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RIGHT OPPOSITE; OR, THE THREE VISITS.

(Concluded.)

During a period of five years, Mr. Atherton had received no information of Burley's fate, nor a line from Mr. Soder, notwithstanding his promise to communicate any information which might be of importance, in relation to this unhappy man. Mr. Atherton's health had become so much improved that it no longer furnished any inducement for a journey into New England. When, therefore, at the expiration of this time, he again found himself approaching its shores, his motives were those exclusively of business. No considerations but those of pity could move him to make farther inquiries respecting Burley. Mr. Atherton concluded, on the whole, that he must have fallen a victim to his incorrigible habits. He had endeavoured, unsuccessfully however, to adopt, in relation to this old friend, the fashion of the Hebrews, who figuratively bury their apostates alive, and speak of them for ever after as numbered with the dead. His recollections of early days were like resfluent billows, and his efforts to forget were as transient as frail marks upon the sand.

He determined once more to visit the spot.—He arrived in the evening, and alighting at the tavern, resolved, without any previous inquiry as soon as he had taken a little refreshment, to repair alone to the dwelling in which he had found him last; to see the wretched man if alive, or to learn the circumstances of his death, if he were no more.

He reached the humble dwelling and tapped at the door; it was opened by a young woman of respectable appearance, to whom Atherton put the question if Mr. Burley lived there.

"No, sir," was the reply, "my husband has lived here three years, or nearly so."

"Pray," said Atherton, "is Mr. Thomas Burley living?"

"Oh yes, sir, he is alive and well: he passed by about two hours ago."

"Will you be kind enough to inform me where he lives?"

"Right opposite," said the young woman.

"Right opposite!" said Mr. Atherton, with evident surprise.

"Yes, sir," replied the young woman, "right opposite." At this moment a door opened at the end of the entry, and a young man came forward from a shoe-maker's shop, apparently attracted by their continued conversation.

"Husband," said the young woman "here is a gentleman who is enquiring after Mr. Burley."

"Eight years ago," said Mr. Atherton, addressing the husband, "I enquired at this very door for the residence of Mr. Burley, and was told by a Mr. Soder that he lived right opposite. Five years ago, I applied over the way, and was informed again that he lived right opposite. And now I receive the same answer from you. Pray, sir, inform me, has Mr. Burley reformed?"

"Oh yes, sir," said the young man, with a smile upon his countenance; "he could not well do otherwise, for he got no spirit. The case is just this; one of his chaps died of a fever, and the other was drowned, and then he lost his annuity, and they put him in the poor house. The old poor house was burnt, and when old Mr. Soder died, about three years ago, the town bought his big house right opposite, to supply its place. Mr. Burley has been in just about that time. He worked on the highways a short spell; but he is a college learnt man, as perhaps you know, and he got to be so regular at last, that a number of the first men here, who wanted to have their children get more learning than common, persuaded the managers to let poor Mr. Burley open a school. He has now tried it about a year, and they think, if he can abstain from strong drink, he will be able to come out and be again respected.

The shoe-maker's wife noticed that Mr. Atherton repeatedly applied his handkerchief to his eyes. "Is Mr. Burley any kin to you, sir?" said she.

"None at all," said Mr. Atherton. "I am as much rejoiced to hear this good news, however, as though he were."

"He thanked the good people for their information, and returned to the inn, resolving to visit Burley on the morrow.

The impression produced upon the mind of Atherton, by this intelligence, can scarcely be described. The warmth of his heart, and the fertility of his imagination, were immediately brought into vigorous action; and before he had reached the tavern, he had already devised a variety of plans for the advantage of his old friend. The benevolence of Mr. Atherton sprang spontaneously from the natural soil of the heart. It was the benevolence of a cold water man, and not likely to evaporate with the fumes of any unnatural stimulus employed for its production.

As soon as he had entered his apartment at the inn, he sent for the host, and expressed a wish to have a little conversation with him respecting a Mr. Burley, who was an inmate of the village poor house. The inn-holder, who was a remarkably civil man, observed that he had not been long a resident in the town, and could not give him much information upon the subject; but that the managers were there, in session, in an adjoining room, and he had no doubt the chairman would be happy to step in, and answer his questions.

The inn-holder went out, and returned with a message that the chairman would be happy to wait upon him in a short time.

"Mr. Burley's case," said the landlord, "is rather remarkable."

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Atherton, "his education and property did not appear to indicate that he would come upon the town for support."

"Why, as to that sir," the inn-holder replied, "I suppose that very rich and very learned men, will sometimes become drunkards, and get into the poor house. I referred more particularly to Mr. Burley's reformation. It has been a town's talk here for nearly two years."

At this moment the door opened, and a person entered, whom the landlord announced as the chairman of the managers. After a short pause, "I understand, sir," said he, "that you wish to ask some questions respecting Mr. Burley."

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Atherton, "I feel no ordinary interest in his fate, he was an early friend of mine. I saw him about five years ago, in a condition extremely miserable and degraded. I passed a night in your village at that time, with a Mr. Soder, who appeared to take some interest in the fate of this poor man, and promised to write me; I understand the old gentleman is dead."

"Yes, sir," replied the chairman, "he has been dead rather more than three years. I presume your name is Atherton, sir, is it not?"

"It is," said Mr. Atherton, with some indication of surprise.

"Mr. Soder," rejoined the chairman, "was my father, and he would have written you if he could have conveyed any information which would have given you pleasure. It was but yesterday that my mother, who is yet living, was remarking, as Mr. Burley walked by, that she wished Mr. Atherton could witness the extraordinary change in this poor man's appearance. And I can assure you, sir, that it is not in his appearance only."

"Mr. Soder," said Mr. Atherton, taking him by the hand, "you cannot imagine the pleasure I receive from this intelligence."

"Oh, yes, I can, sir," said Mr. Soder, "for I have heard my father and mother both speak of the kind interest which you took in this unhappy man. With your permission I will give you some account of all that has passed in relation to Mr. Burley, since you were last in the village."

Mr. Atherton assured him that he should be truly obliged to him for the information.

"I will just observe, in the outset," said Mr. Soder, "that Mr. Burley was probably drunk, for the first time in his life, in this very room; and from that time he was constantly in the habit of carousing in this very spot, drinking and playing cards with old Colonel Cozy, and a few of the same stamp, until he had wasted his whole property. This house is, at present, a temperance tavern."

"I thought so," said Mr. Atherton, "from an observation of the host."

"Yes, sir," continued Mr. Soder, "and a very excellent house it is; the proprietor is a total abstainer from principle, and not one of those who conceive that the friends of temperance are bound to support a wretched establishment, and pay first-rate charges for fourth-rate comforts and accommodation, merely because the proprietor has resolved to sell no strong drinks. Old Col. Cozy died four years ago on a thanksgiving day. At four o'clock in the afternoon, after a hearty meal, he dropped the tankard from his hand, and expired in a fit. I think it was about four years and a half ago, that Mr. Burley lost both his boys, and with them an annuity, depending upon their lives. The loss of the annuity removed the only obstacle to his reception at the poor house. My father said it was the only chance for him, though a doubtful one. He was not posted as a common drunkard;

and his removal to the poor house produced a considerable sensation in the village. An hundred acts of kindness and generosity were recalled, which he had performed in better days. But there appeared to be no other course. He was found fast asleep, not far from a grog-shop, on a very cold night, and next morning he awoke in the workhouse. He was carried through the usual process of seasoning as we call it."

"Prays sir," said Atherton, "what is that?"

"Why, sir, we give them no aident spirits, without any regard to their previous habits. They become extremely weak; and their countenances are expressive of the greatest human misery. They commonly believe they shall die. But they are mistaken to a man. I have had the supervision of the town's poor for several years, and although we have received drunkards of both sexes, in every stage of the habit, and have adhered scrupulously to the system of total abstinence, we have not lost a subject, as we believe, in consequence of such a course. Such is the practice throughout the state, and such it has been in these establishments for many years, without any relation to the general temperance reform. Nothing could exceed the earnestness of Mr. Burley's importunities for rum. He has told me since that he expected to die for the want of it; and nothing could exceed the horrors which he then endured. He was certainly the last man in whom I should have expected such a reformation. We treated him as we treated others; and in about a fortnight, when he began to recover his strength, he was sent out with a gang of hands to work on the highway. He took his lot very hardy. When any person passed, whom he had known, he usually contrived to work with his back towards them. My father came home one day and said it would not be a miracle if Burley should reform; for he had stopped and conversed with him on the road apart from the other hands, and that the poor man appeared exceedingly mortified at his past misconduct, and that his conversation gave evidence of a full possession of his former understanding."

"Not long before the old poor house was burnt down, Burley desired to speak to me alone. "Mr. Soder," said he, "I trust I am sufficiently humbled. I am sensible that I have brought my misfortune and disgrace upon my own head, with my own hands; and if you have any disposition to do me a great favour, I will show you the way. Notwithstanding my degradation, I am not so low, even in my own esteem, as not to be deeply sensible of my disgrace in being sent to labour upon the highway. I feel myself able, and I am more than willing, to teach a village school, or even to prepare lads for the University. Am I so entirely lost that no one will trust me?"

He burst into an agony of tears.

"But I fear, Mr. Atherton," said Mr. Soder, "I fear I give you unnecessary pain."

"Not at all, sir," said the other, as he wiped the tears from his eyes, "you give me nothing but a melancholy pleasure."

"Well, sir, I was much moved by his appeal, and I told him that he should not be so employed any more, and I would see what I could do for him. The first person to whom I spoke upon the subject, was Squire Blaney. "Try him," said he, "I'll send my son to him to-morrow. If Burley will keep sober, and teach a school, there will not be his equal in the county. Nothing could surpass his grateful emotion when I communicated the success of my very first application. "I thought," said he, "that I was alone in the world, but I find that I am not. I did not expect this from Squire Blaney; if there was a man in the village, who disliked and despised me, I thought he was that man. How erringly we judge of one another. Tell Squire Blaney that I have forgotten many injuries in this world, but never a benefit; and that I will strive to show him by my dealings

with his son how I estimate this act of kindness to a fallen man." "Mr. Burley," said I, "if you will only act as you now talk, the past will be forgotten." "Then," said he, "by the blessing of God, it shall be forgotten." From that time to the present he has conducted himself in the most exemplary manner. He has constantly abstained from all strong drinks. He gave Mr. Blaney entire satisfaction in the preparation of his son for college; and has now about twenty scholars, to whom he is entirely devoted. He is not in the poor house, except by his own wish. His apartments indeed are entirely distinct, and altogether neat and comfortable. We assent to his continuance, as he has expressed an opinion, that although he does not think he should fall into temptation, he deems himself safer there for a time; and his services, in various ways, meet the expenses of his board and lodging. The compensation paid him for tuition, with the exception of his ordinary expenses, he scrupulously devotes to the payment of his debts. He often speaks of you with great affection: and I shall be happy to call for you in the morning, and you will have an opportunity of judging for yourself."

Mr. Atherton expressed again the delight he received from this account of Burley's reformation, and soon after Mr. Soder had taken his leave, he retired for the night.

Agreeably to his promise, Mr. Soder called at an early hour upon the following morning, and proceeded with Mr. Atherton to the poor house.

"It is likely, sir," said Mr. Soder, as they drew near, "that Mr. Burley would be pleased to see you alone; and I will show you into the overseers' room, and let him know of your arrival."

Mr. Atherton thanked him for his kindness, and was shown into the very parlour in which he had been received by Burley himself eight years before.

In a short time, Burley entered the apartment. The two friends shook hands, and sat down by the side of each other, but neither could utter a syllable. The tear was in Atherton's eye, but his features were lighted up by a smile of cordial satisfaction. He was evidently surprised and gratified by the appearance of his old friend. He was thin and pale, neatly dressed in a coarse suit of grey, and nothing remained to identify the miserable being whom Mr. Atherton had left five years before, utterly degraded and forlorn.

Burley bit his lip, and struggled hard to suppress his emotion. He was the first to break silence.

"This is very kind in you," said he, "and I can truly say I have more joy to see you here, under these circumstances, than I had to see you, in the same place, eight years ago. I was then the master of this house, by the blessing of God I trust I am now master of myself."

"You are a rich man," said Mr. Atherton, grasping him by the hand; "for you have gotten wisdom which is better than rubies."

Mr. Atherton urged his old friend to spend the residue of his days in the South, to make his house his future home; and to occupy his time, in the instruction of youth, as the preceptor of an academy.

The good people of the village were extremely unwilling to part with a man who bid fair to be as useful in the last of his days, as he had been worse than useless in the beginning. It was finally settled, however, that he should accept the proposal of his friend, giving the parents of his present pupils notice of his intention.

The residue of this narrative may be briefly recited. Mr. Burley's career, during the remaining six months, was perfectly consistent; and he gave entire satisfaction to his friends, who continued to increase in numbers till the period of his departure.

It is now nine years since he became an inmate in the family of Mr. Atherton. The case of Burley is one of the most impressive examples of the effects of total abstinence in

breaking that fatal spell, which can bend down the master-spirits of the age in the very dust of the earth. No graduated process—nothing but total abandonment could have wrought this signal reformation.

No more forcible evidence can be supplied of the confidence reposed in Mr. Burley, by the friends of temperance, than the fact, that two years ago he was requested to deliver an address before the temperance society, in the town in which he resides. He accepted the invitation; and few who listened to his remarks will ever forget them. He said that he was entirely willing to make a sacrifice of his own feelings for the sake of his fellow-men. He proceeded, though he was frequently interrupted by his own emotion, to give the history of his own fall and restoration. There was not a dry eye in the assembly.

Mr. Burley is still living, a consistent total abstainer. He has lived down an evil name; and however unworthy and degraded he may have been, he is now right opposite!

## TEETOTALISM AND ENGLISH HISTORY.

BY CLARA L. BALFOUR.

My Dear Young Readers,—I mentioned to you in the last number of the series, the fact, that though all history, when carefully and thoughtfully read, is instructive, yet the history of our own country is of the highest importance to us. If we have not books or time to read the accounts of ancient days, yet few I hope are so situated that they cannot obtain a history of England. Most Sunday schools have a lending library, and I trust all Juvenile Abstainers, who have not the books they require at home, are so fond of reading, and so well behaved, that they have the privilege of borrowing from the lending library of their school, and in this way are acquainted with a general outline of English history.

Most of you are aware that the ancient Britons, when they were first conquered by the Romans, were a hardy, healthy race.

Britain was, after the time of the Romans, conquered by the Saxons, and then by the Danes, after which the Saxon power was again established. Both the Saxons and the Danes were addicted to the love of strong drink, and many of our most common drinking customs came down to us from these very ancient and ignorant times.

There was a foolish notion then prevailing, that by wishing a person good health over a bowl of strong drink, all bad effects would be prevented. This silly custom was begun in the Saxon times, and was very soon general all over England. In the Isle of Wight, they have in one place, a custom of drinking health to the town on a particular day, and the rude kind of rhyme in which they do this is perhaps as old as the custom. They sing or chant over a bowl of ale these lines:—

"Wassail, wassail to our town,  
The ale is white and the ale is brown,  
The bowl is made of the oaken tree,  
And so is the ale, of good barley."

I remember when a child having heard this silly chaunt; and to all the poorer inhabitants of the place it was annually a source of much wickedness and folly. If any one asked why it was kept up, the answer was, "Oh! it is the custom," and so without enquiring whether its effects were good or bad, from year to year for many centuries, this idle and injurious custom continued. Ought we not to be thankful that wise and good men have at last arisen and taught us not to follow the path of evil doers, but to examine our customs and be wise.

The word "Wassail," or "Wa'as Hail," was a common term of civility, as the word "hail" implies; and when it is to be uttered over strong drink, the answer to it in those days was "Drink Hail!" neither of which terms were any

more silly than the modern foolish way of saying, "Your health" and the answer, "I thank you."

On the subject of health-drinking it is also said, that when the Danes had conquered Britain, they greatly oppressed the Saxons; and though the Danes set a very bad example, being great drunkards, if a Saxon presumed to drink in their presence, without leave, they used to put him to death. The "health" given by the Danes to the Saxon captives, or dependents, was a *pledge*, that is to say an engagement, or promise, that they might drink, without fear of any artful or cruel advantage being taken of them. Thus when people talk of the folly of *pledges*, and that they are not necessary, we can tell them of the drunkard's *pledges*, and of the cruelty and meanness that gave rise to it. We have learned a better use for a pledge than this.

In time, both the Danish and the Saxon power was conquered in England, and that period of our history arrived, known by the name of the Norman Conquest. Most young readers are only acquainted with English History from that time, as the accounts from that period are more distinct, and more likely to be perfectly correct. This conquest of England, under William, of Normandy, (a large province in the North of France) was chiefly effected through the intemperance of the British: who passed the night previous to the battle of Hastings, in drinking and feasting, and when the morning came they were not sober; and the consequence was, that though there numbers were far greater than those of the sober Normans, they were destroyed with great slaughter; their king "Harold" was slain, and the power of the Normans was completely established in England. This is one of the greatest events of English history. All the Monarchs of Britain down to our present Queen, can trace their descent from William the Conqueror. There has never since that time been any successful invasion on our shores. Juvenile abstainers when reading or thinking of the great historical event of the Norman conquest, should always remember, that the national vice of drunkenness conquered the English far more than the skill of William the Conqueror, who himself acknowledged that he should not have been likely to have conquered *sober men*.

In the reign of Henry the First, the son of William the Conqueror, a very melancholy circumstance happened through intemperance. King Henry had an only son, a youth of great promise. We may be sure that he had been well educated, for Henry the First was so skilled in all the learning of the times, that he was called "Beau Clerc," which signifies "excellent scholar," and he had spared no pains in training his son. The young prince, just grown to manhood, visited Normandy with a company of young noblemen, sons of the most distinguished families in the kingdom. The prince's retinue consisted, including the young nobles and their attendants, of about three hundred persons. On the day the young prince left Normandy and embarked for England, the crew of the vessel drank repeatedly to the health of the young prince. Their intemperance continued until they were unable to manage the vessel, and though they had not to contend with any very adverse weather, the vessel struck on a rock, not far from the coast, and the young prince, his sister Maud, more than forty of the nobility, and about two hundred and sixty attendants all perished; only one man, a butcher at Rouen, escaped to tell the dismal tale. When the king heard of the calamity, it affected him so deeply that he was never seen to smile after. The grief that was felt in many homes through this one act of intemperance cannot be imagined. Distressing as the sad fate of the young prince and the three hundred who were with him, was, the calamity did not stop here. In consequence of his death there arose disputes as to who was to succeed to the crown; some thought Matilda, the daughter of Henry the First, and others thought Stephen, Earl of Blois, the nephew to William the Conqueror. When King Henry died, both these persons

laid claim to the throne, and fought many dreadful battles to maintain their rights. The whole kingdom for a series of years was made desolate with fire and sword; and all the frightful horrors of war distressed the people of England in consequence of the disputes between Stephen and Matilda, and who will venture to say that a small evil is not dangerous, when we see that the drunkenness of the crew of a passage vessel, caused the death of a prince and the chief nobility of England; and what was worse, plunged the country into the miseries of a long and cruel war.

I hope my young readers from this striking event will learn, that we never can calculate the bad consequences of a single evil action. Those deluded sailors little thought what would be the effect of their drinking. Death to themselves and numbers of others, and ruin to myriads. The reflection of what might be the evil arising from a single act of wickedness should make us watchful and particular about even the smallest things, remembering the admonition of the poet,

"Think nought a trifle though it small appear,  
Sands make the mountain, moments make the year."

There is very little doubt but the mariners drank in gaiety and sport, and it terminated as all wicked sport does, in misery. How fully do the words of scripture speak of vicious sports;—"As a madman that scattereth firebrands, and arrows, and death, so is he that deceiveth his neighbour, and saith, *Am I not in sport?*"—*Ipswich Juvenile Temperance Books.*

#### PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF DRAM DRINKING.

MR PARISH:—Ever since the publication of Dr. Sewell's plates exhibiting the effects of Alcohol upon the human stomach, my attention has been drawn more or less to facts connected with this subject as far as they have come within my reach and within my limited circle. And such have been my convictions of the delineations there made, and of the important truths there exhibited, that I have often wished that copies of those plates might be more widely circulated, and I would gladly, had I the opportunity, nail them over the door of every moderate drinker, and drunkard in the land, that they might serve as a *mirror* in which each might see *himself* and understand if possible by an irresistible argument coming directly to both his natural and mental vision the effects of his pernicious habit.

The following case goes to confirm the statements of Dr. Sewell. Some months since I was called upon to prescribe for, and afterwards to attend the *post mortem* examination of a man considerably advanced in years, who had for a great length of time stood in that class usually termed *moderate drinkers*.—Now whether this term, Mr. Editor, should apply to those who get *moderately drunk*, or those who *drink a moderate quantity*, I will not attempt to discriminate, but certain I am, that very many of those who never lose the use of their legs, consume far more than those who thus do occasionally! Well, Mr. F. (our patient,) was one of the first settlers of the town, his early life was associated with the then prevailing idea that Alcohol *properly* used was useful, as a beverage, and "good at all times," like the patent pills—in *cold weather* and *hot*, in *wet weather* especially, but equally so of course, in *dry*.

He grew up with the habit, and the habit grew up with him. His worthy minister, a venerable old man, was of "like faith," and drank almost daily, especially on the *Sabbath* with the good "brethren," the "best liquor." But be it said to his sacred memory, that at his death and for years before, he was an efficient temperance man.

Mr. F. stood next the Pastor in church and influence, from his good judgment, he was chosen the chief Magistrate of the town for a series of years, and was always proverbial for the *spirit of understanding* which he always carried

with him (!) The temperance reformation produced no change in him—the weapons which he used to shield himself in his retrenched position, were the same that are still wielded by the “hosts of rum” at the present time, perhaps of a little older edition than those of the more enlightened. Reform was with him an *incendiary word*, people were always going “too far” and “too fast,” and “dictating” “from their youth,” the “Fathers” who had “fit and bled and died!”

As his *Fathers* lived he lived, and as they died he died. His disease proved to be Dropsy—a disease which had troubled him more or less for years, if not produced by his intemperate habits.

But the appearance of the coats of the Stomach was the chief point of interest. It was taken out and entirely separated from its connections, laid open, cleansed and carefully examined. The usual appearances of a stomach in a healthy state were entirely changed—the mucous coat instead of presenting a *uniform* appearance “slightly reddish, tinged with yellow,” and of a “*mottled appearance*” bore the peculiar appearance exhibited in Dr S.’s plates. Although considerably thickened, they were easily torn, and the blood vessels which are invisible to the naked eye, in a healthy stomach, were so much enlarged that they could be as easily traced as the trunks and branches of a tree immediately before the eye.—No doubt could be entertained of the causes of these changes—they were the natural effect of the continual stimulus of a Narcotic poison upon the delicate coats of an important organ. Such changes necessarily derange its action, create an habitual, morbid excitement, distressing, because unnatural, and only allayed by the continual application of this deteriorating agent.

A like injury might be inflicted upon an extremity or other part of the body and be borne with comparative impunity, but let every *dram drinker* understand he is crippling the *engine* that moves the whole machinery of human existence—poisoning the *fountain* and consequently the streams that flow from it.—From this perverted action *remedial* agents have little power in checking disease, and a fatal issue is the consequence. My friend of the poisonous *wine cup*, dash that fatal beverage to the ground, do not this injury to yourself—*Total Abstinence* is the only remedy to heal the breach already made, and save you from utter ruin.

M. D.

### STOP THE DISTILLERIES.

The enormity of daily destroying food sufficient for seven millions of people, whilst millions are in a state of starvation, and large numbers perishing for want, is so great that we only wonder the public voice has not been raised more loudly against it. We have, however, now the satisfaction of witnessing the commencement of an effort by the National Temperance Society, in London, which we hope will be seconded by kindred societies throughout the kingdom. A petition, of which the following is a copy, to the House of Commons, to prohibit the destruction of food by brewing and distilling, has already been presented by Mr. Brotherton:

“To the Honourable the HOUSE OF COMMONS in Parliament assembled.

“The Petition of the Committee of the NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY,

“SHREWBURY—

“That your Petitioners have deeply lamented the present scarcity of food, and having had opportunities for several years past of observing the condition of the people, more particularly as it is affected by the prevailing custom of taking intoxicating drinks as a common beverage, resulting in the wide-spread injury and demoralization of large masses of the population: beg to call the attention of your Honourable House, in this season of calamity, to that intemperance, which, by testimonies of the highest judi-

cial authorities, and all experience, is proved to be the prolific parent of crime, pauperism, and immorality.

“And that in addition to these evils laying heavy pecuniary burdens upon the community, it is proved that to supply the demand for intoxicating liquors, which a large number of the first medical and scientific men of the day have pronounced to be quite unnecessary for men in health, above Seven Millions of Quarters of Grain are annually consumed in the Breweries and Distilleries of the United Kingdom, and that enormous quantity is thus lost to the people as food.

“That your Petitioners regard such an appropriation of the fruits of the earth, a grievous waste of the bounties of Divine Providence, and extremely mischievous in its consequences at all times: but when famine is desolating the Sister Country, when hundreds are dying of starvation, and when the price of food is raised to all, and presses heavily upon the industrious classes of the empire, they feel that Legislative interference is absolutely necessary; and they can no longer forbear to urge upon your Honourable House the propriety of immediately arresting this fearful waste, by stopping the manufacture of intoxicating drinks.

“That your Petitioners have, hitherto, confined their efforts to bringing before the people the consideration of those remedies for this great evil which lay within the scope of voluntary exertion. They, however, conceive that it is the duty of the Legislature to remove, as far as practicable, the causes of our national intemperance: and they respectfully submit that the measure, to which they invite the attention of your Honourable House, would not only be directly beneficial in saving the food consumed, and mitigating the present calamity, but would be a great practical experiment in proof of the allegation made by your Petitioners, and the promoters and friends of the Temperance Cause in general, that in proportion as the facilities for drinking are withdrawn, are the people improved in circumstances and elevated in morals

“Signed on behalf of the Committee,  
“WILLIAM CASI, Chairman.”

### A SOLDIER'S TESTIMONY.

Knowing that you are a great advocate in the cause of total abstinence, I venture to address you, in the hope that my testimony may be of service to others.

A brief outline of my former life will show that I have suffered through my love of strong drink.

In 1831, I left my father's house and entered on board the Prince Regent man-of-war, and was in her during the experimental cruise in the Channel. In this ship I first learned to drink, and from that time I was a confirmed drunkard for thirteen years. Were I to tell you all I suffered from 1831 to 1844, you would pity my misfortunes, and rejoice at my present safety and happiness. I have suffered corporal punishment oft—and the dreadful man-of-war cat has been flourished again and again over my poor shoulders;—and what caused this? Drink, is my reply. Grog! thou curse, thou bane, thou destroyer of many a brave, bold seaman! At other times after being paid off from a ship, with many a piece of gold in store, in less than a week I have been without a shot in the locker! Drink on shore has disgraced me, clothed me in rags, and made me feel the keen pangs of hunger. Persevere, dear sir, in persuading men to leave off this soul-destroying system. In the winter of 1843 I was in such great distress through drink that I enlisted in the 75th Regiment of Foot; and though I had suffered so much already, my intemperate habits again involved me in trouble, for in 1844 I was severely punished for my intemperance, by imprisonment; which, however, did me good, as I had time for serious reflection. I thought on all my follies and sins; and oh! sir, had I all my lost time, the money I had spent, and the good counsel I had disregarded, how rich I should be! Thank God, I was now stopped in my sad career, and have since been a teetotaler. I need not tell you that I am better in health, calmer in mind, richer in purse, and better

in every way. Since I became a teetotaler I have done some good among my comrades, in persuading them to sign the pledge. I trust it will ever be my object to do all I can to promote the good cause of abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, both by precept and example.

GEORGE CHANEY,  
Mr. Russon, Bristol. 75th Regiment of Foot.

## Progress of the Cause.

### CANADA.

PERTH, April 2.—As to the state of the society at Perth, I will not say much at present, but it is in a pretty prosperous state. It is not long since it was formed, and, considering the circumstances, there has been no reason to complain of want of interest being taken in it. We have just commenced to have a temperance tract in every dwelling in the town, but we cannot yet tell what effect they will have. I will add no more at present, but I expect to furnish you with some interesting details at a future period.—Yours, &c.,—WM. ALLAN, Sec.

MILLBROOK, April 3.—It is not at all improbable that our fellow-teetotalers in Canada are ready to doubt the existence of a Total Abstinence Society in Cavan, as there has been no mention made of it for a length of time in the *Advocate*. Indeed, so far as I am able to judge, there has been but little done by the majority of its members towards its prosperity; and I must candidly acknowledge that I have been amongst the most lukewarm of its advocates; but, although I have not been a warm advocate of the cause, I think the principle of total abstinence is so strongly fixed upon my mind, that all the arguments brought against it by its opponents, would not be able to convince me that it is not a good cause. For the last two years we have made but little or no advance until the commencement of the present year, at which time arrangements were made for holding a succession of meetings in various parts of the township, with an understanding that the president, secretary, and members of committees should attend. A large increase of members has been the result of these meetings, the particulars of which will be furnished you ere long by the secretary. There has been a great neglect on our part with regard to soliciting subscribers for the *Advocate*. That useful paper has not made its appearance in Cavan this year. I wish it were more generally read by the youth of our land. At a meeting held in the Wesleyan Chapel in this place on Friday the 19th of March last, the necessity of subscribing for the *Advocate* was urged by two or three members present, who requested the secretary to take down their names as subscribers; and, setting the example themselves, gave a general invitation to all present, who felt willing to subscribe, thirteen names were obtained at the meeting, and six more have been forwarded to me since, numbering in all nineteen, a list of which I enclose, together with £2 7s 6d for the *Advocate*, and 2s 6d as a free contribution to the Montreal Total Abstinence Society, sent to me by Robert Morrow, an old friend to the cause. It has been in my hands some time, as I have not had an opportunity of forwarding it sooner.—Yours, &c.,—MATTHEW KNOWLSON.

AMHERSTBURG, C. W., April 3, 1847.—It is with pleasure that I give you some account of our proceedings in this quarter in the cause of temperance, and likewise send you the sum of four dollars, which was collected at one of our meetings last month, to help in defraying the expenses of publishing the *Advocate* for the last year. The Society was sorry to see the great loss sustained by you in publishing that paper—at the same time

considering it a duty of this and every other society in the Province to aid in defraying the expenses incurred by you in publishing the *Advocate*. We are convinced that without the aid of the press we are unable to fight that great enemy to the human race, *Alcohol*; or even be able to stop the habit or custom of using it as a beverage, which is the first beginning of the evil. Our Society, during the last year, was in rather a lukewarm state, but it has now summed up all its former energies, and is doing its work manfully. Our election of office-bearers took place in October, when John Sloan, Esq., J. P., was elected President, and Mr. Thomas Bayles and Mr. Isaac Askew, Vice-Presidents, for the ensuing year. The managing committee is mostly the same as last year. We have got some new speakers in the field, so that we are enabled to keep up the meetings once a fortnight, and make them somewhat interesting. Over one hundred have signed the pledge within the last eighteen months, and I am glad to say there have been very few violations. We have likewise been instrumental in forming a Society among the Wyandott Indians, who live about three miles above this, on the bank of the river; they have mostly all signed the pledge, and are keeping it well, (with only one or two exceptions); and it is certainly very gratifying to all well-wishers of humanity to see the change that has taken place among them for the better. By giving up these drinking habits they were able to chop and drive in a considerable quantity of cord wood during the sleighing we had in winter, and now they have been all busy making sugar, and they say they now find a far better use for their money than buying liquor to make them tumble in the ditch, or yet give the tavern-keeper a chance to kick them out like dogs after they have spent all their money. There is every prospect that the society will be a great blessing to them. The office-bearers are very active; Mr. Alexander Clarke, an Indian, is President, and Mr. Thomas Adams, the schoolmaster among them, is Secretary. They have, likewise, two Vice-Presidents and a managing committee, and they send delegates to the "Essex Temperance Union." Their meetings are very interesting and instructive; there are some of them excellent speakers, and if you only give them an idea, they will give a beautiful illustration of it. They blame the white man very much for ever introducing the fire water among them, they say that it is not consistent with what is taught out of the good book that the white man pretends to go by or take for his guide; it says that we are to love our neighbour as ourselves, and do unto all men as we would wish them to do unto us; they say the white man's precept and example are quite opposite. One of the chiefs in addressing them said if it had not been for liquor, instead of the handful or few that were now assembled, there might have been three times the number—they might have been a strong nation, living happy and comfortable, but they had become a poor degraded set; he said they had sold part of their lands, but their great father or chief, (meaning the governor) could not trust them with the money, because they would never do anything but drink whiskey as long as it lasted, and he said if they did not unite with us and stop drinking, their lands would soon be all taken from them, for the white man would want to get it to improve it and improve the country, and he said they were only nuisances. But I am making this communication too long—but I think if you or your readers were to see those Indians assembled, and hear their speeches, you would be interested as well as we.—WILLIAM BARTLET, Secretary.

WHITBY, April 7.—I send you some new subscribers; you will please send the back numbers from the 1st January. This is the second order sent from this place this year, which makes in all thirty-two copies for this village this year, where there was only



one taken last year. All that is requisite to give the *Advocate* a large circulation, is a little exertion on the part of the officers of the several societies.—Yours, &c.,—J. HAM PERRY.

COWANSVILLE, April 8.—There is at present quite a stir through this part of the country with regard to rumselling and rumdrinking. One of the Washingtonian lecturers, (and I have forgotten his name), is engaged in lecturing through the Townships, (of this I suppose you are aware), and the effect produced is most gratifying. The old friends of total abstinence principles are being stirred up to renew their attack on the drinking usages, while many others are ridding themselves from the evils resulting from taking a little, and many more escaping from the degradation of drunkenness by signing the total abstinence pledge. May the cause ever prosper.—Yours, &c.,—T. T. HOWARD.

CARLETON PLACE, 13th April, 1847.—As I have observed, in a late number of the *Advocate*, that our worthy Secretary, Mr. R. C. L., has given a statement with reference to the condition of this Society, and what progress it has made of late, I therefore further beg leave to inform you, that, since our last general meeting, we have had Mr. A. Duncan, the celebrated lecturer, labouring amongst us in the Bathurst District. In this place we have obtained three from him, and although the officers of this Society are doing the utmost of their endeavours to extinguish that which intoxicates the brain, and degrades man even lower than the brute creation—considering all that has been done and said, I suppose there is not a more drunken place in the Bathurst District than this, when we estimate that there is one drunkard for every fifth inhabitant of the male population. Is it not most degrading, that in such an enlightened and Christian land as this, the awful cup of bitterness should prevail amongst us to such an extent? I am very sorry to say that the Temperance cause has not made such progress as I and those engaged in it would wish, but I hope that the seed has only been sown, and that we will reap fruit not many days hence. It becomes us, therefore, as professing Christians, to lift up the Temperance banner, that ere long that great cause which we so nobly advocate may gain the victory; which is the sincere prayer of one interested in the cause.—D. C.

OAKVILLE, April 14th, 1847.—We beg leave, for the information of your numerous readers, to give a brief description of a Temperance Soirée, held in the Temperance Hall in this place, on Monday the 5th instant, at 7 o'clock, P.M. The Soirée was got up by the friends of Temperance principally for the benefit and pleasure of the sailors, most of whom are members of the Society, and were about to leave their families and friends to pursue their business on the lakes for the season. May that Being whom the winds and sea obey bring them all safely to their desired haven—and may they so weather the winds and storms of this life, as at last, through the merits of a crucified Redeemer, to anchor in the haven of eternal repose! The Temperance Hall was on the occasion beautifully decorated with numerous flags and emblems of commerce, obtained from the captains of schooners, and gentlemen connected with the trade. Back of the Chairman was placed the flag, inscribed "Oakville Temperance Society;" above that a large flag, belonging to one of the vessels, on which was inscribed "Princess Victoria;" on the right, a flag, belonging to the Society, inscribed "Fear God and Honour the Queen;" on the left, one originally designed for the Juvenile Temperance Society, with this motto, "Young but Determined." The table was spread lengthwise through the centre of the Hall, and was richly supplied with the bounties of a kind Providence, which had been kindly prepared by a few ladies in the place. The cakes were tastefully ornamented; and, to render the scene more

pleasing, in the centre of the cakes, the whole scenery forming a delightful appearance in the evening. The speakers were the Rev. Doctor Burns, of the city of Toronto, and the Rev. James Spencer, of Oakville. The meeting being called to order by the Chairman, T. W. Williams, Esq., an appropriate hymn was sung by the choir. The Rev. Dr. Burns, of the Free Church of Scotland, by request, then opened the meeting by prayer. The Rev. Mr. Spencer, of the Wesleyan Methodists, then addressed the meeting, and made some interesting and profitable remarks. The tea was then made ready, and a verse sung for a blessing, and an assembly of 260 persons partook of the repast. The tea and coffee was the best we ever tasted on a similar occasion. The company appeared to enjoy this part of the evening with great pleasure, which occupied above an hour. Thanks being returned by singing another appropriate verse, Doctor Burns was then called upon to address the meeting. His speech was plain, descriptive, argumentative, convincing, and eloquent—in fact, it was one of the best we ever heard. The Doctor was cheered a number of times during his speech, and particularly at the close. The speeches and evening's entertainment were responded to by the signatures of 26 names to the pledge, among whom were some of the most influential of our village. A number of excellent Temperance songs were sung by the Temperance choir. The meeting was then dismissed, and the company retired, highly pleased and delighted, quietly to their homes. Allow us to say, that, although we have had a number of soirées in this place, which were both pleasing and profitable, this exceeded them all.—J. VAN ALLEN, WILLIAM HOWSE, Joint Secs., O. T. S.

#### NBW BRUNSWICK.

We inserted lately a communication from New Brunswick, giving some of the particulars of the following letter. It seems to us that our sister Province is more successful than we are. We may do worse than learn and adopt some of her plans. The suggestion in the 15th April No., of lecturers from England and the United States, we again say is a good one.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 7th April, 1847.—In this city, numbering 30,000 inhabitants, we have 7,000 pledged Teetotalers; and I opine that after deducting very old people, and very young people, (parties not expected on temperance lists) we have the majority of the adult and rising generations in our favour. The city is divided by natural boundaries into three portions: St. John proper, Portland, and Carleton. St. John has four Total Abstinence Societies, the Old Society, the Young Men's, the Ladies', and the Roman Catholic; Portland has three, and Carleton three. All these Societies are in active operation; scarcely a week elapses without a meeting somewhere, and often from three to five meetings are held in the week. In Carleton, with a population of 3,500, they have only one rummery, and that they are determined to close if possible. Carleton stands by itself across the water, as Point Levi from Quebec, only not as wide apart; the inhabitants are mostly fishermen, exposed to all weathers,—they pull the best oar, probably, on the continent, having invariably beaten every thing that has been opposed to them, and often with inferior boats; many are ship carpenters, a class of men also much exposed to severe weather,—but with total abstinence principles their little community have taken and keep a high character, which is frequently conceded to them by the city, thus, "Well, after all, these Carleton folk are noble fellows; there's no humbug about the Carleton boys," &c. So much for the progress of temperance. I think I may say with truth that so far as my acquaintance with the British dominions is concerned, there is no community of the extent of St. John, N. B., so thoroughly leavened with total abstinence principles, or where the results are so thoroughly satisfactory.—I remain, &c., P. LE SOEUR.

The interest in the cause of Total Abstinence has no way abated since our last, but is rather on the increase, as may be judged from the number of Meetings held during the past week in



this city, and its suburbs—viz: 5; at each of which, Mr. Payson was present, contributing much to the *eclat* of the proceedings. Messrs. E. Jack, Ballentine, and Boyd, assisted at the Young Men's Meeting on Tuesday, and Mr. Alderman Harding, at that of the St. John Society, on Friday evening.—*Temperance Telegraph*.

## ENGLAND.

BRISTOL.—The Bristol Total Abstinence Society, at its Christmas Festival, reported that within the last year, more than 45,000 copies of the *Bristol Temperance Herald* had been put into circulation, and about 230,000 tracts have been issued from the depot. About 240 meetings have been held in this city and its immediate neighbourhood, and more than 2000 persons have had their names affixed to the pledge of our society. In this we can see the activity and liberality of our friends, Joseph Eaton, Robert Carlton, and James Thomas. Go on, friends, in your great work. The voice of Joseph John Gurney bids you do what you do, quickly.—[Alas! Joseph John Gurney is now no more.—Ed.]

## IRELAND.

TEMPERANCE IN THE FAMINE.—We had feared that in the agonies of hunger, the poor Irish would have rushed to the bottle for momentary relief. We are happy to see in a letter from Father Mathew to R. D. Alexander of Ipswich, that amid all their sufferings, they wonderfully keep their pledge. He says:—"It will delight you to be assured that the sacred cause for which we have so long and so successfully laboured, is progressing gloriously. In the midst of sufferings even unto death, the pledge is faithfully observed, and we now, thanks be to God, number more in the ranks of Teetotalism than at any other period. The Temperance Society is being tested like gold in the furnace, by these calamitous times, and is coming out purified. Drunkenness will never again, with the Divine assistance, become the national sin of Ireland."

UNITED STATES.  
CIRCULAR.

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

The Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union would congratulate the friends of the temperance reformation in every State and territory of the United States, on the late decision of the Supreme Court at Washington, by which the judgments of the Circuit Courts are affirmed, and the Supreme Court decides that the States have a right to regulate the trade in, and licensing of the sale of ardent spirits.

The delay of this decision for more than two years, has sustained and encouraged unlicensed venders in a violation of law, not only to the hindrance of our great cause, but to the ruin of thousands and tens of thousands, allured to buy and drink of the intoxicating cup, and brought to ignominious graves. But though justice may be slow, it is sure. TRUTH and RIGHT must prevail. After long waiting and patient forbearance, we stand on our natural, moral, and constitutional privileges, and may now, in each of our States, with just laws, find protection for ourselves and our children.

The Committee feel that the friends of temperance have renewed cause to thank God and take courage. They would recommend, in view of this important decision, renewed activity and zeal in every department of our great enterprise. Let public meetings be held in every place for a free discussion of the traffic in intoxicating drinks and its fatal bearing upon all the interests of men. Let all the poverty, and crime, and degradation, and strife, and ruin of body and soul it has occasioned, be brought to light, till all sanction by law of this abominable traffic shall cease from among us. Let every statute restricting and forbidding, whether it comes from the voice of the people at the ballot box, or in the act of the Legislature, be honoured and sustained. And let the guilty violators, scattering "arrows, firebrands, and death," know, that if they live upon the ruin of their fellow men, it is at their peril;—that with what measure they mete, it shall be measured to them again;—that, strewing the land with "beggars, and widows, and orphans, and crimes,"—filling the world with "wailings, lamentations, and woe," bitterness and wrath and judgment will be returned into their own bosoms; and that, on all they

shall suffer, AMEN will be written by a virtuous and indignant community.

Passed in Committee.

ANSON G. PHELPS, Chairman.  
R. H. McCURDY,  
THOMAS DE WITT, D.D.,  
THOMAS DENNY,  
EDMUND HYATT,  
WILLIAM E. DODGE,  
STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D.,  
HIRAM BARNEY,  
REV. EDMUND L. JAMES, D.D.,  
JASPER CORNING.

Attest, JOHN MARSH, Secretary.

New York, March 17th, 1847.

—*Jour. Am. Tem. Union*.

A TEMPERANCE EDICT.—The *Californian*, a newspaper just commenced at California, publishes the following notice from the new justices of that place:—

Notice.—Whereas, the authorities of the United States, deeming it of the first importance to maintain order and quiet, and to give security to all persons, and to prevent any riot or disturbance in the town of Monterey and its jurisdiction—an order was published prohibiting the sale or disposition of any ardent spirits. Notwithstanding the order, the sailors and soldiers of the United States, as well as persons of this place, frequently become intoxicated. It is, therefore, evident that persons are still indirectly disposing of liquors. It is hereby ordered that no one is to sell or dispose of any intoxicating liquors whatever, and all persons that have formerly vended liquor, and all store and ship keepers, and keepers of public houses, are prohibited from keeping any liquors, or wines of any kind or description in their shops or stores. So doing will be looked upon with great severity, and punished by forfeiture of their liquors, fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the magistrates.

WALTER COLTON, } U. S. Justices.  
RODMAN M. PRICE, }

Monterey, August 13, 1846.

PORTLAND.—Before the Licensing board in Portland, Mr. Neal Dow in his remarks said:—"Go through this city, or almost any part of it, and mark the houses, as you proceed, with reference to this evil, and see what will be the result. I have one street now in my eye, and you may take it as an example. The first house was built by a man who died by rum; the next house was owned by a man whose wife and two sons died from the use of strong drink; two daughters married drunkards, one of whom died of delirium tremens, and the other is now worse than dead. The next house, a large and elegant one, was owned by a man who died in the alms house, and it then fell into the hands of a man who leaped out of a chamber window in a fit of delirium tremens, broke his leg and died of its effects, while his only son died of brandy drinking at twenty two years of age, and his only daughter married a man who soon afterwards became a drunkard, and she died of a broken heart; and the next house was built and owned by a man whose only son became a miserable drunkard, who would drink raw brandy, at the grog shops, from vessels used for measuring lamp oil. I have taken this street at a venture, just as it occurred to me. I know not that its residents have suffered more from rum than those of other streets.—But there is a house in my neighbourhood, said Mr. D., the history of which is a frightful commentary upon the Rum Trade. It was first owned by a man who hung himself in a fit of delirium tremens, his two sons died at an early age, and his wife and two daughters were also drunkards, and came to a horrible end. In the same house afterward, a man killed his wife, while under the influence of liquor, then stabbed himself, and lay waltering in his blood, while his wife lay dead at his feet. The next victim of rum in that house, was an old Irish woman who perished with cold one Sunday night, while in a state of gross intoxication, her son living there at the time, and keeping in it, a little grog shop, to which he and his wife afterwards fell victims, becoming miserable drunkards, and running through with all their property, they emigrated to the west with their children, and all perished on Lake Erie, in the steamer Eric, which was destroyed with almost all her passengers, by fire. Thus perished from a single dwelling in this city, from eleven to thirteen individuals, through the trade in rum! and it frequently, if not generally, happens, that those who engage in this horrible traffic are among the first

to fall victims to it; such, at least, is the fact in this city; thus fearfully does God commend to these men, the work of their own hands. Such are some of the evils, resulting inevitably from the traffic in strong drinks, which this law was intended to remedy, to say nothing of those of a pecuniary nature, bearing upon the prosperity and happiness of the people."—*Vermont Herald*.

**ST. PATRICK'S DAY AND TEMPERANCE.**—On the 17th ult, we were invited to attend the temperance meeting connected with the Catholic Church in James St., and give some account of our visit to Father Mathew. It was the evening of St. Patrick's, and being a holiday, an immense crowd of the sons and daughters of the Emerald Isle, filled the large basement of the church. The subject of Ireland's sufferings engrossed much attention, and more than one hundred dollars were contributed for relief. Near 200 took the pledge from the mouth of the Priest. We exhorted them all to take the pledge, that when Father Mathew should come, he would have nothing to do.—*Journal Am. Tem. Union*.

**ACTION OF THE PEOPLE.**—We are glad to see our friends in Michigan taking a right view of this subject. Such as say it is of no consequence how the vote goes, license or no license, the trade will go on, do not understand the subject. It is of vast consequence. Its right influence upon the trade none can tell. Says the Michigan Washingtonian Journal, and we are glad to hear them speak thus,—“It is generally conceded that the action of the people on the license question has been of immense value to the cause of sobriety and good morals, as it has taken away the sanction of law to the unholy traffic, and shown, in a manner not to be mistaken, the hostility of a great majority of the people to the sale of intoxicating drinks in their midst. This is a very important advantage gained, and should not be sacrificed because the operation of the law has not, in all cases, been what was desired.” A contrary action can hardly be called the action of the people. It is only the holding on of the liquor sellers for a little season to their business. By temptation, bribes and threats, they prevent the people from acting as they almost invariably would act, if left to themselves. Where the people are left to speak out the real sentiments of their hearts, they almost invariably say, No license. So it was in New York. So it has been in Vermont.—*Journal Am. Tem. Union*.

## WEST INDIES.

### JAMAICA.

The *Christian Reflector* contains a very interesting letter from the absent Editor, the Rev. H. A. Graves, in which he gives an account of a Temperance Meeting held in the Rev. Mr. Oughton's chapel, East Queen Street, Kingston. Mr. Oughton, it will be remembered, is one of our Baptist Missionaries.

Having furnished an abstract of the chairman's speech, Mr. Graves continues:—

“This excellent speech was followed with others from several gentlemen, among whom were the Rev. Mr. Beardslee and Mr. Newhall, our American friends—who represented their country nobly; but our limits will permit us to notice only the speech of the Rev. Mr. Oughton. He was invited to speak to a resolution:—

‘That this Meeting rejoices in witnessing respectable and influential persons, with others of the working classes, pledging themselves to abstain from alcoholic drinks, and would fervently and affectionately commend them to the care of Almighty God.’

Now Mr. Oughton was not a member of the Society. With the majority of English Ministers, at home and abroad, he had always declined taking the pledge, having, as he said, a high value for that which he considered his liberty. Of course there was great curiosity to know what he would have to say. Well, in the first place, he said, he hardly knew for what purpose that resolution had been designated to him, but he suspected that it was a sort of conspiracy which had put him in his present situation. He proceeded to confess his occasional use of a glass of wine, and then to give utterance to the reflections to which circumstances had recently led him. In the course of these remarks he stated, that in the providence of God he had been placed over a church and congregation consisting of twelve deacons, thirty-three leaders, and three thousand people. ‘To these,’ said he ‘I am not only to teach the truths of the gospel, but to present a pattern of all holy conversation and godliness. And ought I to indulge in anything by which my ministry might, by any possibility, be hindered? ought I to consider any sacrifice too great, if by it the torrents of vice and drunkenness which are over-

whelming our land, may be arrested, and the temporal good, and everlasting interest of precious souls advanced? I felt that I ought not. I was ashamed and confounded, because, for one poor glass of wine a week, I had lost an opportunity of doing good to one who greatly needs it and giving an excuse to many for the indulgence of a debasing and destructive vice. On this account, I feel that this resolution ought not to have been placed in my hands. I am not fit to congratulate others for signing when I have abstained from signing myself, but it shall be so no longer. I return to you, Mr. Chairman, the resolution which I cannot move, because I have made up my mind to place myself amongst the number of those who are the honoured objects of its congratulations and its prayers. I will sign the pledge myself.’ Great excitement and loud cheers.

Mr. O. continued in a popular and effective strain of eloquent remark for fifteen minutes, frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. We will not attempt reporting him farther, except to notice some of the facts which he stated, and which serve to throw light on the present condition of things in Jamaica. He could not conceal from himself the fact that the use of intoxicating drinks was increasing to a fearful extent, that in the city of Kingston, alone, there were not less than one hundred rum shops, and in conversation with an eminent merchant a few days since, he showed him a statement of the rum duties which had been paid by the one house with which he was connected for the last six months, which amounted to no less than £1782 18s, which at 1s 6d per gallon, represents no less than 23,772 gallons sold by one establishment in six months. Now, supposing that to be one-fourth of the entire quantity sold, it amounts to the enormous quantity of 190,176 gallons of rum per annum consumed in Kingston, being no less than 4 gallons 3 quarts per head for every man, woman, and child who constitute the 40,000 of our population; besides wine and porter, in equal proportions. With such a fact as this before us, said Mr. O., can we wonder that our churches and chapels are not better attended, that our schools are almost empty, whilst our prisons are full?

This was the most triumphant meeting for temperance ever held in Jamaica. At its close the pledge of total abstinence was signed by one hundred and twelve persons, among whom were a clergyman, an eminent physician, two officers, and most of the clerks, engineers, apprentices, and others connected with the railway establishment. Thirty-two more persons signed the pledge the following day. It is designed to hold monthly meetings similar to the one we have described. Meanwhile the old pioneers are redoubling their efforts, and we doubt not that great and extensive good will be the result.”

This is good news. Brother Oughton is a man of energy. In him the temperance cause has acquired a powerful advocate, and it will doubtless now enjoy a happy revival.

## Miscellaneous.

**ADVANTAGES OF TEETOTALISM.**—Entire abstinence from intoxicating beverages is safe and salutary, contributing to the highest physical, mental, and moral health. On all those points light has been shed since the origin of the temperance reformation, so clear, so steady, and so powerful, that it cannot be resisted.—*Rev. Mr. Dutton*.

**THE TWO PHYSICIANS.**—Whittaker, in his History of Leeds, tells us of two contemporary physicians, Dr. W. Gibson and Dr. Hulme. He says of the first—“He abandoned himself to brandy, with as clear and calm a foresight of its consequences, as if he had been studying the case of a patient.” He died in the prime of life, aged 39. His friend, Dr. Hulme, an abstemious water-drinker, lived to 92.—*Vol. 1, p. 389*.

**A NOTHER CASE.**—“Of eleven young men in New York, who indulged together in a like habit, a gentleman now of middle age, who was one of them, found, on enquiry, that nine met a like fate.”

“Almost every tenth house in England, Christian England, is a snare, a trap, set for the sake of money, to catch a brother's soul—yes, to ruin his prospects, corrupt his morals, and destroy his soul.—*Ar. deacon Jeffreys*.”

**BE OF GOOD CHEER.**—The advocates of temperance meet with many discouragements and frequent disappointments; nevertheless, they have abundant occasion for rejoicing. We may have

to toil long before we shall see the full accomplishment of our glorious work, but every day richly repays us for our labours. For awhile, the broken hearted wife may still weep. The famishing children may find a supperless bed. We may be called to mourn over the wrecks of men whose talents now fill us with admiration. We may yet cry, How are the mighty fallen! and it may be that the man will again be turned into a brute, the sage into a savage; our jails and penitentiaries may yet be filled with tenants, the brother's blood may yet cry from the ground, and the gallows claim its victims, but not long. These things must cease. A brighter day has already dawned; our efforts shall be to hasten it to the meridian.—*Moss Standard*.

The London Times objects to the entire prohibition of corn in distilleries and the breweries because beer is necessary for the accomplishment of that work which is to extricate the country from its present embarrassment. Beer and gin make the poverty; beer and gin help us out of it. What would Ben Franklin say to this reasoning? Do none of Father Mathew's teetotalers do any work?

**ROYAL EXAMPLE.—QUEEN'S NEW YEAR'S GIFT**—On Friday, nearly 500 poor families at Windsor were supplied with meat, bread, and plum pudding, and one cwt. of c.als., &c., &c. The issuing of tickets for ale upon this occasion, as upon the last, was dispensed with, it having been considered politic by her Majesty's domestic chaplain and the Rev. Mr. Gould, that ale should not again be given away to the objects of the Queen's bounty.—*Sun, January 2d, 1847*.

**TEMPERANCE AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS**—Mr. Cassel, the enterprising editor of the London Teetotal Times, offers a premium of ten guineas, each, for four of the best tracts, on each of the following subjects, viz:—1. The importance of the temperance movement in its bearing upon Sabbath Schools. 2. Reasons why Sabbath School Teachers should be teetotalers. 3. Facts and arguments demonstrating that drinking usages are antagonistic to the operations of Sabbath Schools. 4. The permanent success of the temperance reformation mainly dependant on the sobriety of the rising generation. We hope these essays will waken a great interest on this subject in the schools in England, and we may add in this country also. It is not estimated with us at all according to its importance. Sunday Schools are among the great instrumentalities of converting the world.

**OFFICIAL RECORDS OF INTemperance**.—The returns made to the office of the Chief of Police, show that the arrests for drunkenness amount to almost 28 persons per day, or over one an hour. By referring to our last week's report of the previous 9 days' arrests, it will be seen that the number was 242, or almost 27 per day. Tax payers think of it! *Who pays?* Hard working mechanics, how much of your earnings go towards expenses caused by rum? Toiling females plying your needle by the midnight lamp to scrape together a few dollars for rent—rent which is increased by the city expenses—say *who pays?* Men and women of all conditions, ye who can reason and reflect, say how much longer are you willing to pay taxes for the support of the rum-craft? And yet in view of all this, the rumsellers with an effrontery which nothing but rum could command, talk of "Anti-republicanism," should their pauper and suicide manufactories be shut up by the fiat of a too long insulted and abused people! All we ask is that the public who are called upon to pay the piper shall be allowed to say what music shall be made by him.—*N. Y. Paper*.

The Rumsellers in Waldo county, Maine, are determined to resist the law prohibiting them from selling liquor. They nearly killed an Officer who was attempting to enforce it. Bad citizens, are these drunkard makers.

Wine and wassail have taken more strong places than gun or steel.—*Chesterfield*.

**MELANCHOLY SUICIDE**.—We are called upon, distressing as is the task, to announce the suicide of Mr. William Hollenbeck, aged about 50 years, a resident of this town; and, what is worse than all, to publish to the world that the cause of this revolting crime was rum! We need not particularize, because this case is not a peculiar one,—hundreds of a similar nature occurring almost daily in our country. Nevertheless, we may ask if intelligent men are not prepared to administer a remedy to this thing, in view of the fact that rum is hurrying thousands to a premature grave—where they have the power in their own hands? We shall see. Mr. Hollenbeck died from the effects of opium which he had taken while under the influence of mania a potu,

on Thursday morning last. Let those who are imitating his course stop and reflect upon his sad end, and turn from the evil of their ways.—*Banner*.

Extracts from the Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom, for the year 1845, ending 5th January, 1846. Total net amount of the revenue of customs from intoxicating liquors, in the United Kingdom, for the year 1845, ending 5th January, 1846, £4,290,859. 19s. 2d. Total net amount of revenue of excise, in connection with intoxicating liquors, in the United Kingdom, £12,000,862. 1s. 8½d. Total net amount of revenue from the customs and excise department for the United Kingdom, for the year 1845, £16,291,722. 0s. 10½d. Amount of duty paid on spirits during the same period for home consumption in the United Kingdom, £5,749,794 0s. 10d.—*See Parliamentary Spirit Return, No. 73 Report*.

## Poetry.

### THE WINE CUP.

Who hath woe and who hath sorrow?  
Who with drooping eye-lid shrinks,  
From the pure and golden marrow?  
She who of the wine cup drinks.

Who hath wounds and who hath sadness?  
Who hath strife? Who idly laughs  
At ebbing life-blood shed in madness?  
She who of the wine cup quaffs.

Tarry not where wine is flowing,  
Though with ruby light it burn;  
Though with tempting radiance glowing,  
From the sparkling wine-cup turn.

Like a serpent who beguileth,  
By its beauty ere it spring,  
Thus the treacherous wine cup smileth,  
Though within it be a sting.

### INTemperance.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Parent!—who with speechless feeling,  
O'er thy cradled treasure bent,  
Every year new claims revealing,  
Yet thy wealth of love unspent;  
Hast thou seen that blossom blighted,  
By a drear, untimely frost?  
All thy labours unrequited?  
Every glorious promise lost?

Wife with agony unspoken,  
Shrinking from affliction's rod,  
Is thy prop—thine idol broken—  
Fondly trusted—next to God?  
Husband?—o'er thy hope a mouther,  
Of thy chosen friend ashamed,  
Hast thou to her burial borne her,  
Unrepented,—unreclaimed?

Child!—in thy tender weakness turning  
To thy heaven-appointed guide,  
Doth a lava poison burning,  
Tinge with gall affection's tide!  
Still that office-burden bearing,  
Darker than the grave can show,  
Dost thou bow thee down despairing  
To a heritage of woe?

Country!—on thy sons depending,  
Strong in manhood, bright in bloom,  
Hast thou seen thy pride descending,  
Shrouded to the unclouded tomb?  
Rise!—on eagle pinions soaring—  
Rise!—like one of god-like birth—  
And Jehovah's aid imploring,  
Sweep the spoiler from the earth.

## Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

## PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, MAY 1, 1847.

## DRUNKENNESS AND DEMONIAL POSSESSION.

LAY SERMONS.—NO. 1.

"And he besought him much that he would not send them away out of the country."—Mark v. 10.

These words occur in a narrative of one of the most interesting cases of demoniacal possession which we have in the Scriptures. This narrative it is unnecessary to repeat here, as all are familiar with it. Neither is it our intention to go minutely into all the details of this particular case, but rather to attempt to show a few of the points of analogy between the demoniacal possession of the days of our Lord's ministry, and the alcoholic possession of the present day.

We do not enter into a disquisition as to the nature of demoniacal possession, further than that we believe that it was something more than madness or lunacy, that it was the actual indwelling of spirits permitted for a time to visit our earth, and indulge the hellishness of their disposition, by doing as much mischief as possible. That their power was limited, is certain, otherwise the whole of our race would have been possessed by them, but we are quite sure, from the evangelical narrative, that in the land of Judea there were very many cases of this fearful kind. At Capernaum "many that were possessed with devils were brought to Jesus." When he sent forth the twelve disciples, he gave them power "to cast out devils." Throughout all Galilee he cast out devils. And in the different accounts of the occurrences of his life by the evangelists, we have more or less minute accounts of particular instances in which he delivered those who were thus possessed. That from which our text is taken is an instance mentioned by Matthew, of two men coming out of the tombs, exceeding fierce, possessed by a legion of devils; soon after we read of a dumb man possessed with a devil. Then again of a blind and dumb man thus taken. The daughter of the woman of Canaan is another; and out of Mary Magdalene he cast seven devils. We have not time to enumerate all the cases, but wherever our Lord went this form of evil amongst the sons of men met his compassionate eye, and in it, as in others, relief was freely given.

It may perhaps be said that it is improper to draw a comparison between the two things, because the one is sinful and the other is not, the taking of alcohol to the extent of drunkenness is a violation of the command of God, while the entering of an unclean spirit into a man is beyond his power to control. We are not unwilling to admit to some extent that this is the fact, but in many cases of lunacy or mania we may say a man cannot help being mad, while we can with as much confidence assume that he or his parents were guilty of doing or using something which led to the madness or idiocy. So in the case of the demoniacal possession in question, there may be some truth in the supposition, that there was some terrible moral perversion, that some fearfully heinous

guilt was incurred by the individual or his parents, before the unfortunate was prepared for the indwelling of an evil spirit. This, however, we meddle not with, but proceed to consider a few of the points of analogy, and these must be done very briefly. Indeed they will be little more than stated as the skeleton of a sermon. The idea once before us, it is not difficult to fill up the outlines and make the practical deductions.

1st. One of these demon-possessed was "night and day in the mountains and in the tombs." It is quite a characteristic of the sot to render himself houseless, and be compelled to wander about exposed to all the winds of heaven. Unfit for the companionship of his fellowmen, he seeks the mountains, choosing like the Babylonish King, meet society among the beasts of the field. In the tombs, too, full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness, the unclean spirit finds a suitable resting place. Nothing is too debasing, and scarcely conscious of the debasement, the demon-possessed one, because the tombs afford no shelter, robs the lover animals of the straw their owner had supplied, and as if there were degrees even in this degradation, he finally joins the sow in her wallowing in the mire.

2d. "No one could bind him, no not with chains." Blessed is the man who is bound by "the cords of love which are the bands of a man." But the alcohol worshipper is no man, nothing will bind him, save selfishness, and with it in its most unmixed form, what remains of his soul is wrapped—bound up. But there is nothing else will bind him; and not so much, or rather not at all, from any weakness in the ligatures, if such they can be called, of truth and love, as from the want of anything in the being on which they can hold, every moral and social tie is rent by him. "He has broken out again," do we hear it said of the drunkard. His power seems ever increasing, his power over these ties, for each time they are more readily broken. Yet it is the demon's power which has first made him its slave and bribes him with the idea of the possession of power, the ability to break these ties, while that very ability proves the existence and influence of the tyrant.

3d. "Crying and cutting himself with stones." Who that has ever been unfortunate enough to come within hearing of the howling of the victim of *delirium tremens* can forget it. But it is unnecessary to go to this extreme for illustration. Long before this point is reached, the "ravings and such like" which are by and by to issue thus, are prolific of the shout and the yell breaking the midnight silence. And if startled from our slumber by the sound, we look forth, we err not in a conclusion that a victim of the demon alcohol is reel'ing to his abode, fortunate if he escape broken bones from rude contact with the pavement. For who hath wounds without a cause? "They who tarry long at the wine, they who go to seek mixed wine." All that the demoniac could find where-with to wound himself was a sharp-edged stone, but the alcohol-possessed too often make sad use of the glittering razor, and hurries himself to his torment before the time.

4th. It is said the demoniac worshipped Jesus, but his language was not that of reverence. There was the admission of power, but no complacency in the character of God. Had he been able, he would have refused compliance with the demand. In whose lips is the name of God more frequent than in those of the man under the influence of intoxicating spirits? but even worse than the demoniac, he prays for the condemnation of God on himself and those around him, and sometimes, his prayer is granted, and while the words yet hover on his lips, his spirit passes to the bar of God.

5th. Demon-possession sometimes caused deafness and dumbness. This is an unfailing characteristic of the worshipper of

Bacchus. He stoppeth his ears and will not hear. His is a willing deafness, and none is more difficult to cure. The calls of duty, loud as they may be, affect him not. He hath said unto strong drink, "I will not go away from thee, because I love thee and thine house," and he has given his ear to be thrust through with an awl, and become its servant, its slave forever. As far, too, as good is concerned he is dumb. He may go through the form of speaking, but his lips are contradicted by his life, which indeed is not dumb, but as a warning speaks loudly.

6th. One of the evangelists gives an account of an evil spirit, who, when he saw Jesus, cried out, "Let us alone; what have we to do with thee?" This is another characteristic of the alcohol-possessed. Why should they be disturbed in their potations? they can take care of themselves; they are their own masters; they can answer for themselves. They say, "We know best when we have had enough; total abstinence may do for those who do not, but we have no intention of abridging our liberty; let us alone." One day they may feel the terrible effects of having their wish granted. Prayer of this nature is sometimes answered, but the result of the answer is not a blessing but a curse. It was once said of God's chosen people, "Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone." Jesus taught his disciples to pray, "abandon us not."

7th. Another point of analogy is the terrible hold the unclean spirits had of their victims. It required Almighty power to dislodge them. Even when Jesus spake, they would cling as long as they could; "they hardly departed from them." There might sometimes be questions on the part of friends of the vexed individual as to the nature of the possession, whether it was mental or physical. So, in the case of the man under the dominion of strong drinks, in seeking to cure, we find the will and the body equally resisting the dispossession. We apply arguments to the mind which seem successful. The sufferer says, "I have made up my mind, I will drink no more," but the spirit has established his throne in the physical system, and, though the mind may be supposed "made up," the body is not, and its cravings finally establish the triumph of the animal over the intellect.

8th. Even after they were cast out, the dispossessed was not necessarily a converted person. We have no reason to suppose that a change of heart was always a consequence of dispossession, any more than in the case of the healing of diseases. So is it possible for the devotee of strong drink to cease from the inebriating cup, and yet not be a child of God. Sometimes the cured sat at Jesus' feet and heard his word; sometimes they were straightway clothed and in their right mind; but sometimes also, when the unclean spirit went out of a man, it was only to return with seven others more wicked than he, to enter in and dwell there; and as the last state of *that* man, so also the last state of *this* man, the relapsed drunkard, is worse than the first.

9th. The last point of similarity we shall notice, is the unwillingness of the demons to be driven out of the country. It is said "he," we may suppose a leader of the legion, "besought him much." Let those who have tried every means they could devise, to have intoxicating drinks banished forever from a country, testify on this point. Hitherto, with small exception, the witness every where is the same; they still remain with apparently all their original power and evil influence. They may be dislodged from an individual, but the root of the evil still continuing in the country, appears again and again. One only hope is, that as God for his own wise purposes permitted the wrath of devils to praise him by the manifestation of his glory in his power over them, he may restrain an evil, which certainly seems far beyond the power

of man to do more than merely attempt to diminish. We ought to feel like the disciples when they came to the Saviour after his casting out a spirit, over which they had no power; and let us seriously inquire, "why cannot we cast this out." The answer will be much the same. "This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting."

There are other points of analogy, but for meditation, if the drunkard will meditate, let these suffice for the present.

There have been various meanings attached by commentators to the expression "This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting." We do not attempt to reconcile them. Of this we feel well assured, that *this* kind, the demon of drunkenness, goeth not out but by prayer and abstinence, and it is quite certain that it does go out thus. No matter how long the possession has been continued, let the abstinence, the fasting, only be persisted in, and the demon must go, and cannot return. As far as the evil of drunkenness directly is concerned, abstinence is a complete cure; further we do not present it as a remedy; the Divine Spirit alone can change the heart.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ADVOCATE.

We are quite sure that, according to the suggestion of our Correspondent at Amherstburg, subscriptions could be got to sustain completely the *Advocate*, but we are not quite willing to have it done in this way. We believe that it is important to have an organ of the temperance societies in the Province, and we feel certain that readers at 2s 6d each can be got in sufficient numbers to make it pay its own expenses. It is, in many cases, much easier for a society to pay five dollars out of its funds, than to get ten subscribers to the *Advocate*. The benefit to our funds will be the same, but there is no comparison between the good done. We, however, adopt the Rev. Mr. Peden's suggestion, and begin with remittance from the Amherstburg society.

AMHERSTBURG, April 14.—It is the desire of our society that you open up a subscription, in a conspicuous part of your paper, perhaps at the head of your editorial, for the purpose of drawing the attention of the societies in the Province, to the necessity of sustaining *completely* the great organ of the temperance movement in this country, and which has, no doubt, been a most powerful instrument in the advancement of the cause. Are there not one hundred societies in the Province, that would contribute a pound each for this great object? Let societies be made aware of their duty in this matter, and there is no doubt, but that the requisite amount would be obtained, and it would be like oiling the *main wheels* of the machinery of the temperance reformation in Canada.—Yours, &c.,—ROBERT PEDEN.

The following case is one which has excited deep interest in Montreal. The particulars are communicated on the very best authority:—

(To the Editor of the *Temperance Advocate*).

MONTREAL, April, 1847.

SIR,—The circumstances connected with the late W. R., are as follows; according to my knowledge.

In the fall of 1844, he landed in Montreal under the influence of strong drink, and, I may say, continued under its influence till the spring of 1845, when, after many warnings, entreaties, and persuasions, he was prevailed on to join the Temperance Society; and soon after, he became a member of the Independent Order of Rechabim. Soon after this, he engaged with Mr. C. as salesman, and continued sober and industrious. After Mr. C. gave up business, he engaged with Mr. L., still adhering to temperance principles till the summer of 1846, when he was seized with influenza. Being advised by some physician to take a

little brandy, he did so, but no sooner had he taken it than he found himself disarmed, and continued to take more till he prostrated himself. His brother then took him to his own house, and kept the liquor from him a day or two; and in a few days he returned to his employment. Although he had been expelled from the order of Rechabites, on his confession of sorrow which seemed sincere, he was re-admitted, and continued steadfast and consistent until January 1817, when, from the good faith that his employer had in him, he and another along with him, was sent to Upper Canada to dispose of some goods; but, from the severity of the weather, and the temptation in Taverns, he was overcome; and, although he was enabled to refrain from taking any at the first outset, yet, when he came to the Coteau he could stand it no longer. The individual who was along with him was not a teetotaler, and as he thought he would perish from cold, he took some brandy. After this he could not stop, but continued till he went to Lancaster, and four days afterwards he was called home again, and came to his brother's house, still under the influence of liquor. I got from him all the liquor that he had, and he promised to drink no more.

Next day he was exceedingly sorry for what he had done, and suffering much from pain in the stomach. In three days, however, he agreed, at the request of his employer, to go to his store again; and on Thursday evening, the 4th of February, he left to go to his Boarding House, intending to follow his calling on the following morning. He however went out that night to Mr. F. and requested a bottle of brandy; he received a pint from him (whether he had got any more or not I cannot tell); he consumed all that he had got during the night, and was in a fearful state in the morning from delirium tremens, and I was with him from mid-day. When I saw him he was lying in the agonies of death, calling for mercy, yet without hope. He desired to be prayed for. He knew he was dying, but his life was miserable. The assistance of three medical men was had recourse to, but the pulsation was so low that nothing had effect. Alcohol had done its work! He died about two o'clock the following morning, and filled a premature grave.—Yours, &c.

LAIRD PATON.

### INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

*Related by the Chaplain of the Seamen in Philadelphia.*

A man in that city had been a drunkard for upwards of fifty years. He was 97 years of age, and was almost deaf and blind: but the chaplain said that he thought he would try to warn him of his danger, and accordingly made the attempt, but had to speak upon the top of his voice to make him hear. He obtained a promise from the old man that he would leave off his bad habit. Six weeks after, he visited the old man again, and began to speak as loud as when he last saw him; but the aged man said, "You need not speak so loud, I can hear as well as you; and since I left off the use of strong drink, I have obtained my sight." "Then," said the chaplain, "you can now attend at the place of worship." "Yes," said the old man, "God willing, I shall be at church next Sabbath." And behold, he was there, to the astonishment of all the congregation. He had not been in any place of worship for upwards of fifty years. He became a constant hearer, and embraced the truth, and united with the church. He lived five years after becoming a Christian. He died last autumn at the age of 103.

This is a very extraordinary case; and we may well say there is nothing too hard for the Lord to do.

That all may be faithful in trying to do good, is the prayer of

TRADDEUS OSGOOD.

—, April 8, 1847.

## Education.

### WOMEN, AS THEY SHOULD BE.

Early and continued attention must be paid to their health. Their energy of character, their efficiency, their intellectual activity, their disposition, the type of their piety, the health, and peace, and happiness of their families, all depend very much upon this. It is not among the least evils of luxurious and refined society, that such habits are indulged as tend to deteriorate the health of females. Instead of being the active, vigorous, efficient daughters and matrons of simple times, of high-toned health, bounding spirits, long and useful life, and almost fadeless beauty, they degenerate to a feeble, inactive, sickly, short lived race. The consequences to the domestic state, to their children, and to the morals, piety, and happiness of society, are disastrous in a high degree. It is enough to say, that all those habits which are prejudicial to health must be, from infancy, resolutely shunned by those who would aspire to the honour which our subject contemplates.

Whatever of irregularity in the disposition of time, late retiring and late rising; whatever of evil to the body in the modes and refinements of dress; whatever of enervating and wasting indolence; whatever of frequent and exciting entertainments, which exhaust the nervous system and are followed by ennuï and mental vacuity; whatever indulgences of the table, which feed a morbid and destructive appetite; in a word, whatever tends not to the highest and most prolonged health and vigor of body and soul, must be resolutely and for ever shunned by her who would become the highest ornament and true glory of her sex.

Much is said of the evils to health, resulting from modern modes of dress, perhaps too much; although the testimony of such scientific and valuable authority as the medical profession, is certainly deserving of very serious attention. Some have probably carried their opinions on this subject beyond due bounds; such is the known and pardonable tendency of minds strongly enlisted on a particular subject. But let no one despise or neglect the testimony of sober facts; and there are enough of them to prove, that there is more of truth than fancy in the doctrines upon this subject now currently maintained by physicians. The properties of taste and refinement need not be, and certainly should not be, sacrificed in the matter of dress, any more than any thing else; and, without descending to further particulars, it may suffice to say, that such a style of dress as preserves the symmetry and integrity of the human system, and protects it thoroughly from our rugged climate and changeable weather, is essential to the soundest health; and whoever barter this to please vanity or custom, makes a dear and unchristian bargain.

There are more evils to health, however, in my opinion, resulting from the exposures and intemperate excitements of frequent and late assemblages of gaiety and pleasure; from indulgence in eating and drinking; particularly from the use of confectionary, of highly seasoned dishes, and of stimulating drinks, and the habitual use of coffee and strong tea. All of these things tend strongly to irritate the nervous system, and impair the constitution.

But, most of all, a want of vigorous, habitual, appropriate exercise, is impairing the energy and undermining the health of multitudes; it is sending to an early grave its annual hecatombs of female victims. The law of exercise has never been repealed; it is still equally binding on both sexes. The human system must have exercise, or it must languish. But modern abbreviations of female labour, in the inventions and so-called improvements of the mechanic arts, together with the notions of delicacy and refinement which obtain in cultivated society, have exonerated a large portion of females from the necessity of manual labour. But if they are not under necessity to exercise to secure the objects of labour, let them still consider that they are under the same necessity as ever to exercise to secure the object of health.

In all suitable ways, and by all available means, let them, as one of their first and most important objects, secure and preserve good and vigorous health.

The character of a pure and virtuous female is too tender and delicate to be handled roughly. Like the dew drop that sparkles on the bosom of the rose-bud, the first rude breath is apt to sweep it away. Surely, then, it should be guarded with a pious care by



her who now possesses it, and should never be sullied by the foul taint of withering calumny. The man who would cast a deadly blight on the reputation of an innocent and unsuspecting woman, by direct accusations or cunning innuendoes, is a vile and heartless wretch, unfit for the companionship of his species.

The influence of woman in the endearing relation of sister, of wife, and of mother, exceeds all conception in its extent and its power. In this respect she is far superior to the sterner sex. How is the wild and wayward brother restrained from a career of vice, and led in the path of purity and peace, by the mild and persuasive entreaties, the soft and feminine gentleness of his affectionate and confiding sister! How are the asperities of the husband softened, his evil habits corrected, and the nobler and better attributes of his nature developed in their lovely and exquisite proportions, by the captivating graces, the generous and self-sacrificing devotions of the wife of his bosom! And how is the rude and reckless boy met, at every avenue of guilt, by the hallowed form of her who bore him, now perhaps, in heaven, as she knelt down at his bedside in early childhood, and commended him to God, or urged him, amidst fast falling tears, to emulate the example, and follow the steps of his saviour!

The sympathy of woman is one of the crowning excellencies of her nature. This is the golden chain that unites her with loftier intelligences, and with the Deity himself. How brightly does this amiable quality shine in the hour of sorrow and anguish—by the pillow of sickness and death! Then, indeed does women seem like a guardian angel, sent from a higher and holier sphere, to cheer our moments of despondence and distress, to smooth our otherwise rugged passage to the tomb, and to prepare the departing spirit for a happy exit from this world of woe. Who then will end avour, with impious hands, to withdraw her from the position she was destined to occupy, to mar the symmetry of her character, and to plunge her into the turbid waters of crime—a loathing to herself and a nuisance to society!—*Crystal Fount.*

## Agriculture.

### THE DAIRY.

#### *Advice of a Scotch Farmer to a friend in Canada.*

It is an undeniable fact, that when a person, brought up and living in a large city, turns his attention to rural affairs, and longs for a country life, the first thought that enters his mind is, "We shall be able to keep a cow." If a pig and poultry "cast their shadows before," they do not cast them before the cow in the city ideas; they are always behind her, and seem only to form suitable appendages to that useful animal. Nor is this to be accounted for on the supposition that he has been stunted in quantity or quality for 40 or 50 years (of the cow's produce,) for people in the country depend as much for their comfort on milk, in its different modifications, as people in the city would wish to do. The truth is, there is a real, generous, nutritive value in dairy produce, alike agreeable to all, when brought to the table in perfection. But there is much implied in the word perfection; and, on purpose that you may understand something about it, I intend to begin at the beginning and leave off at the end, not doubting but that some one or other may be benefitted by the remarks I may be able to make.

On purpose to have dairy produce in the greatest possible perfection, three things are absolutely necessary, viz. :—

- 1st. The best possible breed of cows;
- 2d. The best possible quality of pasture; and
- 3d. The best possible dairy-maid.

Now, one, or perhaps two, of these necessary requisites may be got, and that only occasionally. All the three in combination very seldom indeed, can be procured; but, be it remarked, that a really better article may be produced by a mediocrity of all the three, than by any two of them of the best possible, and the third bad.

Again, the dairy may be viewed as a source of profit; and here much depends upon the market to which the produce can be brought. On this part of the subject my remarks must be quite of a general kind, it being impossible for me to ascertain the circumstances in which you may be placed.

With regard to the breed of cows in this country, what is termed the Ayrshire breed is decidedly the best, for quantity and quality of produce. It is of course, impossible to give an adequate

description, but I may say that they are low and broad; moderately short legged; of a round make of body; broad above the kidneys and loin bones, with a thin soft skin, (the finer and softer the hair so much the better); the neck and head should be small; with a pretty broad udder, stretching somewhat along the belly, having four well shaped teats placed at some distance from each other. The colour, too, is of importance—brown, black, or blackish brown is the best—white cows, or those having much white, cannot stand the cold so well, at least that is the general opinion here; hence they are rarely to be met with among dairy farmers in Scotland.

But of whatever breed, it is of importance that the cows you have give a fair quantity of rich thick milk, and you will observe that this quality is to a certain extent hereditary; so that when you get a cow of this kind, you will take care and keep as many of her quey calves as you need, and also a bull calf, if you require him.

It is a matter of great importance to see that your cows are not what is termed too heavy or too light for your gang. Thus, if you have a farm dry and low situated, which bears grass plentifully and of a good quality, your stock of cows should be of the very largest size, and at the same time as fine as possible. Upon such pasture, and with such a stock, a much greater amount of profit will be realized than from cows of a smaller size. Again, upon lands of unequal surface, rather high than otherwise, bearing only a moderate quantity of grass, and that not very fine, cows of a middle size, weighing say from seventeen to twenty stones, will be found more profitable; while upon decidedly high grounds, bearing a small quantity of grass, the stock should consist of cows from ten to fourteen stone. These will find a sufficiency of food where larger ones could not live; while they are not so readily injured by cold, fatigue, or other causes. It is probable that the middle size will be safest at first, and as your grass lands improve, see that you improve the breed of your cows along with it. To attain this, you do not need to change your stock; only provide a bull of a larger size than you would wish your cows to be, and in the course of a few years you can have them any size or breed you please.

Upon the subject of pasture I can say little; you must just take that in the first instance, as you find it. The usual rye-grass and clover mixed, forms our best pasture grass, but by the rotation of cropping, is seldom or never allowed to lie long enough to afford a firm rich pasture. When ground is thoroughly cleaned, manured, and laid down in grass, it would be better to let it remain for a considerable number of years. A very slight top dressing, with a little grass seed mixed in it, once in two years, would wonderfully increase its productiveness.

But whatever be the nature of your summer pasturage, you must have winter fodder for your cows. If you have any way of getting meadow hay, nothing can be better. You will, of course, have the straw of your oats, &c., which, though not so good, you will use; but along with either the one or the other, you will require to feed your milk cows with turnips, potatoes, carrots, or whatever else of what is termed green crop your land will best produce. You cannot keep them in a healthy and productive state through the winter without these, or some of them, boiled, if possible, and mixed with chaff or meal-seeds from the mill, if you have it. One meal per day of this kind of food will be sufficient, and that not too heavy, for though it is very useful, it is at the same time dangerous.

As the quality of the produce depends so much on the quality of the food, those who are very particular here, give their cows during winter, a considerable quantity of pease or bean meal. It is ground just the same as other meal, but not sifted, and as much as you can lift with both hands (a gowpin) put into the kit (tub) of boiled food; it makes the produce more rich; and it is quite astonishing how much more butter is obtained from the same quantity of milk with, than without it. Cabbage is also good for cows, and scarcely a farmer in Ayrshire, but has a cabbage plot placed so that the water runs from the hyre into it. The cabbage used are of the red bastard sort, a kind of mules between cabbage and early greens, and grow in such situations to a tremendous size; the mode of using them is as follows:—When the pasture becomes bare in the autumn, the cows are taken into the byre to be milked (which operation is always performed three times a day). The undermost blade is taken from each of the cabbage stalks, and the produce equally distributed among the cows, which they eat during the time of milking; and thus the double pur, ose



is served, of making up the deficiency of the pasturage, and of keeping the cows quiet during the time of milking. Your natural sagacity will readily perceive, how, in the last particular, the lords of the creation follow the example of some of the lower animals. Now, if there are cabbage in America, have a cabbage plot—nothing that I know of is so useful for procuring *quietly* a large produce. We are all quiet whilst feeding.

Another important point gained by feeding cows during the time of milking is, that they milk much cleaner out. Some cows give their milk very freely when the udder is full, and yet become very stiff to draw near the end. When their attention is excited during the operation of milking, they will still be stiffer near the close; but it is of the greatest importance that a cow be clean milked, because if she is not, what remains coagulates in the udder, and you have gradually a less and less quantity, till the cow becomes dry altogether. In large dairies, the mistresses are so sensible of what may be lost by neglect in this way, that they either try the cows themselves, after the servants have done milking, or they have an after-woman, on whose abilities they can depend; and the milk thus obtained is called afterings, and is, from its tendency to coagulate, nearly as thick and rich as cream. You will, therefore, pay particular attention to this, and see that your cows are milked perfectly clean.

Thus I have attempted shortly to point out the philosophy of feeding, and that particularly when milking; you will require to be regulated no doubt a good deal by circumstances, but keep as near the principles I have laid down as you can, and permit me to remind you, that where there is a cow there is nothing lost. The potato apples, potato shaws, straw of peas and of beans, may all be brought into requisition to preserve quietness and full stomachs. "It's what gangs in at the mou, mak's a gude milk cow."

## News.

The provincial parliament is to meet on the 21 June for the despatch of business. A new ministry has been formed, but the particulars have not been made public.

The fossil remains of a large animal, of the whale species, have been discovered behind Montreal mountain. The excavation is now going on, under the direction of Mr. Logan, provincial geologist.

Mr. A. Archambault, grocer, Quebec Suburbs, was lately robbed of \$1400. Suspicion was excited towards two domestics, a man and his wife, who are in custody.

A schism has taken place in the news room of this city, on the question of shutting it on Sabbath. The minority, who are in favour of having it opened, have engaged the room over the Odd Fellows' Hall, Great St. James street, for the purpose of forming a new exchange news room.

A new bank is being formed at Quebec, under the name of the District Bank of Quebec. Capital to be £300,000, in shares of £25 each.

A bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia electro-telegraph company, has passed a third reading in the assembly of that province.

By accounts from Kingston, the forwarding business there will be prosecuted with much activity this season. New and old wharfs, firms, and vessels, are quite in the *qui vive*.

The amount of the award to Mr. Sparks, Bytown, to be paid by the ordnance department for the piece of ground situated between the upper and lower town, is £27,000.

There are now in the store houses adjacent to the Desjardines canal basin, about 40,000 barrels of produce. These have been forwarded to Dundas for shipment since the close of the navigation.

Vigorous exertions are being made to insure the success of the Peterbor and Port Hope railroad.

**INCREASE OF CRIME.**—The painful conviction must force itself upon the readers of our provincial journals, that crime of the blackest character is on the increase in our country. Several atrocious murders have been recently committed in London, Sheffield, Fredericksburgh, and in the vicinity of Guelph, as well as in other places which have previously been brought under the notice of our readers. The murder at Fredericksburgh was of a most revolting character; and was connected with circumstances which delicacy would forbid us repeating. The wife was murdered by the husband on the 22d, and at a time when especially

the greatest kindness was demanded by the situation of the unfortunate victim. It should not be overlooked that intemperance, in almost every instance, has been closely connected with the commission of the dark deeds, for perpetrating which several individuals are now in prison awaiting their trial. Should not greater efforts be made by the Christian part of the community to stay the progress of the monster vice, intemperance? We do trust that the attention of authorities will be more frequently directed to the connection between drunkenness and those crimes from the contemplation of which the mind naturally turns aside with horror; and that measures will be devised to lessen the inducements now held out to the unfortunate to indulge in intemperance.—*Christian Guardian*.

**CAPTURE OF VERA CRUZ.**—On the 22d ultimo, the city was summoned to surrender. and on refusal 7 mortars opened a fire of bombshells; on the 24th a navy battery was opened on them of 6 guns, and on the 25th another battery of four 24 pounders and three mortars opened their destructive fire; early on the following morning the Mexicans proposed to surrender. Commissioners on the American side, General Worth and Pillow, and Colonel Totten. On the 27th, the negotiations were completed; the city and castle surrendered; Mexican troops marched out and laid down their arms; American troops occupied the city and batteries of the castle; at noon, on that day, the American ensign was hoisted over both, and saluted by the fleet; the garrison of 4030 surrendered and were sent to their homes on parole; 5 generals, 60 superior officers, and 270 company officers were detained as prisoners of war. The total loss of the Americans from the day of landing, March 9th, is 65 killed and wounded; of the Mexicans, the slaughter is said to be immense; their force was 3000 regulars and 3000 volunteers. With the loss of the city, the hopes of the Mexicans fell, as they had not provisions enough in the castle to sustain a protracted siege.—*Transcript*.

By the last accounts, a complete reconciliation had taken place between the cabinets of England and France on the Spanish marriage question.

The British steamer Tweed has been wrecked near Havana. Out of 150 passengers about one half were lost. The remainder were saved by the Spanish brig Emilio.

A meeting of the proprietors of the Great Britain, at Bristol, lately, lasted three days. The directors are much blamed for having insured her at only £17,000, when she cost £140,000. She will likely soon be sold, and the affairs wound up.

The Great Western steamship was lately offered for sale, but only £20,000 was offered for her, and she was withdrawn. She cost £63,000, is as good as Lloyd's as ever, and has made 90 successful voyages.

A small importation of cotton has been made from China to Liverpool. It is of a good quality.

A large quantity of foreign potatoes, for seed, have been imported into London.

Queen Victoria has intimated to certain noble and titled brides, who thought proper to consent to clandestine unions, that their attendance at her majesty's drawing rooms, for the present, is not expected.

England, France, and Austria, have concluded a treaty with the Porte for piercing the isthmus of Suez. Austria is to work on the shore of the Mediterranean, France is to cut the canal, and England to restore the port of Suez, make the basins, &c.

The French government has entered into negotiations with the pope for more effectually suppressing Jesuit schools in France.

The queen of Spain and her husband have a continual quarrel, and make no concealment of it.

The Russian government, fearing that the passage in the speech of the queen of Great Britain, and in that of the king of the French, relative to the suppression of Cracow, might produce too great a sensation, has commanded the censors to suppress that passage in the national journals, and to cut the paragraph out of all the foreign journals previous to delivery.

Five years ago, in Hong Kong, there was not a building of any kind, except a mandarin's house and a few huts. English enterprise, skill, and capital, have done more for the island in that space than the Portuguese have done for Macao in a century.

The government of India has ordered the completion of the Ganges canal. A million sterling is to be expended, and 5,000,000 acres of land will be rendered productive.

The operation of lithotomy was lately performed in the Royal

Infirmity, Glasgow, on a man, while under the influence of ether. It occupied two minutes, and the patient was not aware, till told afterwards, that any thing had been done to him.

Glasgow cathedral has undergone a complete repair, and the government commissioner is now about restoring the abbey at Dunfermline.

Government has voted £3000 for the encouragement of fisheries on the west coast of Scotland.

The Scottish farmers are substituting beans and turnips on the land hitherto employed for potatoes.

The tunnel under the new town of Edinburgh, on the line of the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton railway, is now successfully completed. It is the greatest work of the kind in Scotland.

The number of visitors at a recent public exhibition of the Glasgow Philosophical Society, was 97,000, and the receipts for admission £1659.

Landlords in Ireland are aiding their tenantry to emigrate. Mr. A. J. Guinness, of Dublin, has issued an address to his tenantry, offering £3 to each individual in a family, provided the whole go together.

Her majesty's government have despatched to Ireland M. Soyer, a famous cook, with an equipment of soup kettles and apparatus for feeding the population.

Emigration from Ireland is rapidly increasing. A continued stream flows along the canals.

The Limerick *Chronicle* says, there has been an increase of at least £20,000 excise revenue in that city upon the consumption of spirits alone, in the past year!!

In London, the proportion of public houses to others is as one to fifty-six; in Glasgow it is one to ten; every tenth house in Glasgow is a spirit shop.

The Mail arrived on the evening of the 25th ultimo. The most important intelligence for this continent is the fall in the price of bread stuffs, Indian Corn having receded 24s. per quarter, and other grain in a less degree. There had been fluctuations in flour to the extent of 9s. per barrel; the extremes being 44s. and 35s. The market had again rallied a little.

The past winter has been one of more than ordinary severity, marked by the return of frost and snow, after hopes had again and again been excited, that spring had commenced, and would run its course unchecked.

Ireland still continues to be the scene of appalling destitution; and the accounts from it, of the ravages effected by fever and famine, which daily reach this country, are almost too horrible to be believed. In one case, the fearful incident recorded in the sacred history (2 Kings vi. 29) of the famine in Samaria, is said to have actually occurred in the west of that unhappy island; and in a village near to Cork, there were recently found in a hovel, the dead bodies of a father and a son; the latter having in his mouth the father's hand, three fingers of which had been eaten off by his famishing offspring before he expired.

The 24th day of March was universally observed in the three kingdoms as a National Fast.

**A FACT FROM THE LACE TRADE.**—The exquisite ly fine thread which is made in Henault and Brabant, for the purpose of being worked into lace, has occasionally attained a value almost incredible. A thousand to fifteen hundred francs is no unusual price for it by the pound, but some has actually been spun by hand of so exquisite a texture as to be sold at the rate of 10,000 francs or upwards of £400 for a single pound weight. Schools have been established to teach both the netting of the lace, and drawing of designs by which to work it; and the trade at the present moment, is stated to be in a more flourishing condition than it has been ever known before, even in the most palmy days of the Netherlands.—*Tennent's Belgium.*

#### Monies Received on Account of

*Advocate.*—J H Perry, Whitby, £1 5s; J Gregory, Guelph, 2s 6d; J Lawton, England, 1s 8d; Wm Allan, Perth, 10s; J W Stagg, Kingston, 10s; *Ditto* for *Tracts*, 9s 3d; J Selery, and D Gram, Carlton Place, 5s; B Coleman, Brockville, 25s; J Black, Kingston, 15s; Rev C Gregor, L'Orignal, 5s; Rev R Peden, Amherstburgh, 5s; *Sundry Subscribers* at *ditto*, £3 15s; A Maldoon, Toronto, 2s 6d; Wm Heron, Whitby, 2s 6d; J H Forbes, J Morrison, W Morrison, Ayr, 7s 6d; W A Selden, Coteau du Lac, 1s 8d; Rev S Huntington, Moullinette, 2s 6d; W Ginns, Three Rivers, 5s; C Low, and T Ren, Lindsay, 5s; Sundries Montreal, 10s; G S Pierce, Quebec, £1 10s; Wm Wood, Scar-

boro, and Jno Adams, Greenock, per T C Orr Esq, of Glasgow, 5s; Sundries Montreal, per J McCallum, Agent, 10s.

*Donation to make up deficiency, Amherstburgh Society, £1.*

*Tract Distribution*, Paid at the office, J McDougall, £1 5s; Cash, £5; A friend, 2s 6d; Capt Townsend RA, 2s 6d; J R Orr, £7 10s; J Bayles, 10s; J Wenham, 10s; Mrs. Barrett, 2s 6d; Mr. Harrington, and Mr. Booth. Rifle Regiment, each 1s 3d.

*Tracts.*—A McLaren, Caldon, £1; gone off to the care of A Christie, Esq, Toronto; J. Bigelow, Lindsay, £1 10s; gone off to care of P Perry, Esq, Windsor Bay. Parcel for Jno. W. Stagg, of Gt. Concession, has gone off to care of Mr. Geo. Hardy, Watchmaker, Kingston. Parcel for Dr. McDiarmid of Prescott, gone off in care of Mr. Smyth, of that place.

N. B.—We beg to refer our friends who are desirous of purchasing *Temperance Tracts*, to the Consignees in various parts of the Province. A list of their names will be re-published in our next issue.

There are none of the Stomach Plates on hand at present.

#### MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—APRIL 26.

ASHES—Pots. 27s 6d a 28s 0d	BEEF per 200 lbs.—
Pearls 27s 0d a 27s 6d	Primo Mess (do) 00s 0d a 00s 0d
FLOUR—	Primo - - (do) 50s 0d a 00s 0d
Canada Superfine (per bbl.	Pork per 200 lbs.—
196 lbs.) - - - 33s 6d a 34s 0d	Mess - - 90s 0d a 95s 0d
Do Fine (do) 33s 0d a 33s 0d	Prime Mess 75s 0d a 00s 0d
Do Sour (do) 00s 0d a 00s 0d	Prime - - 65s 0d a 00s 0d
Do Mid. (do) 00s. 0da00s 0d	BUTTER per lb. - - - 7d a 8d
American Superfine	CHEESE per 100 lbs.—
(do) - - - 00s 0d a 00s 0d	American - - 40s a 50s
Wheat, U. C. Best,	LARD per lb., best - 6d a 7d
(per 60 lbs.) - 6s 6d a 6s 9d	TALLOW per lb. rough 4½d a 5d
PEASE - per min. 5s 9d a 0s 0d	

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