sale of strong drink has been very greatly diminished in Canada East; because of the evidence the fact affords, as to the influence of moral suasion alone, and in spite of the existing license system. Yet this meeting deems it proper to protest against the legal sanction given to the liquor traffic, as repugnant to common sense and inimical to the best interests of the country.

3rd. Moved by the Rev. J. Tompkins, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Jersey,—That this meeting, impressed with the necessity of making enlarged exertions for the complete success of the temperance reformation in the country, recommends that at least one meeting be held in each month of the year, in each of the branch societies connected with this association, and that efforts be made to form societies in localities where they are needed, and that in every place general efforts be made to promote and increase the circulation of the *Canada Temperance Advocate*.

After the above resolutions passed, the officers were appointed. E. J. Briggs, President; W. S. Holsapple, S. Smith, Chauncey Abbott, Wellington Toof, and Benjamin Casey, Vice-Presidents; S. H. Cowell, Treasurer; James Smith, Cor. Secretary; Wm. Hitchcock, Rec. Secretary. Thanks were given to the choir—to the musicians—to the ladies of Stanbridge—to other parties,—and about four o'clock the multitude began to withdraw. All was peace, joy and contentment throughout, and the effect could not be otherwise than beneficial. Thus may be said of the other two meetings, but concerning this last we yet look for the full effect—in a still more general revival of temperance societies and principles.

I must confess we are much indebted to the Reclabite movement for our present position throughout the Townships. They are very numerous and influential, so much so that they have even contemplated the printing of a temperance paper; but I hope they will see cause to abandon this project, as it really would not pay; and they will always have a friend in the *Advocate*. Let us all rally to the support of one good, thorough temperance paper for Canada.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Philpsburg, St. Armands, C.E., Sept. 25.

Agriculture.

REARING OF NEAT CATTLE.

The mode of rearing calves is various. There can be no doubt but the most natural mode is that of allowing them to suck their dams; but this is not certainly the best or most profitable mode, and the finest calves I have ever seen were reared on skim milk. Culluck calves of the long-horned breed, so fed, I have repeatedly seen sold at a year old, in Ireland, 100 in a lot, at from 7l to 9l sterling each, during the late war.

When calves are reared on skim milk, it should be boiled, and

suffered to stand over until it cools to the temperature of that first given by the cow, or a trifling degree more warm, and in that state it should be given to the calf. Milk is often given to the calf warmed only, but that method will not succeed so well as boiling it. If the milk is given over cold, it will cause the calf to purge. When this is the case, two or three spoonfuls of rennet put in the milk, will soon stop the looseness. If, on the contrary, the calf is bound, pork-broth is a very good and safe thing to put in the milk. One gallon of milk per day will keep a calf well at first. The usual allowance is about that, after the first eight or ten days, and this is increased with the age of the animal, though not very greatly. When the calf is about thirteen weeks old, it will do very well upon grass, without milk. A small quantity of oats and bran, about a pint of each, given to the calf at mid-day, would be of great service when the calf is capable of eating it; they should also be enticed to eat hay and have it constantly before them. The calf should have its portions of milk at fixed hours of the day, at eight o'clock in the morning, and four in the afternoon, and be regularly served at these hours, or he will not thrive. It has been found, by experiment, that it is not absolutely necessary to give milk to calves after they are one month old; to wean them gradually, two quarts of milk, with the addition of flaxseed boiled in water to make a gruel, given together will answer; and by diminishing the milk gradually, the calf will soon do without any. Hay-tea will do, with the like addition of two quarts of milk, but it is not so nutritious as flaxseed. The method of making hay-tea, is to put such a portion of good sweet hay as will be necessary into a tub, then to pour on a sufficient quantity of boiling water, covering up the vessel and letting the water remain long enough to extract the virtues of the hay.

In summer, calves may be reared on sweet cheese whey only. The Duke of Northumberland's receipt is, to take one gallon of skimmed milk, and to about a pint of it add one ounce of common treacle, stirring it until it is well mixed, then to take one ounce of luscious oil-cake finely pulverized, and with the hand let it fall gradually in very small quantities into the milk, stirring it at the same time with a spoon or ladle, until it is thoroughly incorporated, then let the mixture be put into the other part of the milk, and the whole made as warm as new milk when first taken from the cow, and in this state it is fit to be given to the calf. The quantity of powdered oil-cake may from time to time be increased, as the calf becomes accustomed to it. Another method is, to boil one quart of flaxseed in six quarts of water, for ten minutes, and then mix the jelly with a small quantity of hay-tea; on this calves are reared without any milk. It will be good for calves in summer when there is grass, to put them on sweet rich pasture after they are eight or ten days old. The time of performing the operation of castration in horned cattle, as in all kinds of live stock, except horses, is while the animal is yet very young, and just so strong as to endure this severe operation without any great danger of its proving fatal. The males accordingly are cut commonly from a week to a month old, and the females, if castrated or spayed, from one to three months old. This operation ought not to be neglected at this age.

Calves should have good pasture from the time they are weaned till the winter, and during the winter should have abundance of good sweet hay, on which they will thrive without any other food. They should have a house to themselves, with a rack or manger for the hay, and a small yard if convenient, to keep them separate from the larger stock. I think it unnecessary to mention roots such as turnips, potatoes or carrots, as food for calves; farmers who may have abundance of these vegetables will find more profitable consumption for them in fattening fall grown stock; and calves will not require them if they get a sufficient quantity of good hay. — *Gaspé Gazette.*

PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.

Everybody loves a strawberry, and the man that has a garden or a few yards of ground that can be appropriated to the purpose, and does not plant a good bed of strawberries, does not deserve to taste anything better than pork and danger during his mortal life! Don't you say so, boys, girls, ladies, all? Well, then, why don't you make a stir about it, and keep stirring till the object is accomplished? Not quite yet, however, for the ground is too dry, and the weather too hot. But the latter part of September, or the fore part of October, as soon as the ground is

well moistened through, and the heat of summer is over, is a first rate time to set out plants. They will take root immediately, will bear considerably next spring, and abundantly the spring following.

If there is room for choice, select good deep loamy soil, rather inclining to sand than clay—and where it is well exposed to sun and air, apply a heavy coat of rotten manure from the stable or hog pen, or both (mixed) and dig the ground deeply, burying the manure 8 or 10 inches deep; rake it smooth and it is ready for planting.

Select plants from runners of this year's growth, or from beds that are young and in a healthy bearing state, otherwise many of them will prove barren and useless. As to the kinds, get any of the good sorts in cultivation that can be found in your town or neighborhood, and plant two or three kinds near together, if you can get them, and they will assist in impregnating each other, and a larger crop will be obtained. If plants are to be obtained from a nurseryman, any of the following will be found excellent—(the first named is the finest of all, but should never be planted far separate from other kinds,) Hovey's Seedling, Large Early Scarlet, Hudson's Ross, Phoenix, Keen's Seedling, Filson Myatt's Seedlings—and for variety and late bearing, a few of the Red and White Alpine or monthly.

In planting, set them in rows about two feet apart, and 18 inches apart in the row. Or if beds are desired, make the beds four feet wide, and set three rows on each; then leave an alley of not less than two and a half feet between the beds. Keep clear of weeds, and if more plants are not desired, cut off the runners three or four times a year. A thin sprinkling of lettuce or radish seed may be sown on the beds the first year, but afterwards the strawberries will need all the space. It is a good plan to cover the surface between the rows with straw or hay at the time of froiting in the spring, to keep the fruit clean, and partially to protect against drought. — *Ohio Cultivator.*

GATHERING SEEDS.—Now is the time to save many of your field and garden seeds—a duty always to be attended to with the utmost caution and care. The finest plants of each kind, having the largest seed vessels, and the seeds should be gathered as soon as possible after they are ripe, and always on a fair day. After drying them in the shade, which will generally require but a few days, and separating them from the seed vessels, or husks, they should be bottled, bottled, or boxed up, and stored in a cool, dry place, until they are ready for sowing or for sale. Be sure and save only the best, so that future crops may improve rather than run out.

News.

CANADA.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—The *New-York Herald* says—“A new line of ocean steamships is contemplated between New York and Antwerp. Mr. T. B. Claes has been despatched to New York by the Belgian government as special agent, to confer with the merchants of New York on the subject, and to say that if an association could be formed, with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars, one half of the amount would be subscribed in Antwerp. The advantages which the proposed project presents are various. In the first place, there is an international treaty between the two countries which guarantees certain rights of navigation of a very important nature. Secondly, it will promote trade and commerce between the two countries; and thirdly, coal in Antwerp is very low, and can be purchased at as favorable rates, or nearly so, as in England.”

POTATO ROT.—With deep regret we have to state, that in many quarters of this neighborhood, the fair prospect of the potato crop seems doomed to be blighted. During the last few days, the vegetable pestilence has manifested itself in Esquimaux, where its ravages have been most disastrous, many farmers having suffered the loss of their entire crops. The disease has also appeared in Trafalgar and Toronto Townships, but, hitherto, in these districts has been more partial. This visitation is more painful from the fact that the supply of potatoes promised to be more than usually bountiful. — *Streetville Review.*

ENGLAND.

GOOD POST OFFICE REGULATION.—By a recent regulation of the British Post Office Department, any letter having the writer's name and residence engraved on the seal or written on the outside, and not finding the party to whom the same is addressed, will be returned immediately through the Post Office, and not through the Dead Letter Office; by which regulation considerable anxiety and loss of time will be prevented.

UNITED STATES.

EVENING SCHOOLS IN NEW-YORK.—Evening Schools for the education of apprentices and others who are unable to attend the Day School, will be opened on the 1st of October, in the school houses of eleven different wards. At the same time Evening Schools will be opened for females in five wards. A school for young men of color will also be opened in Thomas street. These schools, which are to be under the care of experienced and skilful teachers, and provided with every facility for giving a thorough course of instruction to the pupils, will be continued for seventeen weeks. No charge is made for instruction.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE RUSH FOR CALIFORNIA.—A gentleman of this city, applied a few days ago to Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, of New York, for a passage in the November boat from Panama to California. He was informed that in a few hours after opening the books for this boat, every berth was taken up, and they have since received six or seven hundred applications for passage. A ticket holder, who changed his mind about going, obtained \$100 advance on the price, and the holder of another ticket asks \$125 premium. The tickets are advertised as "not transferable." New England is about to suffer a second depletion of her people for the shores of California.—*Boston Traveller.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "CANADA."
NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

The *Canada* arrived at this port this morning. The political news presents no new features.

FRANCE.—A good deal of attention is directed to the Metropolitan Council of the Clergy, which has commenced its sittings at Paris. Everything appears to be conducted with great purity and ceremony. Almost all the Bishops and distinguished Clergy of France are assisting at the Council. Fresh protestations have been imposed on the importation of foreign oil seeds, with a view to protect the culture of oil seeds in Algeria. The *Moniteur* contains an order from the President of the High Court of Justice, fixing the 10th of October for the opening of the trial at Versailles of the persons implicated in the conspiracy of June, 1849; also, of such as are accused of being connected with the affair of May 15, 1848, but who had not made their appearance at the High Court of Justice at Bourges. It appears to be suddenly decided that in a short space of time a reduction will be effected in the French army to the extent of from 80,000 to 100,000 men.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE DUTCH MINISTRY.—The papers received at Liverpool on the 22d ult, announce the unexpected resignation of the Ministry, *en masse*, on Monday evening, after a night's deliberation. The King accepted their resignation, and gave instructions for the formation of another Cabinet. The circumstances which led to this result have not transpired.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—Comorn still holds out, and it is said the besieged can defy the besiegers for one entire year. The influence of Austria and Russia is being exerted to compel the Porte to surrender the Hungarian chiefs who have taken refuge in Turkey; but letters from Constantinople to the 5th ult, state that this has been positively refused. The latest accounts from Vienna are to the 13th ultimo, inclusive, and bring intelligence of the surrender of Peterwardien to the Imperial troops, on the 5th ult. Part of the Magyars, headed by their commander, wished still to hold out, but the majority decided to offer no further resistance. Previous accounts stated that their Commander had poisoned himself. It was rumored at Vienna that Bem had fallen into the hands of the Russians in Wallachia. According to the Vienna journals of the 15th, 80,000 men are to besiege Comorn, under Generals Haynau and Nugent. A bombardment was to commence upon that day, when the Austrians had occupied a great part of the Island of Schutt without resistance; but part of the insurgents were in a strongly entrenched camp before the fortress, and it was expected that a battle would take place there. Three

Hungarian officers had been put to death at Arad and Temeswar—one by hanging.

ROME.—The Pope has left Gaeta and proceeded to Naples, where he has taken up his abode in the Portici Palace. His reception at Naples was of the most popular character. Letters of the 13th mention that the Conference at Naples had taken an unfavorable turn, and that it was not expected but a rupture might arise between the French and Papal Governments.

THE OUTBREAKS AT CEPHALONIA.—The insurrection at the Island of Cephalonia has gained ground since the last account. The troops sent to quiet it have not proved sufficient. The Lord High Commissioner proceeded there in person, and had a narrow escape with his life: a soldier was shot dead by his side. Martial law is in full force. Seven of the insurgents have been sentenced to death and executed. A portion of the English squadron stationed at Malta is on its way for Cephalonia, and it is hoped that tranquility will soon be re-established.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.—A most favorable change has taken place in the mortality, from cholera, throughout England, and the number of cases has declined about one-half. The epidemic in Paris is also on the decline.

AFRICA.—Trouble at Morocco was daily expected, where the Spanish and French quarrel seems likely to produce something more than a mere demonstration. The Moors were expected to make an attack on Masilla, having already cut off their supplies.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—29th ult, Mrs John Milson, of a son. 30th ult, Mrs Angus McIntosh, of a daughter. 2d inst, Mrs Joseph H Mead, of a son.
Ajlmes—2d inst, the wife of John Egan, Esq, M P P, of a daughter.
Gananoque—27th ult, the wife of Rev D B Madden, of a daughter.
Hamilton—24th ult, Mrs Thomas Grey, of a daughter. 23d ult, Mrs Thomas A Hines, of a son.
Toronto—26th ult, Mrs Wm V Hunt, of a son. 25th ult, Mrs Dr Layton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—1st inst, Mr William Best to Miss Rose Murray. 2d inst, by the Rev W A Admison, Mr Thomas Emery, to Miss Susan Taylor. By the same, Mr George Fisher, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Mitchell. 2d inst, by the same, Mr James Davidson, to Miss Mary Ryan.
Ajlmes—27th ult, by the Rev Mr Johnson, Henry Chepelt, Esq, of Ajlmes, to Elizabeth Campbell, third daughter of James Blackburn, Esq.
Boucherville—1st inst, George Debaratre, Esq, Queen's Printer, to Miss Marie Louise, only daughter of the late Hon Louisant Berthier.
Cowansville, C E—26th ult, by the Rev D Council, Mr Jeremiah C Pettee, to Miss Susan Wheeler, both of Brouce.
Florida—25th ult, by the Rev Mr Smalley, Mr D D McDougall, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr George Gray.
Halifax, Nova Scotia—15th ult, by the Rev John Scott, Thomas Patton, Esq, Inspector, Bank of British North America, to Ann Jane, daughter of James Foreman, Esq.
Ponnet—1st inst, by the Rev R Lewis, Mr John H Wyse, to Miss Ann Caroline, second daughter of Mr Alfred Rich, late of the Ordnance Department, both of Quebec.
Poulticquia, N Y—2d inst, Edward H. Milton, Esq, of this city, to Mary D, youngest daughter of the late John F. Finlay, Esq, of Lachine, Assistant Commissary General.

DEATHS.

Montreal—2d instant, at the Ottawa Hotel, Mrs Sarah Conlon, aged 67 years, sister of Geo Hall, Esq.
Aberstburgh—25th ult, Mr Angus Cameron, merchant.
Brantford—16th ult, of cholera, Letitia, aged 12 years; and on the 19th, Ruth, aged 13 years, and Frederick, aged 4 years, children of John Start, Esq.
Compton—23d ult, Mr H Sleeper, of Stanstead, aged 79 years.
Galt—27th ult, John, infant son of Mr Peter Gow, Shoemaker.
Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland—18th ult, after 11 hours' illness, Ann White, wife of Mr George Watson, and mother of Mr James Watson, of Goderich, and of Mr L. Watson, of Galt.
London, C W—22d ult, Harriet, wife of Lewis M Crosby, aged 37 years.
Newmarket—13th ult, in the 24th year of his age, Mr William Wallace, son of Mr Alexander Wallace, of Shanty Bay, near Barrie.
Niagara—25th ult, Mrs Margaret Miller, in the 31st year of her age.
Merris Rickaby, aged 56 years, relict of the late John Vennovous. 28th ult, Charlotte Cornett, wife of Mr John Edgar, aged 39 years.
Sorel—2d inst, Mr Richard Thomas, son-in-law of Jno M'Bean, Esq, of Berthier.
St Vincent—13th ult, Elizabeth, wife of William Corley, Esq, J P.
Near Streetsville—24th ult, Ann Elizabeth, only daughter of William and Elizabeth Harris, aged 6 months.
Toronto—27th ult, William Henry, son of George W Morgan, Yonge Street, aged 3 years and 9 months. 25th ult, Anne Loyd, wife of Mr Roche Hayes, aged 31 years.
Township of Toronto—23d ult, Mr Thomas Henan, aged 92 years.
Valcartier—28th ult, in the 17th year of her age, Mary Ann, only daughter of the late James Davidson, Esq, Lieutenant H M 99th Regt.

MONTREAL MARKETS.—Oct. 12.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	
Wheat, per mi.,	4	0	a	5	0	Maple Sugar,	0	3½	a-0	4
Oats,	1	0	a	1	1	Mutton, per qr.,	2	0	a	5
Barley,	1	10½	a	2	0	Lamb,	1	3	a	2
Peas,	2	0	a	2	3	Veal,	3	0	a	10
Buckwheat,	1	8	a	1	9	Eggs, per doz.,	0	5½	a	0
Rye,	2	6	a	2	9	Turkies, couple,	5	0	a	5
Flaxseed,	4	0	a	1	3	Geese,	2	9	a	3
Beans, per bushel,						Ducks,	2	0	a	2
American,	4	0	a	5	0	Fowls,	1	6	a	2
Canada,	6	0	a	6	3	Pigeons, Famo,	0	7½	a	0
Potatoes,	1	0	a	1	4	Oranges, box,	22	6	a	25
Honey, per lb,	0	4	a	0	5	Apples, per brl,	5	0	a	12
Beef,	0	3	a	0	6	Onions,	6	0	a	6
Pork,	0	5	a	0	6	Flour, per quin,	10	0	a	11
Butter, Fresh,	0	9	a	0	10	Oatmeal,	7	6	a	8
Do Salt,	0	7	a	0	7½	Beef, 100 lbs,	17	6	a	27
Cheese,	0	3	a	0	5	Fresh Pork,	25	0	a	27
Lard,	0	6	a	0	7					

J. PARADIS'**IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINE.**

IF Time and Labor saved by B. P. PAIGE & Co.'s Machine are Money Earned, much more is it the case with PARADIS' IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINE. This he is willing to Test, by a Fair Trial, for any Amount PAIGE & Co. may think fit to Stake, or Mill against Mill.

The Machine offered by the Subscriber is not only capable of performing all the work which PAIGE & Co.'s professes to accomplish, but is much more powerful, by which two Small Horses are enabled to perform more Work, and, by his Improvements, does the Work more thoroughly.

Persons desirous of supplying themselves with the above economical Machines, will please call at St. Joseph, near Mountain Street, St. Joseph Suburbs, when the Manufacturer will explain other advantages of his Mills, which cannot fail to recommend them to general use. Should any person be influenced by the statement that B. P. PAIGE & Co. are sole Patentees of these Mills, I am willing to guarantee that Purchasers of my Mill will not be troubled by their pretence to any such exclusive right, otherwise it is no sale.

JOSEPH PARADIS.

Montreal, September 5, 1849.

EDUCATION.**ST. DOMINIQUE STREET
COMMERCIAL DAY & EVENING SCHOOL.**

MR. E. GRAFTON, PRINCIPAL, in again tendering his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Montreal for their patronage, begs to assure Parents that the most strenuous efforts will be continued to impart to Youth a sound and Practical Education, on a Scriptural and Intellectual basis.

Terms of Tuition vary from 15s to 30s per Quarter, according to the Studies pursued.

☞ The EVENING CLASSES will be resumed on MONDAY, OCT. 1st.

Sept. 24.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Members and Friends of Temperance Societies, the Public in general, and the Sons of Temperance, that he has opened a House on Front Street, nearly opposite the Victoria Buildings, BELLEVILLE, C. W., for the accommodation of Travellers and others, who wish a comfortable, quiet, and sufficiently commodious HOTEL, when visiting the Town.

☞ Good Stabling for Horses—Sheds for Teams—and proper Attendance.

BENJAMIN PASHLEY.

Belleville, Aug. 23, 1849.

PROSPECTUS**OF THE
CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.
SIXTEENTH VOLUME.**

In announcing our intention to continue the *Advocate* for another year, we feel it incumbent upon us to thank the friends and promoters of this good cause for their support during the past year. There are still a good many subscriptions to come in, but we cannot doubt that every one who has continued to receive the paper till this time, will faithfully pay up before the close of the present volume.

We have no change to announce in the future conduct of the *Advocate*. As heretofore, it will be the uncompromising defender of our cause, and will faithfully note its progress throughout the world, wherever the standard of Temperance has been raised, as well as in these Provinces, whether that progress be effected through the instrumentality of the Rechabites, the Sons of Temperance, or the ordinary Temperance Societies. We have no object to gain beyond the advancement of the cause of total abstinence, and to this every other consideration shall be made to yield.

In consequence of the dilatoriness with which our credit subscriptions have come in during the past year, and the number still due, laying us under heavy pecuniary responsibilities, and the uncertainty always attending the collecting of arrears, we have resolved upon sending no papers after the close of the present year, *unless paid for in advance*; except in the case of those who may find it more convenient to unite, in any one place, in companies of five or more, and send in their orders through one individual. We do not mean that that individual should be held absolutely responsible for the payment of these subscriptions, but simply that he shall be expected to do what he can for their collection, and remit to us without delay. To all such we will send one copy gratis. By the way, we think it very important to suggest here, that such friends of the cause throughout the country as are storekeepers, could render essential service, by taking the names of such of their customers as may feel inclined, as subscribers, receiving the pay in produce, and transmitting us the amount in cash, when they make their semi-annual visits to their respective markets with their produce. In this way many who do not now read the *Advocate*, would no doubt gladly do so, could they enjoy this convenience. We hope our friends will take the hint.

It will be observed that we have, during the past year, added a further attraction to the *Advocate*, by inserting in each number a page of music. We intend to continue this during the next volume. This of itself will be worth more than the whole price of the *Advocate* to the subscribers, and we hope that there will be such additional support accorded as will enable the Publisher to add yet further attraction, which it is his design to do.

The *Advocate* is published on the 1st and 15th of every month at 2s. 6d. per annum, payable in advance. As formerly, all orders and remittances to be forwarded to J. C. BECKET, Printer, St. Paul Street, Montreal.