

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, &c.

VOL. XIV.

MONTREAL, JUNE 15, 1848.

No. 12.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SELECTIONS.— <i>France and the Revolution</i>	177
<i>Abstract of Annual Report of the American Temperance Union</i>	179
<i>Testimonial to James Silk Buckingham, Esq.</i>	180
PROGRESS.— <i>England—West Indies—United States</i> ... 181,	187
EDITORIAL.— <i>Circular addressed to the Office-bearers and Members of Temperance Societies throughout the United Province of Canada</i>	184
<i>Temperance for France</i>	186
<i>A Good Example</i>	“
MISCELLANEOUS	188
POETRY	“
EDUCATION.— <i>The Dignity of Labour—A Hint to Employers</i>	189
AGRICULTURE.— <i>Depth of Manure</i>	190
<i>Plough Deep to find the Gold</i>	191
<i>News, Prices Current, &c.</i>	191, 192

FRANCE AND THE REVOLUTION.

(From Journal of Am. Tem. Union.)

Once more the eyes of the world are turned upon beautiful France as the most interesting portion of the globe. Far back as the memory of most of the existing generation can reach, she was the scene of a revolution in which the throne, the altar, and the priest, were overturned, and the “blood was up to the horses’ bridles.” Soon after she became the subject of a military tyranny, which, like a great heat, scorched every green thing, and caused men to cry unto heaven for deliverance. For the last eighteen years, under her citizen king, she has been promising herself all that freedom and prosperity which could flow from a republic with a crowned head; but, year after year, she has found herself bound with cords, encircled with armies, and threatened with the extinction of the last spark of national freedom, until, burning with indignation, she has in a moment ejected the most potent of monarchs from his throne, and resumed all her rights as a free and independent republic. Amid excitement and agitation exceeded only by some convulsion of nature, when towns and cities are overthrown and swallowed up by an earthquake, she had laid broad her foundations for liberty and order, for public and private peace and prosperity—and is for sailing out upon the bosom of the mighty deep with all the calmness and dignity of a gallant ship, officered, manned, and provisioned for a long and prosperous voyage. But will she be able to hold on her course? Are there not within her the elements of a burning mountain, which will soon burst forth, and lay waste whatever is fair and beautiful in her magnificent structure.

It is now true as ever, that “righteousness exalteth a

nation;”—that there must be moral principle, mental sobriety, a control of the appetites and passions, regard to law as the rule of right, or no government can stand and prosper. Discord, anarchy, violence and bloodshed will roll over the fairest prospects, and the most brilliant morning be succeeded by a night of darkness that may be felt. France now is intoxicated with the spirit of liberty. She needs no unnatural stimulus to urge her onward to what may yet prove a terrible drama. Had she added to her mental quickness and patriotic ardor the sedateness of the German or the Briton, we might most reasonably expect to see a nation rise into existence most wise and powerful, and standing firm like an oak through many generations. But is there no ground of fear, when, to her natural ardor and enthusiasm, not to say occasional risings of passion most fearful and terrific, is added the stimulus of the intoxicating cup—*alcohol* running through all her veins, and quickening every fibre and tissue of her system.

France has been called a temperate nation. Her wines have been celebrated for their healthful and harmless character. There is no need there, we are told, of the temperance reformation; for there is no drunkenness in France. But what are the facts in the case? From a table prepared by R. M. Hartly, Esq., of New York, chiefly from official returns and other documents, it appears that the annual consumption of wine in France is 746,571,429 gallons; of brandy, 9,245,425; spirits, 2,250,000; cider, 221,705,450; beer, 74,021,550. In this aggregate consumption of 1,053,797,854 gallons, there is 137,298,767 gallons of pure alcohol, giving to each of the 32 millions of people no less than 4½ gallons of alcohol annually; considerably exceeding the amount of alcohol used by any other nation,—the average for great Britain being 1½; Sweden, 3¾; Prussia, 1 1-16; United States, 1½. The question will be asked—why, then, is there not more visible drunkenness in France than in these other countries? The answer, we suppose, must be, that the greater proportion of alcohol is consumed in the wine cup, where it is usually about 15 per cent; whereas in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the United States, it is chiefly in brandy, rum and whisky, where it is more than 50 per cent. But there is more, far more of drunkenness or unnatural excitement from the use of intoxicating liquors in France, than the world are usually acquainted with. The Rev. E. N. Kirk, after residing sixteen months in that country, said, “The conviction produced on my mind by all I saw is, that no nation is more injured by the use of alcoholic drinks than France. I never saw the poorer classes of any other city than Paris so regularly, and in

such immense numbers (some of them remaining from Sunday noon to Tuesday morning), at the places of drinking. There is a great deal of ingenious drinking in Paris. Many a constitution impaired, many a bad passion influenced, while the discreet wine-bibber has learned just where to stop and preserve self-command. I have never seen more drunken men in the streets of any city than in Paris, while the police is the most vigilant in the world in the prevention of such exhibitions. I fully believe that some things called characteristics of France would disappear with the disuse of alcohol." Dr. Hewitt said the people of Paris looked to him like the burnt up cider drinkers of New England. When Mr. Delavan was in Paris, he said to Louis Philippe that his guide had informed him that one-eighth of the population of Paris were drunkards. The king did not contradict it. He only remarked that he thought it too great a proportion. Outside of the barriers, said he, where people drink wine free of duty, "there you will see drunkenness."

But besides the actual drunkenness of France, about which the public have been greatly deceived, the sources of intemperance have been an immense agricultural and commercial evil. The Duke of Orleans stated to Mr. Delavan, that of the thirty-four millions of people in France, fourteen millions were engaged in some way, directly or indirectly, in making or vending intoxicating drinks. He also stated that in those districts where most wine was made, there was also the greatest wretchedness, and the most frequent appeals to government for aid; and also that, so large a proportion of the soil was now cultivated for wine, that the raising of stock and grain was diminishing to an alarming extent. And Mr. Delavan remarked in his journal, "From Paris to Lyons, a distance of near three hundred miles, I did not see twenty cattle, so completely does the vine engross the soil. Should the land now used for the vine, be cultivated for really useful purposes, the solid wealth of this great nation would soon be doubled, and the world saved a vast amount of misery."

Here, then, is a subject which needs to be incorporated into France in her endeavours to rise among the free nations of the earth, and become a wise and stable republic. Could she become, not in the French but in the American sense of the term, a temperate nation; could she be led to renounce the use of intoxicating drinks, and to appropriate those immense portions of her territory which are now given up to the cultivation of the vine to more solid and substantial articles, she would not only lose much of her impulsive and violent character, which now constantly exposes her to scenes of terror, but her immense population would be vastly better clothed and fed, and the whole of her intellectual, social, and domestic character would be unspeakably improved. Yes, France needs a moral regeneration before she can enjoy the quiet, the security, and happiness of an American republic. And struggling as she now is into existence on new and more elevated principles than she has ever known, she might lend a listening ear to the teetotalers of Britain and America. We would suggest to our

friends in London and Edinburgh now to pour into France a flood of French temperance tracts, showing the influence of the temperance reform upon the health, the morals, the social, the agricultural, the commercial, the political interests of a country. France must be undeceived in relation to her intemperance. She has been flattered to believe that, while England is a drunken nation, she knows nothing of the evil, and needs no reform. Will not her ear be open to instruction? We are happy to say that, in the opinion of some French gentlemen in this city, who have witnessed the happy effects of the temperance reformation here, it will be. The Religious Tract Society of Paris has made an earnest and eloquent appeal to American Christians, asking for "fraternal concurrence" with them in their efforts to evangelise the French republic. They say, "while the people are intoxicated with praises, and are spoken to only of their rights, we must speak to them of their duties." Perhaps through this medium, much that is valuable may be sent from America. We shall be happy, as we may have the means, through this and other instrumentalities, to contribute whatever may be in our office. A few years ago, we had a letter of inquiry from Count Molé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, seeking for information relative to the temperance question, to which we replied as fully as we were able. We need at this moment something more appropriate than anything we possess, and we know of no topic to which an able writer could now more usefully devote a short period, than the connection between an entire revolution in the wine and brandy drinking usages of France, and the permanence and glory of the new republic. Such a document might not improperly conclude with the very words which we used in our address to Count Molé in 1837.

"Could Europe simultaneously resolve not to touch the first glass, the root of all the evil; could she resolve to-day, to have nothing more to do with alcohol as a beverage, she would live in all future time without a drunkard; in a short period, she would be almost without pauperism; her crime diminished; double her population would be sustained by her fields and her commerce; while peace, quietness, public and domestic joy, would reign in all her borders.

"If beautiful France is more exempt from the desolations of intemperance than other parts of the Christian world (as it is reported to us to be) still we suppose your excellency will allow that there is vast room for a profitable change in her drinking systems; and if not, yet in her extensive manufactories of brandies and of wines she is administering to the woe, the sorrow, and ruin of other nations. And surely, if through the reform of other nations, she should suffer in this branch of her agriculture and commerce, she would not wail it; since it must be her happiness to contribute all in her power to the peace and prosperity of the human family."

GOOD COUNSEL.—'Remember,' said a trading Quaker to his son, 'in making thy way in the world, a spoonful of oil will go farther than a quart of vinegar.'

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

We find a report of proceedings of the Twelfth Anniversary of the American Temperance Union, in their Journal, but our space precludes us doing more than giving the following abstract of the Report :

The executive Committee meet their patrons and friends on this, their twelfth anniversary, with feelings of gratitude for what God hath wrought, but with undisguised indignation and deepening distress at the desolating tide which still sweeps over us. In this most free, most happy, and most prosperous of all lands, the model for foreign States now bursting from centuries of iron bondage into life, a traffic exists, licensed by law, protected by Government, and even sustained by public sentiment, which turns thousands into idiots and fiends, burdens the community with unendurable taxation, fills jails and poor houses with miserable victims, and sweeps thousands prematurely and wretchedly from time to eternity. Twenty-three million gallons of pure alcohol, in various mixtures, here annually pass from venter to customer, and are consumed by less than 20 millions of people. In Great Britain, 24 million gallons of this most subtle and destructive poison are consumed by 25 millions of people. In Prussia, 15,900,000, by about 15 millions of people. And in France, gay, volatile, tragical France, 137 millions by 32 millions of people. In these five countries, according to official reports, are expended year by year 546 million dollars for intoxicating beverages. In the two most Christian nations, England and America, one hundred thousand persons perish annually from drunkenness. The alcoholic mania of the West and the opium of the East would soon, if unobstructed and unrestrained, make our world the dark abode of death and despair. The temperance reformation, as it checks and destroys the one, will ultimately check and destroy the other. Here is hope for man. Our amazement is that it rolls on no faster. Twenty years have done great things for us ; great things for Ireland—great things for Britain, Germany, Sweden, and the islands of the sea ; and we may this day tell of triumphs without a parallel in man's conflict with vice. But why move the wheels so slowly ? Why, when all departments of society, the domestic circle, the traveller on his journey, the navigator on the ocean, the mechanic in his shop, the agriculturist in the field, the merchant in his trade, the manufacturer amid his machinery, the minister in his flock, all see the value of temperance. Why, on every side, is there such a desperate struggle to move forward and to hold to-day what was gained yesterday ? But light is spreading. Revolutions, political and moral, succeed revolutions. The upheaving masses are seeking improvement. Man is becoming acquainted with his physical system. The delusion and darkness of past days is fleeing away, and the barbarous drinking customs of the middle leaden age must cease for ever. Then drunkenness will flee away. A manufacturer and venter of the poison can no more live in human society, than a savage tormentor who would sink his tomahawk daily into the head of his brethren.

The past year has been rendered signal by an antagonistical spirit in several Legislatures to the will of the people, expressed at the ballot box. The people have said in their sovereignty, we will no more license crime and the parent of crime. The politician, willing to please the venter, has said you shall no longer give such an expression to your feelings, and the very courts have decided that it is unconstitutional. The people can make no law. The State of New York after condemning the licensed traffic by a majority of 68,000 votes has again put on the yoke, and the venter pursues, unmolested, his business. In the State of Vermont, a majority of 8,000 of her hardy freemen had said, "Down with the tyrant !" but at a second election she has an even balance. In the Granite State, the people have instructed the Legislature by a vote of two to one to make a prohibitory statute. But whether the Legislature will dare obey the people remains to be seen. In Massachusetts the Legislature are this moment hesitating whether they shall strike for liberty or let the distillers and rich rumsellers lead her sons to the slaughter. Maine holds to her integrity and shuts out the traffic. Rhode Island is almost free. New Jersey has spoken well through the ballot box, but her voice has been silenced. In Pennsylvania and Delaware a reference of the law making power to the people has been pronounced unconstitutional by the courts, and the rum power triumphs. Ohio and the new States at the West are shaking off this worse than wild beast of the forest, but the struggle is desperate. Up every mighty river, stream, and rivulet is forced the poison. The rich man and the men of fashion ridicule our enterprise, and young men, hating restraint, will not be bound by its chains. The tide of foreign immigration and the war with Mexico have strengthened the manufacturer and the venter in the belief that they shall never want a market ; while the returning cargoes of gold and flesh from Africa, have made them clap their wings for joy in their horrid business ! Many reformed men have returned to their cups—not a matter of surprise in view of the strength of their appetite and the power of temptation. Rum tragedies of frightful character blacken almost every paper that issues from the press, till the very men who have been hostile to our movement and voted license have started back affrighted, and asked what shall we do ? The people demand protection, and protection they will have. No man has a right to carry on a business which is injurious to others ; and, though he may be held liable for damage, the voice of the people is, he shall do no damage. The Committee believe the legislation of the land is far behind the voice of the people. And if Legislatures could be chosen simply on the temperance question, there is scarce a State in the land which would not return a temperance legislature. The rum power creeps into the legislature through a thousand loop holes, and rules the nation.

Our cause has the active co-operation and support of many Governors of States, Judges of Courts, Senators and Representatives in Congress, Legislative Societies, Mayors of cities, Presidents of Colleges,

Officers of the Army and Navy, calling for gratitude and trust.

The remark of his Excellency, Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, when complimented for having come to Roxbury to attend a temperance meeting, that "he had not *come down* to do an act for the temperance movement, but that he had come up to give his testimony and influence for temperance, for it was an honor to any man, however high his station, to be engaged in this work," was no less creditable to that noble minded magistrate than a just tribute to the cause.

Among American seamen on the ocean and inland seas, temperance has become an abiding law. Not a merchantman or a whaler now sails from our ports with the spirit ration. Our national flag alone, floating over the whisky tub of a man-of-war, is disgraced, and blushes for its country.

Our churches and the sacred ministry have recently taken a new interest in our enterprise, and associations are formed for the better promotion of the cause on strict Christian principle, believing that "except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it." State Conventions, State and County anniversaries and local meetings have imparted a sound and healthy tone and given good impulse to the cause. Numerous leagues and orders of a popular character have risen and spread over the land;—one, the Order of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE, now numbering over 160,000 members, another, the Order of RECHABITES, numbering over 14,000; others enlisting female influence and arraying the children and youth over all our hills and valleys against the fatal destroyer.

Our temperance advocates are not surpassed by the advocates of any work of humanity on the globe; and our press has commanded the respect and support of the intelligent community. In this department the Committee have done what they could, but O! how little compared with what is demanded and what they desired! From every Home Missionary at the West, from Oregon, from the Sandwich Islands, from Africa, and from India the cry has come, give us help; send us books, tracts, papers, &c. We have never sent any applicant away empty; but with donations of but about 2000 dollars in the year, for which we would be thankful, without a single legacy from rich temperance friends dying around us and made rich by our cause, what could we do to stem that mighty flood of intemperance which is rolling in upon us?

In England more substantial progress has been made during the last, than in any former year. The charge that teetotalism leads to infidelity has been promptly rebutted. Sixty-three ministers of the highest respectability have testified that where it has prevailed, there vice and crime have diminished, the Sabbath is better observed, the house of God more frequented, and more souls are converted. Twelve monthly journals and one weekly are devoted to the cause, and numerous valuable essays have been written and put in circulation. Ireland holds on her way, amid much oppression and suffering. The revolution has been wonderful and is waking up the Irish mind to great improvement.

The influence of the Rev. Theobald Matthew for good, remains undiminished. Let him come to America and he will find a nation which duly appreciates his services.

France, beautiful France, now bursting into life as a republic, needs a temperance reformation. Her consumption of wines by 32 millions of people has been 746,571,429 gallons; of brandy, 9,245,425; of spirits, 2,250,000; of cider, 221,705,450; of beer, 74,025,550, in the whole, 1,053,797,854; and though her wines are comparatively weak, they are intoxicating, while her brandy and cider burn up her people. Fourteen millions of her population, said the Duke of Orleans, are directly or indirectly engaged in manufacturing and vending intoxicating drinks, and her wine growing districts, without grain or cattle, are so poor as often to call upon government for aid. Ten years ago Count Molé, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent to the Committee for a complete account of the temperance reformation that it might be introduced into France. We sent it at once, but nothing was done. Louis Philippe preferred repairing palaces to men. The new Provisional Government say their object is to repair men, and who can tell but now is the time to flood France with temperance tracts and reform her at the core. Without such reform she can neither be a free nor permanent republic.

In Holland, Germany, Prussia, Sweden, Norway, temperance societies are flourishing and are making revolutions in character which will prepare the people to be their own governors.

The Mission Stations in Africa complain bitterly of the influence of New England rum, which is depopulating the coast, and call upon the merchants of America to control and stop that brutal traffic. In Bermuda, the West Indies, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Canada, our principles have taken deep root and excellent temperance periodicals are sustained. At the Sandwich Islands is onward progress, and who can tell but now, in the wonderful Providence of God, the arbitrary decree of Louis Philippe, forcing upon them French brandies at the cannon's mouth, will be repealed. From New South Wales, Prince Edward's Island, Bombay, and Madras, we have much that is favorable. Respectable temperance journals are published in those ends of the earth. All our Foreign Missionaries are helpers in the cause. All see and feel that the progress of temperance alone will overthrow the opium scourge. What all the power of China cannot accomplish may be effected by the simple principle of total abstinence. The Committee feel that there is great encouragement in the signs of the times for enlarged action, and bid the friends of the cause look up to God for his blessing.

TESTIMONIAL

TO JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM, ESQ.

(From the Temperance Herald)

We stated in our last, that the friends of Mr. Buckingham had conceived the project of forming a Testimonial Fund, for the purpose of building a Public Lecture Room in London, for the advocacy of Tem-

perance, Education, Benevolence and Peace. We rejoice to find that the project meets the approval of the most distinguished philanthropists of the country, and we repeat our anticipations of unspeakable benefit to the community as the result of its accomplishment. It is the most delicate, and at the same time, the most appropriate testimonial which could be presented to Mr. Buckingham, and, so far as we know that gentleman, one which would prove highly gratifying to his own feelings. We repeat, also, our hope, that every true philanthropist—all who desire to have an enlightened and efficient advocacy of temperance, education, peace, and universal benevolence, will contribute his or her mite without delay, that Mr. Buckingham may without delay commence his benevolent career.

It is scarcely necessary for us to remind the friends of Temperance, how deeply that cause is indebted to this distinguished advocate. They will not forget that he stood nearly alone in the House of Commons, in the year 1834, that, notwithstanding the difficulties by which he was surrounded, he succeeded in obtaining a Parliamentary Enquiry, and that, as the fruits of that enquiry, and the report presented thereon, a volume was published, to which every temperance advocate has referred, as the richest repository extant of facts demonstrative of the effects of the drinking customs of this country upon the health, the intelligence, the comfort, and the morals of the community. Nor can it be forgotten, that, since that period, Mr. Buckingham has devoted much of his time to the gratuitous advocacy of the teetotal movement; not only in various parts of Great Britain, but on the Continent, in the United States of America, and in British Canada. And it is evident, from the scheme now proposed, that he is still devoted to that cause, and unremitting in his exertions to promote it among every class of the community.

We call especially, therefore, upon the thousands of teetotalers in the United Kingdom to aid this truly national enterprise. We would recommend that immediate steps be taken by every Temperance Society, to organize a special committee for the purpose. An excellent commencement would be, the holding a public meeting, at which might be stated the grounds of Mr. Buckingham's claims to the support of all who take an interest in the temperance reformation. Collectors might then be appointed, under the authority of the committee, to wait on the inhabitants and solicit their aid to the object proposed. The amount of the subscription, when closed, to be remitted by the treasurer to the bank of Messrs Ransom & Co., Pall Mall East, London, as the "Contribution of the Temperance Society to the Buckingham Testimonial Fund," in the name of the Earl of Devon, the treasurer of the same.

We perceive from the public prints, that Mr. Buckingham having delivered his popular lectures on Palestine, Egypt, &c., in Edinburgh, and many of the principal towns in Scotland, is now fulfilling similar engagements at Liverpool and Manchester; on the completion of which he intends returning to London.

Progress of the Cause.

ENGLAND.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.

All Ministers, known to be favourable to the object of this Conference and to the temperance cause, were invited to attend; accordingly, about 200 were present. The subject for the consideration of the meeting was, the best means of promoting the temperance reformation.

A preliminary meeting was held on Tuesday, the 11th ult., in the lecture room of the Athenæum, at which the Rev. Walter Scott, president of Airedale College, was unanimously called to preside, for the purpose of making arrangements "for the proper conduct of the business of the Conference."

On Wednesday, the meeting opened with devotional services. The Chair having been taken by Dr. Ritchie, Mr. Hopwood said, he had received 350 letters all of a cheering character. He had the names of 1,200 Ministers in the United Kingdom favourable to the temperance movement: he believed, in all, there were nearly 2000 such. He then read a letter in favour of total abstinence from the Rev. W. Jay, of Bath.

The Rev. Walter Scott then rose to move the first resolution, and made a few observations in support of it; after which he referred to the alienation and declension from religion which the system of indulging in intoxicating drinks produced in many who had had a religious education.

The Rev. Benjamin Parsons, of Ebley, said, the Business Committee were anxious that any of the brethren present might speak to the resolutions, and, therefore, had proposed no seconders of the resolutions.

The resolution was then put from the Chair, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Robert Martin, of Heckmondwike, said, the longer he was a teetotaler, the more he approved of the principle, and the more he was convinced of the right and truth of the practice. He cordially supported the resolution put into his hand to propose, as it embraced a sentiment which had always been a great favourite with him. It was, "That science has now demonstrated that intoxicating liquors were not only unnecessary for persons in a state of health, but also contained properties which were essentially injurious to the human system."

After a few observations from Mr. Mathews, the Chairman, and Dr. Burns, the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. Henry Solly, of Cheltenham, moved the next resolution:—"That entire and universal abstinence from intoxicating liquors is proved to be, in the opinion of this Conference, the only effectual remedy for the above evils, and that this Conference believes it to be incumbent on Christian professors not only to give up the personal use of them, but also to employ all legitimate means to effect their universal abandonment."

The Rev. F. Skinner, of Blackburn, rejoiced in being one of the Ministers present to promote this good cause. If they could convince the Christian public that

Christian Ministers generally were in favour of the principle of total abstinence, its progress would be much more rapid than it had been. It was seventeen years since he had abandoned the use of spirituous liquors.

The Rev. Hugh Bourne, of Burslem, read a paper which he had drawn up, and which he was allowed to read as his speech. Its argument went to rebut the charge of infidelity made at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance. The quaintness of the style of reasoning gave rise to no little laughter in the Conference.

The proposition was put from the Chair, and carried by acclamation.

Rev. Mr. Tabraham, of Clitheroe, moved the next proposition. For the last twenty years of his life he had been a complete total abstinence, and had advocated the principle from the pulpit and the platform. The resolution was as follows:—"That the use of any kind of intoxicating drink, in business or in social intercourse, but especially at marriages, births, baptisms, and funerals, and at ordinations, and all other meetings of ministers, is a great evil, which has, in multitudes of cases, ensnared the unsuspecting, encouraged dishonest bargains, desecrated and embittered the most endearing relationship and solemn events, and exposed even sacred acts to reproach as well as suspicion, and, therefore, should be religiously avoided by all."

Rev. Mr. Franklin, of Coventry, said that both he and his wife were long-pledged teetotalers, and although in the 76th year of his age and the 50th of his ministry, he was able to preach three times every Sunday, and take his week-day amount of labour in the villages in his neighbourhood. He had been sometimes subject to extreme depression of spirits, even to a state approaching to insanity, and when in this state he was visited by a horrible imagination, and during his sleep to dreadful dreams. He had tried the abandonment of the moderate use of fermented liquors he was in the habit of taking as a means of escape from these torments, and the result was an entire absence of them. He was even in better spirits than ever, and last Lord's day he was able to preach three times. (Hear, hear.)

After a few observations from the Rev. W. Roaf, the Rev. Mr. Ellis, a minister from America, said he had lived twenty-four years in the United States, and during that time he had seen not a few laid under the clods of the valley; but at none of the hundreds of funerals at which he had been present did he ever see any intoxicating liquors introduced. (Applause.)

Dr. Burns said that this was a most important resolution, as it had reference to ministerial practices. He reminded the Conference that many ministers were subjected to much persecution in connexion with this thing.

Mr. Scott, of Shelley, hoped the young ministers would be able to act on this principle in the time to come, in the spirit of the resolution.

Mr. Steadman, Stirling, said, that of the 500 ministers of the United Presbyterian Church to which he belonged, 100 were pledged total abstinence men; and of the eldership, it was understood there were 600 pledged in connexion with one society. There were no doubt others pledged in connexion with other societies.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The next resolution, which was moved by Rev. Benjamin Parsons, of Ebley, was to the following effect:—"That the gift and use of these intoxicating drinks at the elections of parochial, municipal, and other officers, and especially at the election of Members of Parliament, is calculated to demoralise the British public, and to destroy patriotism; to encourage the traffic, and to rivet the fetters, of the licensing system, and to continue the bondage of the nation to those dangerous beverages, and, therefore, it is a solemn duty of all to shun these public evils." The speaker said, that if ever elections were to be conducted properly, Christian men must take a greater part in them than they had hitherto done. There was no reason why professing Christians should not come forward, and throw moral and religious influence into all public meetings and concerns. He begged to say that, demoralisation had not been confined to the masses. He had seen more of it among the higher classes on these occasions than among the lower classes, and that entirely from the use of intoxicating drinks. He had seen ministers demoralised, and members of churches, and they would never put an end to such scenes until they had put an end to the drinking.

The motion, after some remarks, was carried by acclamation, and the forenoon sederunt was brought to a close.

In the afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Solly, of Cheltenham, read an address to Members of Parliament on the subject of Sunday traffic in intoxicating liquors. It referred to the state of the people, from the degrading practice of allowing Sunday drinking on the latter part of that day. The testimony of judges, police officers, and newspaper conductors, was appealed to as proving that a larger proportion of crime was committed on Sunday, from the opening of public-houses, than during any other day of the week.

After some discussion as to whether the question of Government interference should be considered in a religious, or in a social point of view, it was moved and seconded that the address be submitted to the Committee and brought up at a future sitting.

The proposal having been agreed to, the meeting was adjourned.

On Thursday, the morning sitting opened, as usual, at nine o'clock, the Rev. R. W. Shrewsbury, of Retford, presiding.

The Business Committee brought up a draft of a ministerial certificate to be sent out in the same way, and to much the same effect as the medical certificate lately issued. The certificate was read by Dr. Burns, and the terms of it gave rise to considerable discussion, particularly in reference to the question of Sabbath profanation, in which the Revs. Dr. Ritchie, Mr. Steadman, Mr. McKerrow, Mr. Buchan, Dr. Burns, and others, took part. Dr. Burns agreed to the addition of certain words having reference to the Sabbath in the body of the certificate, and the motion having been put with this proviso, from the chair, was carried by a large majority.

Dr. Burns then read the address to the Ministers of the United Kingdom. It is an ably-written and power-

fully argumentative statement of the evils it deplures, and the benefit to society, morally, socially, educationally, and religiously, that would result from the banishment of the drinking customs.

The Rev. Mr. Bardsley, of Burnley, said, it was an admirable document, and his duty in moving it was simple. There was nothing in it that could cause discussion, and he believed that it would be revised, and its wording altered in a few points, which would give it the character of a document issuing from the Christian Church generally, and addressed to the Christian Church generally. He cordially moved the adoption of the address read by Dr. Burns.

The Rev. Mr. Lamb, of Hull, seconded the motion.

A resolution, in favour of Congregational Societies, was then moved by Dr. Ritchie. The motion recommended their institution in all religious societies wherever practicable.

The Rev. Mr. McKerrow seconded the motion. His own congregation had had a total abstinence society for five years, he having been from the first convinced that religious influence should be brought to bear on the temperance movement, if any good was to be done, and that a congregational influence should be brought into action for the benefit of those who were the objects of the Society's anxiety.

The Rev. Mr. Slade, of Preston, had established a similar society in his congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Leigh, of Newcastle, gave similar instances of successful total abstinence societies in connexion with congregations and Sunday-schools in the circuit in which he was now located.

The Rev. Dr. Burns gave similar testimony in regard to the society in connexion with his own congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Steadman and the Rev. Mr. Tabraham supported the motion, the latter, as a Wesleyan Minister, stating his belief that there was no difficulty in his denomination to prevent their formation.

The Rev. Mr. Hodgson, of Colne, a member of the Established Church, gave some cheering accounts of the progress of similar societies in his neighbourhood.

The motion was put to the vote, and carried unanimously, after which the forenoon sitting was brought to a close.

In the afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Burns was in the Chair, and took occasion to correct a mistake which evidently existed as to the Evangelical Alliance.

The discussion upon the essay read in the meeting then commenced. The Rev. Messrs. McDowall (Shrewsbury), Watson, Steadman, B. Parsons (Ebley), D. Davis (Swansea), H. Burn, Francis Bishop (Liverpool), took part in it, and ultimately a resolution was come to that the address should be adopted, printed, and circulated throughout the kingdom.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, that the brethren individually should state the progress of the teetotal movement in their own immediate localities, and it was agreed that five minutes only should be allowed to each speaker. The suggestion was at once acted upon, and much gratifying and valuable information was communicated by the Revs. Messrs. Winter-

bottom (Barton-upon-Hull), Robert Parks (Leicester), Lindsay (Perth), Harley (Whitby), Guthrie (Kent), Scott (Glasgow), Howarth (Bury), Towers (Edinburgh), E. Davis (Haverfordwest), Davis (Swansea), and Ellis, Methodist Episcopal Minister, of the State of New-York.

In corroboration of the latter gentleman's remarks, the Chairman observed that, during a three and a half years' tour in the United States, he had only been in company with one Member who partook of intoxicating drink, and he was newly imported from this country.

On Friday, the Rev. Mr. Shumwell, of Monkwearmouth, was in the Chair.

After the usual devotional exercises, Rev. Mr. Parsons, of Ebley, read a paper to the vendors of intoxicating drinks.

The paper gave rise to a short discussion, in the course of which the Rev. Mr. Edwards, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Watson, moved that the paper should also contain some reference to the wholesale vendors of these drinks, as they did not come so much in contact with the many evil features of the system.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Steadman moved, "That the Members of Conference are unanimously of opinion that the Sunday traffic in intoxicating drinks is productive of a great and incalculable amount of evil, and that of a greatly aggravated nature; and strongly sympathise with the British Association for the Promotion of Temperance, in their aim to obtain the cessation of the traffic in these liquors on every day, and especially on the Lord's Day,—that day affording greater facilities for intemperance than any other day; and urge upon the total abstainer to follow that course of procedure for the attainment of this end which his conscience dictates." Mr. Steadman said this resolution had been adopted after a very friendly discussion, to avoid the debateable points to which the question had on a former occasion given rise.—After some discussion the motion was carried.

The Rev. Mr. Parsons moved, and the Rev. Mr. Priestley seconded, a motion—"That the meeting have learned that many members of the society have been induced to abandon our principles from the injudicious advice of medical men, and therefore deems it of great importance that all their friends, and ministerial brethren especially, should make themselves well acquainted with the physiological arguments in favour of intemperance, that they may preserve themselves and protect others from the seductive influence of science (falsely so called), and would particularly recommend to their attention the medical testimony alluded to."

The Rev. Messrs. Wm. Jones, Oldham, Farmer, of Romsey, and Owen, of Swansea, supported the motion.—Carried.

The Rev. Mr. McDowall, Alloa, moved a cordial vote of thanks to those members of families who had so kindly entertained the members of Conference. Many of them, he believed, had formed friendships which would continue through life.—The Rev. Mr. Watson seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

The Rev. Mr. McKerrow at some length condemned the practice of obtaining commercial orders, which prevailed largely in Manchester, by treating parties who were connected with the establishments with which they wished to do business. These practices were extremely demoralizing to the young men connected with many of their manufacturing establishments, and often led to that deterioration of character which made them lose their situations, and cast them upon the world, ruined in their character and prospects. He thought they should insist, with Christian men, that they should conduct their business in a Christian manner.

The Rev. Mr. Scott, of Glasgow, said that he knew cases of commercial travellers who had joined the Temperance Society, and were immediately dismissed from their situations.

Other gentlemen gave instances of the evil effects of drinking in connection with business, especially in the case of parties seeking orders for commercial and manufacturing houses. The matter was ultimately remitted to a small Committee, and a motion on the subject was afterwards agreed to.

After passing several other resolutions, and completing the business matters which remained to be disposed of, the Conference broke up at half-past one o'clock.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, JUNE 15, 1848.

CIRCULAR

ADDRESSED TO THE OFFICE BEARERS AND MEMBERS OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED PROVINCE OF CANADA.

DEAR FRIENDS,—A crisis seems to have arrived in the Temperance Cause which requires on the part of all who appreciate the importance of this mighty reformation, renewed activity, either in the old organizations which have heretofore done good service, or in such new ways as may be deemed most advisable.

Our present societies are to a great extent defunct. Few have regular meetings—few publish annual reports, and even among most of those which do, little more or better can be said of them than that they continue to exist: there are scarcely any signs of health or vigor about them.

The reasons for this are various. Some societies are paralyzed by debt; some are choked by the inconsistency of their office bearers; some are rent by petty jealousies of a

sectarian or political nature,—but more, many more, waste away to nothing through mere carelessness and apathy.

Brethren, should this state of things continue? If we have not heretofore adopted the right means, or if those means are no longer suited to the times, let us change them, but let us not continue barren and unfruitful in a cause which reason, experience, and revelation, alike commend to us. It is good to be *always* zealously affected in a good thing; and, in this matter, we have a duty to perform to the drunkard—a duty to the rising and all future generations—and higher than all, a duty to God.

But while we have been sleeping as it were, the Temperance Cause has not been standing still. The good seed sown in days of activity has taken deep root, and is springing up and bearing fruit. The rising tide of the Temperance reformation has reached the halls of legislation—and, even without us, there cannot be a doubt that Truth is mighty and will prevail. This, however, should form no incentive to indolence on our part, but rather the reverse, lest the curse of Meroz fall upon us.

Several of the representatives of the people, and among them some members of the Executive Government take a warm interest in the Temperance Cause, and it is, doubtless, known to you all that a measure was introduced during the last Session of Parliament with a view to elicit information concerning the extent of, and incentives to intemperance, and provide whatever remedy the case might admit of. This measure will, it is understood, come up for discussion at an early period of next Session, and we have the authority of the most prominent legislators concerned in the movement, for stating that they require all the information on the subject with which Temperance Societies can furnish them.

Now, brethren, it is for you and us to say whether we will respond to this call or not; whether we will prove recreant in the hour of need, or come forward with manly diligence and communicate the information required of us. Doubtless you will all say, "Give the information by all means," but remember statistics (the only kind of information worth having in Parliament) can not be made up without much inquiry and a good deal of labour, and who is to undertake that labour in each of the temperance societies of Canada? Again, the whole returns are to be collated and reduced to a tabular form,—and who will do this? Let us look intelligently at the amount of labour required,—compare it with the importance of the result sought, and resolve that we will deny ourselves in this matter, *and do the work.* The Montreal Society, besides furnishing its own statistics, will volunteer to collate and arrange the whole.

Whilst addressing you at any rate, and to save the postage upon separate answers, we will also lay before you briefly the position of the Montreal Temperance Society, which has, in many respects, done the duties that would have devolved upon a Provincial society, or Union of societies, had such been in existence.

Owing to its extended operations—the circulation of the *Advocate* at a price which did not nearly cover expenses—the employment of lecturing agents, and in other ways, this society has always been running rapidly into debt, which

debt has been partially met by occasional subscriptions in Montreal, efficiently aided, on one or two occasions, by collections made by our travelling agent, throughout the country. A few years ago, a very large subscription was made here, which freed the society from debt, with the exception, that the subscriptions to the *Advocate* for the current year were used in advance. As, however, there was a stock of temperance publications, tracts, medals, &c., scattered over the whole country, on consignment, to the value of upwards of £300, and a considerable amount of debts was due to us besides, we deemed that as much would be received from these sources as would make up the deficiency on the *Advocate* account. We, therefore, both believed and announced ourselves to be about free from debt. Contrary to all expectation, however, little or nothing has been, or we presume will be, realised from those consignments or debts owing to us. The whole amount nearly is a dead loss (though we hope the Tracts, "*Anti-Bacchuses*," *Advocates*, &c., &c., have benefitted the country), and this put us unexpectedly about £300 behind, under which debt we have been labouring ever since. Then, again, the falling off in the circulation of the *Advocate* this last year, has been most serious, so that, even after the very handsome subscription raised in Montreal last spring, and the small collections given to Mr. Wadsworth in his recent journey, there will, at the end of this year, be £200 to add to the permanent debt of £300 before alluded to, making an aggregate of £500. *This sum our printer and paper-maker are neither willing nor able to lie out of.*

It is true, if we continue the *Advocate*, we may expect perhaps £250 of subscriptions, paid in advance for next year, towards meeting the above debt, but it would be only to find ourselves again short of the £500 at the end of the year, together with the additional loss on that year's transactions, say probably £100 more.

In these circumstances, the committee of the Montreal Temperance Society have resolved to discontinue the *Advocate* at the end of this year, as well as all other operations involving expenditure, unless they be beforehand assured of such ample support as will leave no ground to apprehend an increase of debt. And the members must not only subscribe for as much of the present debt among themselves as they can, even in the present depressed circumstances of this city, but appeal to societies throughout the country to help them to bear the burden.

Should it be the case, however, that the country desires the continuation of the *Advocate*, and that parties are willing to make efforts in every place to sustain it, we may state, that, if pledges from societies or respectable individuals are received, in answer to this circular, to the extent of 4000 pies, at 2s 6d each, for next year, the publication will be continued. No remittances are required with these pledges, but only responsible names.

These explanations will prepare you, gentlemen, for the following list of queries, which we request you to lay before your respective societies as soon as you conveniently can, and, after the inquiry and effort, return the answers to us,

at least a month before the sitting of Parliament, and not in any case later than the first of November next.

Signed in behalf of the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society,

JOHN DOUGALL, President.

LIST OF QUERIES.

1. Does your society represent a city, village, township, or country district, or in what other manner would you describe the boundaries within which it acts?
2. What is the whole population, as nearly as you can estimate, within your bounds as above indicated?
3. How many of this population are total abstainers from intoxicating drinks; or, in other words, how many members have you in good standing in your society?
4. How many total abstinence voters for members of parliament are there within your bounds?
5. How many distilleries are there within your bounds, and what average quantity of grain does each distil yearly?
6. How many breweries, and what average quantity of grain does each consume yearly?
7. How many licensed houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks, with the accommodations for travellers required by law?
8. How many licensed houses are there in the same bounds, which do not possess such accommodations for travellers? (Please obtain from the Clerk of the Peace the names of the Magistrates who certified that these houses possessed the necessary accommodations, which names will not be published, in the first instance at all events, but transmitted to Parliament. Should any Clerk of the Peace refuse access to the certificates in question, state the fact.)
9. How many unlicensed houses have you in the same bounds, which sell intoxicating drinks?
10. What is the amount of license money paid, and how appropriated?
11. If a criminal court, or courts, sits within your bounds, what are the number and kind of crimes tried before it or them; and what proportion may be attributed to drinking? (Obtain the opinion of the Judge or Judges, if possible.)
12. If there be a prison within your bounds, what number of prisoners have been confined within the year; and what proportion of them were intemperate? (Obtain jailor's statement, if possible.)
13. What is the opinion of your medical men respecting the extent to which disease in your district may be attributed to intemperance, and respecting the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage by persons in health? (Endeavour to obtain an opinion, or opinions, signed by as many as possible.)
14. How many known drunkards are there within your bounds?
15. How many have died during the course of last year, who may reasonably be considered as cut off, directly or indirectly, by the use or abuse of intoxicating drinks?
16. What has been the influence of the temperance reformation in your place?
17. What are the chief hinderances in the way of its farther progress?
18. What do you think should be done, at this crisis, in order to revive and carry forward the work, in your own vicinity, and throughout the country?
19. How many temperance meetings have you held during the past year?
20. Are you willing that the *Canada Temperance Advocate* should be discontinued? and if not, what number of subscribers will you pledge your society, either jointly or as individuals, to obtain for 1849, at 2s 6d each.
21. What portion of the debt of the Montreal Temperance Society, amounting to £500, and incurred chiefly for the

benefit of the Province at large, will you pledge your society, either jointly or as individuals, to make up, and remit next winter?

22. What information, remarks, or suggestions, have you to offer, on any subject connected with the Temperance Reformation; and not included in the foregoing queries?

[N.B.—These queries should be drafted on one page of a sheet of foolscap, with the answers, when complete, on the other page (signed by the president and secretary, or other office-bearers of each society), and returned to the Secretary of the Montreal Temperance Society. If sent by post, the postage must be paid, as the Montreal Society has no funds to meet this expense.]

TEMPERANCE FOR FRANCE.

We have sometimes found the Continent of Europe, and other places where "those innocent light wines" are produced, to be a kind of stumbling block in the way of total abstinence, when we heard individuals who have made the grand tour speak so much in favour of these wines. They were declared to be a delicious beverage, quite unintoxicating and harmless, and such as no teetotaler, even the most strict, should make the smallest hesitation about using. It may be very well, however, for passing tourists to say such things occasionally; but it would appear that those who have opportunities of looking below the surface, find that France at least, and doubtless Spain and Portugal, and the whole of the European continent, suffers as much under the curse of alcoholic liquors as other places. We quote from the *Journal of the American Temperance Union*, for May, an article on this subject, in a previous page, and we are glad to find that the matter is to be followed up by action on the part of our American friends, as will be seen by the following, taken from the June number of that periodical. We hope this is a beginning of days for France. She has had frequently what she calls "glorious days;" but more glorious still are in store for her, if, amid the revolution and shaking which she is undergoing now, she be enabled to shake herself free of her intoxicating drinks. It is indeed almost hoping against hope, when we remember France is so much a land of the vine, and that its fruit forms so large a portion of her exchangeable commodities. But if she is quite open to the Word of God, there is no saying how rapidly the gospel may "have free course," under the influence of which we may see even France living "soberly, righteously, and godly."

The following is an appeal for France:—

"The Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union have been deeply impressed with the manifested wish of many French people in our country to have the temperance reformation both promoted among them, and planted and spread in their own nation. France needs this work of reformation: and while she is laying anew the foundation stones of her government, she may, by proper representations, be induced to place total abstinence from intoxicating liquors as a beverage among them. Ten years ago, application was made by Count Moli, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the committee for information on the nature, extent, mode, and results of the temperance cause, which was at once transmitted. This, added to the present expressed

wish to place the republic on the best foundation, encourages the committee to take measures to make an APPEAL to the government and people of France, and to the French in our own country; and also to place, in their language, such books, tracts, and documents, as may both call their attention to the subject, and interest and engage them in it. For this, and other foreign operations, they need funds; and for any which may be transmitted to their Secretary, 149 Nassau street, or to Jasper Corning, their Treasurer, they will be very grateful.

"ANSON G. PHELPS, Chairman of Exec. Com.
JOHN MARSH, Secretary."

The following plan is a little questionable. We do not know how three years abstinence of a community will work. Perhaps, however, there may be something of the wisdom of the serpent in it, and we confess we should like to see a similar resolution come to by the people of Canada, as we have little doubt the advantages resulting from entire abstinence would be so visible, that at the end of the three years no one would desire to have the Pandora's box opened again.

At a public meeting of the clergy, magistrates, merchants, and other inhabitants of the county of Sydney, held at the Court-house in Antigonishe, on Friday, 12th May, 1848, by Requisition to the Sheriff, the destitution at present prevailing to so great a degree in this country, was taken into consideration of the meeting; and the best means to be adopted to alleviate it and prevent its future recurrence, were considered. It was thereupon resolved, That the great expenditure of the inhabitants of the country for intoxicating liquors has added much to the prevailing distress, and that the amount so expended (at least Five Thousand Pounds annually) would be sufficient to relieve every family and individual, and provide them with seed.

"Whereupon the undersigned do hereby solemnly pledge themselves and their sacred word, each to the other, to the meeting, and to the country, that they will not for the period of three years from this date, order or bring into this county any spirits or wines for sale, nor purchase them from any person who may bring them into the country;—that they will endeavor by all lawful ways and means, to prohibit and prevent the sale of them for that period, after the stock on hand shall be exhausted, and that they will do all in their power to prevent others from bringing them, or trading in them, during the same period.

"Signed by all the clergy, magistrates and merchants of Antigonishe, and all other persons attending the meeting, and to be circulated throughout the country for signature."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The meeting of 200 ministers, of different denominations, lately held in England in favour of the Temperance enterprise, looks like waking up on that side of the Atlantic. The Rev. Wm. Jay was invited to attend that meeting; in consequence of his great age, and the pressing duties devolved upon him he could not attend, but sent his kind respects to the chairman of that meeting, and closed for the benefit of the Society a five-pound note. If the ministers in Canada would send the same amount, even five dollars each, our Society would soon be free from debt, and would extend its usefulness to all Canada.

THADDEUS GOOD.

ENGLAND.

NEWBURY.—Two scientific lectures were delivered by Dr. Carr, of Birmingham, at the Baptist Chapel, on the 23rd and 24th of March, which were numerously and respectably attended. The Doctor very ably showed that alcoholic stimulants were not only unnecessary, but physically injurious to the human frame, grounding his arguments on the deductions of Liebeg, Gregory, Turner, Sir Astley Cooper, Bell, and other eminent medical practitioners, as well as on his own practical experience. The influence of his observations was visibly seen by the intense interest manifested by all present. Digestion was most clearly manifested to be impaired by the use of stimulating beverages; consequently showing that those who drink alcoholic liquors cannot possibly live out the natural term of their lives. Stomach complaints were also explained and proved, in almost every instance, to be caused by moderate drinking, as well as diseases of the heart, palsy, gout, diseases of the eyes, liver, &c. The second lecture concluded with a statistical account of the great ages of water drinkers, and a powerful appeal to all present to avoid the dangerous consequences of indulging in the drinking habits of society.—*Bristol Temperance Herald*.

GUERNSEY.—Mrs. Stamp, the justly celebrated advocate, has just terminated her temperance labours in this island. The effects of those labours have been most astounding and glorious. Night after night has this excellent lady electrified hundreds of persons with her eloquence; four and five meetings a week—from 400 to 700 persons—have been held for a month, at which persons of all classes of society have been present, and the excitement produced was never before known to be at such a height as it is at present—indeed she is by all acknowledged to be the most eloquent and popular lecturer that ever visited our shores. Mrs. Stamp has the happy art of carrying her audiences with her from the first moment she opens her lips; she not only convinces the judgment, but captivates the affections. The pledges obtained have been good, and exceedingly numerous, and although *one penny* only was charged for admission to the lectures, she leaves us this day—with all our expenses paid—£18 richer than she found us. Mrs. Stamp has also preached most powerful sermons in aid of the Temperance movement, each Sabbath evening, to overflowing congregations, and thankful are we to record it; sinners have been convinced and converted through her instrumentality.—*Id.*

WEST INDIES.

BARBADOES.—The *West Indian*, of the 6th March, contains an interesting report of the First Anniversary of the Barbadoes Total Abstinence Association, which was held in the Moravian Chapel. In proof of the warm interest felt on the subject, the large building was filled at an early hour, and the space around it quite crowded. The chair on the occasion was occupied by the Hon. H. McDowal Grant, of St. Vincents, who addressed the assembly at great

length, and with great ability. The report of the society, given in the same paper, is of an encouraging character. The number of members amounts to 447, exclusive of those who have broke their pledge. His Excellency Governor Reid, has proved a most munificent benefactor, having contributed one hundred and ten dollars, besides books, &c.

UNITED STATES.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL.

(From the Boston Daily Evening Traveller.)

Faneuil Hall was densely crowded on Friday evening by an attentive auditory. The meeting was called to order by Dea. Grant, and the opening prayer was made by Rev. M. H. Smith.

Mr. Bungay then took the rostrum, and interested the audience by a short and animated address. This was an age of progress, he said. It had driven the King of France to England—it had driven the King of Ireland to America. He spoke at length of our duty to raise the morals of mankind to the highest point. He also touched upon the fallacy of the plea of rumsellers, that they intended no harm, while they did not desist when they saw that they were actually doing harm. But drunkenness, he said, did not come single-handed. It was almost invariably connected with gambling. If a young man should keep himself strictly temperate, he would be a great deal less likely to fall into other vices.

Mr. Gough then addressed the meeting in his peculiarly pleasing style. After turning his attention to the past progress of the Cause of Temperance, and gathering encouragement from the unexampled advance which it had already made, he directed attention to two obstacles in the way of its further advancement.—These were the apathy of the people, and the want of faith among the friends of the cause.

His whole address was interspersed with impressive anecdotes, illustrative of the points which he was urging.

Rev. Mr. King, from Ireland, followed in a short speech. The time for arguing the evils of intemperance, he said was passed; the universal sufferage of the nations goes against the evil. The only thing to be done now, was to bring mankind up to this standard which was so universally acknowledged to be right. He eulogised America very highly for the prominent stand which she had taken on this subject. The first Temperance move in Ireland was made in consequence of a Temperance tract from this country falling into the hands of a respectable citizen.

Soon after this, Father Mathew engaged in the enterprise, with a success that was well known here. It had been a cause of wonder, that Daniel O'Connell had raised the feelings of the Irish to such a pitch and then exercised such a control over their actions. The secret of the case was this: Before the great demonstration meeting at which the Irish were so much excited at the outrages of England, O'Connell made it understood that no person should be admitted to the assembly unless he had signed the pledge, or at least been a strict temperance

man for a limited time. The consequence was, the resistless voice of 2,000,000 of sober Irishmen thundered in the ears of the British Parliament, "Ireland must have reform!"

In closing, Mr. K. said that it was his intention, at a future day, to speak in Tremont Temple on this subject, when he should go somewhat into detail upon the state of Ireland in respect to this matter.

Mr. Matthew Hale Smith proposed a resolve for the purpose of embodying the sense of the meeting, the substance of which was, that we would not vote for a man to fill any office which is ours to bestow, unless he is a thorough Temperance man, of whatever party he may be.

Let party leaders take cognizance of this, he said, and govern themselves accordingly. He knew that there was a great difference of opinion as to what course temperance men ought to take relative to legislation; but he thought there could be no difference of opinion with reference to filling offices of trust with thorough temperance men. The resolve was passed by acclamation, without a dissenting voice, after which the meeting was adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

HURON ASSIZES.—The only serious case was that of Joseph Smith, tried for the murder of James Cooper. It was one of those numerous and brutal outrages which necessarily result from the effects of intoxicating liquors upon the human brain. And the man must be wholly destitute of intelligence, and even of the common feelings of our nature, who could carelessly or harshly look upon the unfortunate culprit as he occupied the prisoners' box. In fact, it was almost impossible to look upon the man without cursing the unhallowed agent, which, under the sanction of respectable public opinion, and a liberal government, compelled him to occupy such a degraded position before a concourse of his fellow-men. Mr. Notman, Queen's counsellor, in his able address to the jury, certainly made some effective remarks on drunkenness as the source of crime.—*Huron Signal*.

If the animals of the earth called dumb by mankind had newspapers of their own, they would indignantly protest against the way in which the word "beastly" is used by Christian writers, who generally ascribe the delinquencies of their species to a "beastly appetite for strong drink." "He was found in a state of beastly intoxication," &c. This is an injury to the brute creation which should be atoned for by writing always hereafter 'manly' or 'womanly' intoxication," &c., as the case may be.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This excellent Temperance House is again opened for the season under the care of Mr. Wm. R. Brown, late of the Delavan House, and it is hoped it will be well patronized by the Temperance public.—*Journal of the American Temperance Union*.

Deacon Grant has been called to fill the vacancy in the Board of Aldermen, in Boston; a clear indication

of the progress of Temperance in that community.—*Ib.*

THE AGE OF REVOLUTION.—Wonderful period! God is overturning, and overturning, and overturning, that He, whose right it is, may take to himself His great power, and reign. Temperance men! you have much to do in accomplishing His great work. The rum power is His adversary in His mighty movements. Who is on the Lord's side? Who?—*Ib.*

MR. GOUGH.—We regret to hear that this eloquent gentleman, after delivering recently a lecture in Ellington, Ct., was seriously ill, and was obliged to retire to his home in Boylston, Mass. He should not at present be unreasonably pressed to fulfil engagements which he has made.—*Ib.*

Poetry.

THE EVILS OF WHISKY DRINKING.

(Concluded.)

Those children (guiltless as before,
Come out of bed—walk towards the door;
But, ah! they tread in clotted gore,
By Whisky.

Extorting, with one voice they call,
Oh! blood!—what blood is this at all?
And turning, on their mother fall

Convulsed.

And scream aloud "mamma is dead!
See, here's her blood about her spread—
Was murder'd when we slept in bed
By Father."

"Oh, father! father!—you were high!
And did not hear poor mother's cry!
And now—oh! now, we'll cry and die
For Mother."

The father no response returns—
His wretched soul within him burns;
Too late, his drinking now he mourns
Of Whisky.

From ev'ry house—from ev'ry farm,
The neighbours crowd in dread alarm,
And cry for judgment on the arm
Of Murder.

His sun of drunkenness is set—
How blood for blood must pay the debt;
His throat again shall ne'er be wet
With Whisky.

This culprit is to jail convey'd—
Has not the order disobey'd;
But has a full confession made
Bout Whisky.

Soon on the gallows he appears!
The rope's pull'd fast about his ears!
Where he exhorts with groans and tears
Bout Whisky.

He says that he (in youthful days,
Was taught to read, and sing God's praise;
And that he then abhor'd the ways
Of Whisky.

That he cou'd not a drunkard bear,
Nor of his oottle take a share;
But his abhorrence did declare
Of Whisky.

That those who first his soul defiled
Were not to drunkards reconciled,
But seemed religious, meek, and mild,
At Whisky.

That though those men kept 'in one place,'
In drinking 'with a steady pace ;'
They brought him to this sad disgrace
By Whisky.

They seemed so pleased, while o'er the pot,
That hence it was he feared it not,
Till he became a drunken sot,
By Whisky.

That soon he shunned the temperate ground
On which those temperate men were found,
And, for their sixpence, spent a pound
On Whisky.

About to fall!—he says, 'Adieu !
Ye young ones all. I call to you,
Do not the temperate course pursue
Of Whisky !!

Come on, ye advocates for truth ;
Stand in defence of age and youth ;
With all your efforts rally forth
Gainst Whisky.

This whisky from our land doth sweep
The husbands, while the widows weep !
And will ye all in silence keep
Bout Whisky ?

Will ye not lend your helping hand
To drive this murderer from our land ;
To help—that all may understand
This Whisky.

Lest more should down to hell be hurled
By this, that doth pollute our world—
May all the secrets be unfurled
Of Whisky.

March 4, 1848.

Education.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOUR.

I say that by the elevation of the labourer, I do not understand that he is to be raised above the need of labour. I do not expect a series of improvements, by which he is to be, released from his daily work. Still more, I have no desire to dismiss him from his workshop and farm, to take the spade and axe from his hand, and to make his life a long holiday. I have faith in labour, and I see the godness of God in placing us in a world where labour alone can keep us alive. I would not change if I could, our subjection to physical laws, our exposure to hunger and cold, and the necessity of constant conflicts with the material world, I would not if I could, so temper the elements, that they should infuse into us only grateful sensations, that they should make vegetation so exuberant as to anticipate every want, and the minerals so ductile as to offer no resistance to our strength or skill. Such a world make a contemptible race. Man owes his growth, his energy, chiefly to that striving of the will, that conflict with difficulty which we call effort. Easy, pleasant work does not make robust minds, does not give men a consciousness of their powers, does not train them

to endurance, to perseverance, to a steady force of will that force without which all other acquisitions avail nothing. Manual labour is a school, in which men are placed to get energy of purpose and character, a vastly more important endowment than all the learning of all other schools. They are placed, indeed, under hard masters, physical sufferings and wants, the power of fearful elements, and the vicissitudes of all human things ; but these stern teachers do a work which no compassionate indulgent friend could do for us ; and true wisdom will bless Providence for their sharp ministry. I have great faith in hard work. The material world does much for the mind by its beauty and order ; but it does more for our minds by the pains it inflicts, by its obstinate resistance, which nothing but patient toil can overcome, by its vast forces, which nothing but unremitting skill and effort can turn to our use, by its perils, which demand continual vigilance, and by its tendencies to decay. I believe that difficulties are more important to the human mind than what we call assistances. Work we all must, if we mean to bring out and perfect our nature. Even if we do not work with hands, we must undergo equivalent toil in some other direction. No business or study which does not present obstacles, tasking to the full the intellect and the will, is worthy of a man. In science, he who does not grapple with hard questions, who does not concentrate his whole intellect in vigorous attention, who does not aim to penetrate what at first repels him, will never attain to mental force. The uses of toil reach beyond the present world. The capacity of steady earnest labour is, I apprehend, one of our great preparations for another state of being. When I see the vast amount of toil required of men, I feel that it must have important connections with their future existence ; and that he who has met this discipline manfully, has laid one essential foundation of improvement, exertion, and happiness in the world to come. You will here see that to me labour has great dignity. It is not merely the grand instrument by which the earth is overspread with fruitfulness and beauty, and the ocean subdued, and matter wrought into innumerable forms for comfort and ornament. It has a far higher function, which is, to give force to the will, efficiency, courage, the capacity of endurance and of persevering devotion to far-reaching plans. Alas for the man who has not learned to work ! He is a poor creature. He does not know himself. He depends on others, with no capacity of making returns for the support they give ; and let him not fancy that he has a monopoly of enjoyment. Ease, rest, owes its deliciousness to toil ; and no toil is so burdensome as the rest of him who has nothing to task and quicken his powers.—*Channing on the Elevation of the Working Classes.*

A HINT TO EMPLOYERS.

(From the Times.)

It is impossible to exaggerate the good that may be done by a master or an employer of any kind. Nor is this wonderful. His men know of no other order in society but their own, and that immediately above their own. The treatment they receive from the latter colours the whole conduct of all the upper classes. They judge of King, Queen, Lords, Com-

mons, Bishops, East India Directors, Generals, Judges, Lords of the Treasury—in fact, of all the red-book and blue-book together, by the person who happens to be their immediate employer. It is because he is good-tempered, kind, and considerate—because he takes an interest in his men, looks after them and their concerns, encourages them to be prudent, remonstrates with them when they are imprudent, invests their money for them when they have saved, and chides them when they have not saved, builds a library for them and assists in supplying it, and because his wife looks after their wives and children—it is for this reason that his men, taken as a body, are peaceable, orderly, and content; and no less is it that because his neighbour is distant, sullen and indifferent, and his neighbour's wife too proud to talk to a leathern jacket, and too fine to look into the houses of the "lower orders," that his neighbour's men are an ill-conditioned, discontented set, with rabid politics, drunken wives, and dirty brats. Associations of men like the last make public peace precarious and public content impossible, but peace and content have their best strongholds in the homesteads of the former.

Young men be diligent in the cultivation of your intellectual powers; for encouragement read the following:—"One of the best editors of the *Westminster Review* was a cooper in Aberdeen; one of the greatest philanthropists of his day was an apprentice to a surgeon in Fraserburg; one of the editors of a London daily paper was a baker in Elgin; the editor of the *Edinburgh Witness* was a stone-mason in Cronarty; one of the ablest London ministers was a watchmaker in Banff; the late Dr. Milne, of China, was a herd-boy in Aberdeenshire; the Principal of the London Missionaries was a tailor in Keith; the richest iron founder in England was a working man in Morayshire; Sir J. Clark, Queen's physician, was a druggist in Banff; one of the members for Glasgow was a poor Ross-shire boy; and Joseph Hume was a sailor boy in Montrose."

THE YOUNG MAN'S WISH FOR KNOWLEDGE.—"I should like to have that man's knowledge in my head about ten minutes, to see how it would feel." Such was the rather quaint remark which dropped from a young man, as he saw Mr. Burritt, the learned blacksmith, step into a car where he was seated. "Well," we could not help replying, "probably you could have your wish for as much as ten minutes, going the same way to work that he did." The young man thought a moment, and then made an evasive reply, intimating as much as that he considered that a large undertaking, for all the use he would be likely to have for so much learning—"just to see how it would feel." That young man is a fair representative of thousands. They would like to see how it feels to be a learned man, but they overlook the value of scientific attainments, and so shrink from the cost. Depend upon it, however, young friends, the treasure is worth the price and the pains, and yet in no other way can it be acquired. What say you, then? Would you have a head full of useful knowledge, and a heart full of good principles? If so, aim for the prize, and set about its attainment. "The merchandize of it is better than the merchandize of silver, and the gain

thereof than fine gold." Apply yourselves, save those spare moments—give them to study—avoid those groggeries—read something worth thinking about, and think about what you read. Hold it fast—treasure it up, and—"see how it feels."

REFINING MENTAL INFLUENCES.—The danger to him who mingles with the busy world now-a-days, does not lean towards the immaterial. "Read," says a learned writer "read almost any thing; but read. Any thing not absolutely corrupt is better than revery—better than entire stagnation of the mind. Utter cessation of ideas, indeed, never takes place." When books do not supply material of useful thought, it will be furnished from other and more degrading sources—"When the divinity in man slumbers, the animal riots." The man who reads not is necessarily vulgar. His thoughts and associations become gross. Intellectual or spiritual life is not spontaneous; it is the fruit of careful and patient culture on an ungenial soil. Goethe urged upon the most busy worker in the human hive to give a daily portion of his time, even the most minute, to some refining employ. "Read a verse of poetry, look at a picture or statute, or listen to a strain of lofty music, and the spirit of genius will mingle with the sordid cares pressing you in the crowd."

Agriculture.

DEPTH OF MANURE.

Considerable discussion is going on in the papers, relative to the proper depth to bury manure. Some assert that its best parts descend, and therefore it should be but slightly covered; while others maintain that nearly the whole strength becoming gaseous, rises, and it must therefore be buried deep. All this difference of opinion results from the attempt to make a rule that will apply to all circumstances.

One farmer applies manure to the surface of a newly ploughed field late in the spring, and harrows it in. Hot and dry weather follows, and being only partially covered, much of it escapes in vapor and is wasted; the few light rains which occur are insufficient to wash much of the soluble portions into the soil, it never reaches the roots of the crop, and consequently produces little or no effect. Again, he ploughs it deeply into the soil, and the reverse in every respect takes place. Hence he becomes thoroughly satisfied that manure should *always*, under all circumstances, be buried deep.

Another farmer applies his manure late in autumn to the surface. Cold weather prevents fermentation, and the enriching portion which otherwise would escape in vapor, is washed by the abundant rains, in the form of liquid manure, into the soil; and by the usual time of ploughing in spring, the surface of the soil for a few inches is saturated with the most fertilized parts, the plough turning under the rest. All is thus saved, and the farmer is convinced that surface application is *invariably* the best.

They "both are right and both are wrong." They should act according to circumstances. Every farmer

is aware, by the smell, that but little manure escapes from his yard in winter, but much in summer. Hence, in winter and in late autumn and early spring, manure may safely lie at or near the surface, and its soluble parts will descend deep enough into the earth. But in dry soil, and during a dry warm season, it can scarcely be ploughed too deep, for benefiting the roots of plants. Indeed, by a shallow covering, it will be likely to do no good at all, the moisture of the earth being sufficient to dissolve it, and hence the reason that manure in dry seasons sometimes does more harm than good. And hence, too, why a thorough harrowing, to break it fine and mix it with the soil, after it is spread, and before ploughing in, is found so useful.—*Alb. Cult.*

PLOUGH DEEP TO FIND THE GOLD.

Plough deep to find the gold, my boys !
Plough deep to find the gold !
The earth hath treasures in her breast,
Unmeasured and untold.

Clothe the mountain tops with trees,
The sides with waving grain !
Why bring over stormy seas
What here we may obtain ?
Oh, Britain need not bring her bread
From countries new or old,
Would she give her ploughshare speed,
And DEEP to find the gold !
Plough deep to find the gold, &c.

Mark yon field of stately stooks
Rise on an Autumn day !
Lusty Labour jocund looks
Amidst their thick array ;
Mark the barn-yard's ample space,
How grateful to behold !
Towers of riches fill the place—
Plough deep and find the gold !
Plough deep to find the gold, &c.

Earth is grateful to her sons
For all their care and toil ;
Nothing yields such large returns
As drained and deepened soil.
Science, lend thy kindly aid,
Her riches to unfold ;
Moved by plough or moved by spade,
Stir deep to find the gold !

Dig deep to find the gold, my boys !
Dig deep to find the gold !
The earth hath treasures in her breast,
Unmeasured and untold.

News.

CANADA.

Captain Morin, one of the exiles of 1837, and the only commander of Franco-Canadian origin ever engaged in the trade between this country and Great Britain, has been appointed Harbour-Master of Montreal.

Several specimens of the newly discovered substance, Gutta Percha, are to be seen in this city. It bids fair to be an article of commerce as extensively used as India-Rubber, having many properties which the latter wants.

The Crown-Lands Commissioner is preparing a plan for the colonization of the Eastern Townships.

The rates of Fire Insurance in Montreal are about to be greatly increased.

The Bills of Mortality for the city of Montreal are, for the present, discontinued.

Since the Post-Office difficulties with the United States, it is supposed that 5000 or 6000 newspapers and magazines for Canada, have been detained in the frontier Post-Offices.

The Kingston Gas Company are about to commence operations.

Three Bells for the Kingston Roman Catholic Cathedral were lately landed there. They were manufactured at West Troy, State of New York.

The probability that the Canadian ports will soon be open to the United States enterprise, seems to be the only hope left to Canada. The mighty dollar rules the world ; and in spite of the Americans, the carrying trade will be done in Canadian waters.—*British Whig.*

There was not a single prisoner to bring before the Grand Jury at Toronto, in the end of last month. The Sheriff presented the Mayor with a pair of white kid gloves.

At last London assizes, the Grand Jury found a true bill against Mr. G. Brown, Editor of the *Globe*, for libel.

The thermometer was at the freezing point at Montreal on the morning of the 12th instant.

In Nova-Scotia, responsible government has been ushered in by reductions in the salaries of officials, from a total of £12,943 to £5070. This is the sort of reform wanted in Canada.

Already 28,000 barrels of flour have been conveyed along the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway, equal to the whole quantity carried last year.

The large mail steamers now descend the Lachine Rapids.

It is said that an arrangement has been come to by the Post-Office Commissioners of the three Colonial Governments, our own, New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia. The rate is said to be fixed at three pence.

On the authority of a Montreal physician, the *Quebec Mercury* states that our city is "deplorably healthy." It says the same can be declared of Quebec.

The suspension bridge at Niagara Falls will be ready for carriages on the 1st of July.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

Smith O'Brien and John O'Connell have merged their past differences.

The people at the Cape are so delighted at the Caffre pacification, that they united in erecting a monument to Sir H. Smith.

Lord Belhaven is again Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

£74,200 has been handed over to Mr. Cobden as the results of the fund subscribed for him.

Government contemplates raising a loan of about £1,000,000 for emigration.

One of the Dublin Savings' Banks stopped payment lately, which caused a good deal of excitement.

Trade in Dublin is in a bad state. Building is at a stand, and house property has fallen immensely in value.

Last year 123 medical men died of fever in Ireland.

The house of Hadden & Sons, Aberdeen, failed lately. Liabilities £300,000 to £400,000.

Irish immigrants are brought from Belfast at 1s a head, and children 6d : they charge double returning. In the course of about 5½ months 42,238 paupers had arrived in Glasgow from Ireland.

News by the *Acadia*, 27th May, from Liverpool, reached Montreal by telegraph on the 10th instant. Commercial affairs quiet and steady. Bad accounts from manufacturing districts.

Ireland was very turbulent. The Jury had disagreed in the case of Meagher and O'Brien, which caused great re-

joining. Repeal languishes. Greater tranquility in France. Hopes of peace in the north of Europe were not realized.

The Steamship *America*, which left Liverpool on the 3d instant, arrived at Boston in 10 days and 8 hours.

The leading parliamentary topic, was the debate on Mr. Labouchere's resolutions on the Navigation Laws, which had been adjourned every evening for a week.

The sentence of Mitchell had created a strong sensation both in England and Ireland, and was made the best use of by the Chartist agitators, and some outbreaks in the metropolis, and a few of the manufacturing towns, ensued in consequence. They were instantly put down, and were in most instances ridiculous failures.

In the French Republic, matters are still in the same uneasy position.

The decree banishing Louis Philippe and his family, forever from France and her colonies, was passed in the National Assembly, by a majority of 632 against 53.

The workmen of Paris are in a very excited state, owing to the decree for the dissolution of the National workshops.

Private letters contradict, in the most positive terms, the report that the Duke de Bordeaux has definitively renounced all intentions of seeking to establish himself on the throne of France.

At the latest dates, Vienna continued in full revolution. There was three or four barricades in each street, some of them two stories high. The populace had issued a manifesto stating their demands.

Hostilities are not yet terminated in Schleswig-Holstein. A severe engagement took place between the Danes and the troops of the confederation, on the 28th ult. The loss on both sides was tremendous, but the numbers have not been ascertained. The battle lasted several hours and terminated in favour of the Danes.

An insurrection broke out at Leipsic on the 27th ult., which was suppressed with some difficulty.

Accounts from Alexandria up to the 2d ult., state Mehemet Ali continued in a very precarious state of health.

The *Benaies* Indian Steamer was destroyed by fire on the 20th April. Nearly 30 of the passengers perished.

Lord Cloncurry has sent a donation of £100 toward the fund raising for the support of Mrs. Mitchell.

The *United Irishman* newspaper is extinct. The Crown has sequestered the printing materials. A new journal, or rather the *United Irishman* revived, is announced under the name of the *Irish Felon*.

There appears to be more work in store for Mr. Attorney-General Monahan and her Majesty's Judges of Commission in Ireland. At a meeting (private of course) held on Wednesday, of the council of the Confederation, a motion, by Father Kenyon, was put and carried, to the effect that the committee of the Confederation, hitherto composed of 150 members, be reduced to 21, to be chosen by ballot. An address bearing the signature of William Smith O'Brien, and advocating a direct resort to arms, was submitted to the new directory, and unanimously approved of. This document was to be laid, for final adoption, before the open meeting of the Confederates.

POSEN.—The population of this country have inflicted the most horrible barbarities on the Jews; have demolished the synagogue, destroyed the holy books, and wounded and mutilated several men and women of that creed.

A proof of the satanic malice of these demons is to be found in the following fact:—"All the provisions which they could not carry away with them, were cast down into the market-place, and mixed up with a quantity of green soap and butter."

In the neighbourhood of Wreschen:—"The insurgent Poles committed the most frightful outrages. Murder and lust have had plenty of victims; women and virgins expired under torments, the horrors of which no man can describe.

The breasts of the unfortunate young women were cut off by the insurgent Poles, and then they were ripped up alive. It was only by a subscription, made among the richer inhabitants of the town, that the sufferers were bought off."

UNITED STATES.

The ratification of the treaty of peace with Mexico is completed.

There is said to be abundance of coal in Oregon. The Secretary to the Commission appointed to revise the laws of Honduras, is a coloured man.

The circulation of Canada Bank-notes is prohibited in the State of Michigan.

During May last 32,877 emigrants arrived at New York.

The Rev. Mr. King, a Scottish minister residing in Canada West, has just passed through Cincinnati from the South with 14 coloured people, to whom he became heir by marriage. He takes them to Canada to free them.—*American Paper*.

The line of railroad from Ogdensburgh to Lake Champlain is now in the hands of the Contractors.

The steamers *Sultana* and *Gray Eagle*, came into collision when near island No. 35, on the 12th of June. So violent was the collision, that the connecting pipe of the *Gray Eagle* was broken, and the boiler displaced. The rush of steam from the broken pipe killed one man, and severely scalded five others. One man was knocked overboard by the collision, and drowned.—*St. Louis Tele. Des.*

Monies Received on Account of

Advocate.—Bedford, J. D. Crippen, 2s 6d; Orilla, C. Harvie, 2s 6d; Oro, John McLeod, 2s 6d; Newboro', J. A. Williams, 10s; Lanark, James Dick, 20s; Woodstock, W. Wilson, 17s 6d; do, James Laycock, 2s 6d; Matilda, F. Bouck, 2s 6d; New Glasgow, John Lloyd, 2s 6d; Lloydtown, J. Johnston, 15s; do, John Graham, 10s; Rawdon, W. Norrish, 1s 3d; Perth, W. Prosser, 2s 6d; London, W. Keays, 2s 6d; Belleville, W. McMullen, 2s 6d; do, S. B. Shipman, 2s 6d; Oshawa, A. Farewell, 86s; Vankleek Hill, Mr. McSweyn, 1s 3d; Rednersville, M. B. Roblin, 12s 6d; Toronto, Mr. Nesbit, 2s 6d; do, A. Christie, on account, 2s 6d; Metis, D. Stewart, 2s 6d; Trouspistoles, John Seaton, 1s 6d; Isle-Verte, Mr. Jarvis, 1s 6d; Dickinson's Landing, J. N. McNairn, 7s 6d; Dunham, Rev. J. Gear, 2s 6d.

Montreal, 1848—C. P. Watson, 5s; Mrs. Dagg, 2s 6d; Thomas Galbraith 2s 6d; S. White, 2s 6d.

On account of 1847—Mr. Twomly, James Aitkin, S. McConkey, James Connell, Mrs. Bayley, Thomas Rodden, Mr. Hollowell, N. S. Froste, Mrs. Robson, W. Gettes, S. Foster, D. Ferguson, John Bell, E. Ferguson, N. B. Corse, W. Rodden, Capt. Burn, Mr. Tees, A. Craik, Mr. Slack, Mr. Haldane, E. Maxwell, H. Meyer, W. Cowan, J. Keller, J. Brodie, H. Vennor, H. H. Whitney, N. S. Whitney, W. Murray, Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. Atwater, W. Smith; 2s 6d each.

In No. 8, we mentioned that 40s had been collected by Miss Ferguson, in Williamstown; it should have been stated as collected by Miss Margaret Cumming.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—JUNE 13.

ASHES—Pots, 2s 3d a 24s 6d	BEEF, per 200 lbs,
Pearls, 26s 3d a 26s 6d	Prime Mess, 00s 0d a 00s 0d
FLOUR—	Prime, . . 00s 0d a 00s 0d
Canada Fine, per brl. 196	PORK, per 200 lbs.
lbs, . . . 25s 0d a 00s 9d	Mess, . . . 65s 0d a 66s 3d
WHEAT, U.C. best, per 60	Prime Mess, 47s 0d a 48s 9d
lbs, . . . 5s 6d a 0s 0d	Prime, . . . 41s 3d a 00s 0d
Do. red. 0s 0d a 0s 0d	