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The Canada

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED

TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION,



AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

PLEDGE.—We, the undersigned, do agree, that we will not use Intoxicating Liquors as a Beverage, nor Traffic in them; that we will not provide them as an article of Entertainment, nor for persons in our Employment; and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use throughout the Community.

Vol. XVI.]

MONTREAL, JULY 15, 1850.

No. 14.

THE COUSINS.

BY ROSILIA FLORIANA.

(From the *New England Washingtonian*.)

"Come, cousin Anthon, go with me to the Theatre to-night. There are to be several new plays! it will be a grand exhibition, well worth witnessing!"

"No, my friend, you know I cannot sanction an institution so deeply dyed with vice as the Theatre."

"Well, go just half-way then, to Allden's, and take a glass of blushing wine to cheer up your spirits, for really you are getting too serious of late—you can at least do that."

"Again, dear Clarentius, I must refuse;—for I endeavored to act conscientiously. I think now you had better accept my invitation to remain at home and keep our company till the store is closed, and then we will read together, and enjoy a lively chat."

"That is too dull amusement for me when there are pleasures so much more enchanting to be found abroad. But I do wish you would come with me this once, and I have not the shadow of a doubt but that you would be so delighted, you would soon become my constant companion."

"Nay, Coz,—my word once pledged cannot be broken.—You know I am decidedly opposed to Theatres, Drinking Saloons, and every thing else of a kindred nature."

"Well, then, if you are not to be influenced, I must go alone; so good evening, and a merry time to you, shut up here behind the counter."

Having thus introduced the subject of my narration, allow me to digress a little, and give you a brief extract from their previous history.

Anthon Bloomingdale and Clarentius Meridon were cousins, as you have doubtless ere this concluded. The striking contrast in their characters, portrayed in the above conversation, was no greater than in their personal appearance, though in some respects there was a wonderful resemblance. The jet black eye of Clarentius flashing wildly, betrayed the restlessness of the spirit within, and his dark auburn locks fell over a brow lit up with sparkling intelligence. While the light brown hair of Anthon was combed smoothly back, indicating precision and neatness, and exhibiting a fair open countenance beaming with truth and lofty principle, and his soft hazle eyes were but the windows of the soul, through which shone the love and gentleness that reigned there; o'er his features played the light of a noble intellect, a heavenly serenity sat enthroned on his noble brow, and his

whole visage radiated Christian philanthropy mingled with a holy enthusiasm. The consistent piety of his devoted parents had been a bright light in his path, luring him on in Wisdom's pleasant way; daily had their prayers ascended to the Almighty One for their idol boy. The watchful eye and faithful training of the father, blended with the judicious instructions of the tender mother, had instilled into his mind the pure principles of virtue and truth, and infused a love for the strictest morality; thus was he early fortified against the wily temptations of an ensnaring world, and in his boyhood's days were the yearning hearts of dear friends made glad by the yielding of his to the Saviour. O! what tears of joy stole down the cheeks of that kind father and that fond mother as they clasped in their arms their only son, rejoicing at the foot of the Cross, and saw him numbered with the humble disciples of the meek and lowly Jesus. With the Christian armour thus girded on in the spring-time of his existence, he went forth amid the busy scenes of life, to brave its opposition, encounter its dangers, breast its ever-changing tide, and conflict with its evils. Not so with Clarentius; parental authority had been almost powerless, blind indulgence had spoiled his temper and disposition in his early childhood, and he now became a rash, impetuous youth, whose every wish must be gratified, and by whom the healthy virtue of self-denial was little studied—far less practised.

With characters differing so widely, the cousins were placed together in a store, in the grand emporium of America, and became room-mates. The one gaining strength and true manliness by resisting the deceitful temptations of the city, the other becoming a willing slave to the impulse of the moment, and heaving fast the vortex of ruin. Little dreamed they, as they separated that evening, of the adverse scenes before them.

Long waited Anthon in his lonely room the coming of his friend, whom, with all his faults, he tenderly loved; whose reformation he ardently desired, and for whose conversion and salvation he had often fervently prayed; the midnight hour had arrived—the clock struck one—two—three—and yet he came not. The morning dawned, and his footsteps was not heard,—day rolled by and no tidings came. Thus day succeeded day, and months glided on, yet nought was heard of the lost. Poignant was the grief, and heart-rending the anguish of his fond parents and kindred while they sought him carefully, and with tears, but found no traces of him; and they mourned for him as for one dead.

Thus ten long years were numbered, years of the deepest

importance, of the most thrilling interest to Anthon. He had gained the confidence of his employer, won the esteem of his associate clerks, was respected and beloved by the whole circle of his acquaintance, and sustained a character proverbial for honesty, integrity, truth and virtue. Prosperity had smiled upon him, and made him an honored member of his patron's family; he had chosen and wed a lovely companion, whose character, talents, taste, and genuine piety corresponded with his own. Bright was the day that gave him Myrtilla Vestallon for his fair bride, happy the guests who gathered at that wedding, and rich the scenes that clustered round that bridal.

His home was the *Christian's happy home*, a bright, favored spot, a calm, sunny retreat from the toils of life, and the vexations of the world.

A fair, suken-haired, soft-eyed little Myrtilla, the very image of her beautiful mother, and a rosy-cheeked boy with roguish dimples laughed at his return, and shouted "father's come," as he entered his peaceful dwelling, whose snowy white and delicate green peeped out through the majestic elms that encircled it; and he felt that Providence had granted him a little paradise on earth.

The noble Temperance Reformation enlisted his sympathies, and he gave his hand and heart to the philanthropic work. Many a happy man surrounded by comforts, and ever welcomed with smiles at his own cheerful cottage, pronounced the name of Anthon Bloomingdale with a thrill of gratitude, and daily taught his children to bless and pray for their kind benefactor. Many an influential member of the Christian Church can recall the time, when that constant missionary of brotherly offices, that friend of mankind, raised him from the drunkard's gutter, taught him the duty of repentance, and pointed him to the Saviour of sinners. Thus he lived, the constant dispensar of good, aided in all his heavenly plans by his lovely companion.

One evening as he was returning from his counting-room, his attention was attracted by the figure of a man reeling through the street, apparently under the effects of intoxication; he hastened to his assistance, but ere he could overtake him, the wretched being stumbled and fell. Anthon raised him from the ground, conducted him to his hospitable mansion, and earnestly sought to administer to his comfort. In the morning the stranger arose, recovered from the influence of alcohol; and the efforts of reason to regain its throne betrayed a mind which might once have ranked high among the talented. His countenance excited the compassion of his generous friends; there was something in his appearance that attracted their notice, an unaccountable something in his very look that riveted their attention. He knelt with them around the *family altar*, and, as the rich, soul-stirring petitions ascended to heaven like pure incense, his bosom trembled with deep emotion. Amid the earnest supplications for friends and kindred, there was breathed a prayer for *one long lost*, who might yet be a wanderer on earth—and O! how ardent that prayer that he might be gathered in the Saviour's arms, and found in heaven; with irresistible power it touched his heart, and called an unbidden gush of tears: but when he heard the fervent, importunate petitions offered for himself, then the springs of feeling were all opened, and the "Fountains of the deep broken up."

They rose to consult the Holy Scriptures—a volume was handed the stranger—the name on the blank leaf caught his eye, he started from his seat, and exclaimed "Anthon Bloomingdale—can it be—the friend of my youth—my beloved cousin? And I have not recognized you before! and yet you are not changed, you have only assumed the maturity of manhood."

"And is Clarentius Mervidon, the *lost one*, returned?" said Anthon, clasping him in his arms. As soon as the first emotion of surprise had subsided, he added, "compose your-

self, dear cousin, and prepare to give us your history since our separation, when our devotional exercises shall be finished."

The book of inspiration was closed, and the welcome guest called upon for a recital of his wanderings.

"But," said he, grasping the hand of Anthon, "my dear cousin, you have not introduced me to your lovely wife, and yet I think I recognize her as one whom I once had the pleasure of considering an *intimate friend*—the beautiful daughter of Deacon Vestallon—fortunate man that you are! And I then hoped to be equally fortunate, and to stand in a place as enchanting as yours; but my fate must have been long sealed, and my cup of happiness broken." His voice trembled—he wept in bitterness of spirit, and it was long ere he could summon resolution to commence his sorrowful tale; at length, while the gushing tear drops were still streaming, he related his sad story in substance the following:—

"When I left you, my dear Anthon, on that eventful evening, I bent my steps directly to Alterden's, and quaffed long the sparkling wine, thence I hastened to the theatre, the plays were peculiarly fascinating, and I left that dissipated scene to drink still deeper of the intoxicating cup, and under its phrensied influence I sought the captain of a vessel that was preparing to sail for Europe the next morning; I gave a fictitious name to be enrolled, and went on board.—When I recovered my reasoning powers, I learned that a strong breeze was fast wafting me to a foreign shore. How bitter was my chagrin, how deep my disappointment, how agonizing my feelings, when I reviewed the circumstances under which I had left; and as I thought of home with all its fond endearments, of doating parents mourning over my absence, of kind friends from whom I had so abruptly separated myself, and of her to whom I had pledged my heart, perhaps lost to me forever by my own rash acts, my anguish was almost insupportable.

The awful profanity of the society around me, at first shocked my ears, and their manners disgusted my taste, not quite lost to everything good and pure; but gradually I became initiated into their company, learned their vices, and at length took upon myself the duties of a sailor. In this new occupation I ploughed the deep, year after year, plunging still farther into crime, and drinking still deeper from the cup of dissipation. Home and friends were almost forgotten, and when in my sober moments I gave them a passing thought, a feeling of my own degradation came over me, and I was ashamed to return. At length I became weary of my soul-sickenig life, and determined to abandon my beastly habits, and tiresome employment.

For the last two years I have been in England, engaged in a large mercantile establishment; I had entirely refrained from the use of intoxicating beverage; prosperity had smiled upon me, and I returned to America with a little fortune, amply sufficient for the comforts and many of the luxuries of life; I stepped upon her shores believing that I was a reformed man; but alas! When I thought of meeting my doating, cruelly disappointed parents, (if still living), and explaining to them my absence, of condemning my past acts to my friends and acquaintances, I felt my frailty—and then the image of that fair one was before me, from whom I had torn myself without the slightest warning, nor had I afterwards ever sent her any message, or heard any tidings from her; O! how could I meet her? what apology should I offer when I came into her presence? And then again, the question arose, was she yet a sojourner below? and if so, might she not have become the bride and taken the name of another? These and kindred thoughts awakened within my soul such remorse and self-reproach, that my feet were drawn into a drinking saloon I was then passing, and to stifle the upbraidings of conscience, and lull the torturings of my agonized mind, I drank deep draughts from the sparkling wine-cup, whose exhilarating fumes completely overpowered

me. When I left that scene, I wandered through the streets with no purpose or project in mind, and not knowing or caring whither I went, when I felt t^{he} ground perfectly exhausted. Providence sent you to my relief; you saved me from being robbed of my all, and by your kind efforts I stand here before you, again in the possession of my reason; would that I might continue thus, and never more be found a slave to passion."

"Thank God for that earnest desire," replied Anthon, "and whatever assistance I may be able to afford in enabling you to be henceforth a free man, shall be most cheerfully granted; but here is the only safe ground," he added, drawing a Temperance pledge from his pocket, "this places you above temptation; put your name to this pledge with a fixed determination to keep it inviolate, and a fervent prayer to the Eternal King to sustain you in carrying out that resolution, and you will feel as if you had imbibed the strength of a giant to contend with the wily foe." Clarentius lifted his eyes to heaven to invoke Divine aid, and then with a steady hand traced his name in bold characters on that magic sheet. He had scarcely laid aside his pen, when a gentle tap was heard at the door, it opened, and a beautiful female of nearly thirty, perhaps, entered—she started back deeply agitated when she saw the stranger, and Clarentius trembled in every limb, his heart beat quick and hard, their eyes met, and that recognition,—I pass the scene, for no language, however vivid, can give a true description. That little circle wept showers of tears, but there was joy and rejoicing mingled with those tears, joy at the return of the *lost* and the *errant*. That lovely one who entered with so soft a step, strikingly resembled the fair companion of Anthon, and you may guess kind reader that it was her sister. You are right in your conjecture, it was her only sister, sisters indeed they were who could not long be separated.

Rosanna had from her first acquaintance felt deeply interested in the welfare of Clarentius Mervidon, and he with all his faults had loved her truly; he sought her hand, and pledged to her his heart, and though she could not bestow hers in return, reckless and rash as he was, yet she promised to be his whenever he should reform and become like his noble cousin; and she could not love another.

Through all his errors and wanderings her prayers had followed him, and even in the darkest hour, her hopes had been bright, and her faith strong that she should yet see him an honorable man, honestly wearing the title of a Christian. The parents of Clarentius were sent for that day, as Anthon insisted upon retaining his cousin with him, for a season at least. Not a lip had been breathed of the absent, when they entered the house, and what a meeting! how their tears mingled, and how the hearts of the indulgent father and the fond mother yearned over the returning prodigal, not only to them, but to God, for there he knelt a penitent, bowing low at the foot of the cross for mercy, and mercy was found, the Saviour smiled, and whispered "thou art forgiven."

The news of Clarentius Mervidon's return spread rapidly, and old friends were eager to welcome him. Firm and stedfast he stood to his Temperance principles, and no temptation, however strong, could lure his feet aside to walk with those "who look upon the wine when it is red, when it sparkleth in the cup."

Anthon Bloomingdale's name appeared in gilt letters on a new sign over his former establishment, to which that of Clarentius Mervidon was added as a partner in business;—their traffic was honorable and prosperous;—Clarentius was numbered with the professed Disciples of Jesus, and every day became more like his noble cousin.

Months rolled on, and there was gathered a happy circle at the house of Deacon Vestallon, all decked for another bridal; joy beamed in every countenance of the smiling

group, as they waited the entrance of the beautiful pair. They came at last, and a solemn stillness reigned through all that solemn ceremony that joined their destinies for life. Reader, I need not repeat their names, for they are already known to you; the loveliness of the fair bride was heightened by her modest dress of purest white, and the countenance of the manly bridegroom shone with a blissful radiance.

Years have rolled away, and those happy couples have lived to labor zealously in the vineyard of their Master, to aid in the reformation of many an inebriate and to bless the world around them by their Christian offices.

Never has Rosanna Vestallon regretted the day when she became Mrs. Mervidon, and never has Clarentius sorrowed that he refused to follow the Saviour, and united himself with his faithful servants; or that he has so *decidedly set his name to the exalting TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.*

AWFUL DEATH OF A DRUNKARD.

"On the next Saturday another drunkard died, and was buried on Sunday. I was sent for on Friday night, in an awful storm of rain and thunder and lightning, to see him. I found him in dreadful agonies. His throat very much swollen, the saliva flowing in streams from his mouth, his eyes prominent, inflamed, wildly staring; his nervous system greatly excited; and his mind filled with dreadful forebodings of approaching death and eternal sorrow. I endeavored to soothe him, and partially succeeded; so that about two o'clock A.M., he fell into a kind of sleep, if that hard, suffocating breathing, and heaving, and twitching, and jerking, which continued during his slumber, could be called sleep. His heart-broken wife, like a ministering angel, was watching by his side. He suddenly awoke in awful horrors. His mind was wild and affrighted and wandering.—Every movement in the room caused him to start with terror. He would clench his fists, grit his teeth, compress his lips, knit his brows; then seizing the bed posts, would piteously beseech us to save him from them. He was under the impression that the officers of justice were in pursuit of him, for the commission of some infamous crime. Then he apprehended that God was gazing on him in anger. He tried in vain to avoid the gaze. Turn which way he would, close his eyes, bury his head under the clothes, still he saw those holy, piercing eyes beaming wrath upon him. He could hear the call for judgment. It seemed to him louder than any sound mortals ever heard. Useless was the effort to stop his ears; the sound rose fearfully distinct above the roaring and bursting of the storm then raging in its violence. He was certain that a legion of devils was about to dash at him, and drag, reluctant as he was, in all his sins, to meet his God and his doom. With unnatural strength and activity, he started from his bed to flee and hide himself in death, from the indescribable torments and horrors of the moment. His wife threw her arms around him to arrest his flight. He seized her by the throat, and with unyielding grasp and demon laugh, held her at arms-length, exclaiming, off! off! Her face turned purple; her tongue lolled out; her eyes became blood-shot. But he held on, laughing and exclaiming with loud shouts, "off! off!" Violent measures had to be employed to rescue her.—During the storm of elements, both without and within, the affrighted children were huddled in a corner, joining their screams to the more than fearful catastrophe.

"He afterwards became more calm. He seemed aware of his situation; blamed himself most bitterly for his past life. His prayers for forgiveness seemed to be sound without hope; but still he prayed. He desired that his drinking companions should be sent for; he wished to give them a parting and a dying admonition. They refused to come; they dared not witness his death.

"He solicited me to preach at his funeral; and at his burial to warn his companions, for him, to forsake their thoughts and ways. 'They will come,' he said, 'to my funeral, although they are unwilling to witness the death from which I desire to warn them.' Just before he died, he desired his wife to remind me of his wish, and not to fail to fulfil it.

"I endeavored to do it faithfully, plainly, affectionately. They felt it; tears stood in their eyes. They thought they would heed it; but they did not. They hardened themselves against the truth.—From "Death by Measure."—By T. P. Hunt.

FAMILY TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

In the February number of the *South India Temperance Journal* we notice the following effectual and interesting mode adopted by the Rev. John Scudder, M. D., President of the South India Temperance Union, for promoting the spread of our cause, and securing as far as possible its adoption by his family.

We commend it to the attention of all parents and heads of families.

"While on the subject of example we must be permitted to refer to the influence of this example on the family of the President of the South India Temperance Union. He has ten children. He has set these children an example of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and warned them against the sin of using them, as he would warn them against the use of similar but less palatable poisons, such as opium, henbane, &c. And what has been the result? Has any one ever seen them touch a drop of the accursed stuff? Are not his two sons in this country among the very warmest advocates of the temperance cause: and cannot the father look upon these sons, with the pleasing reflection, that through grace they will never come to a drunkard's grave? And in addition to these two sons, are not all his eight children pledged teetotalers. We were present, not long since at a Juvenile Temperance Tea Party, when a broad sheet of parchment was exhibited to the children, and we cannot do otherwise than give a *fac simile* of it. It is as follows:—

"On the morning of the 11th of November, 1843, a temperance society was formed in the family of the Rev. John Scudder, M. D., and Mrs. Harriet Scudder, missionaries to the heathen of India, on the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, as a beverage. They with their eight sons and two daughters adopted the following pledge—a pledge which they earnestly request their descendants to the last generation to adopt and sign:—

"We the undersigned, do agree, with Divine aid, that we will not use intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, nor traffic in them; and that will not provide them as an article of entertainment, or for persons in our employment; and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use throughout the community.

JOHN SCUDDER,
HARRIET SCUDDER,
HENRY M. SCUDDER,
WILLIAM W. SCUDDER,
JOSEPH SCUDDER,
SAMUEL D. SCUDDER,
EZRA C. SCUDDER,

HARRIET SCUDDER,
SILAS D. SCUDDER,
(FANNY L. SCUDDER.)
(CATH. H. SCUDDER.)
JOHN SCUDDER,
LOUISA SCUDDER,
JARED SCUDDER.

"To this parchment, originally containing the name of each of Dr. Scudder's children, it will be seen that the names of two daughters-in-law are also added. It is our earnest prayer that all his descendants (and he has left a large space for the signatures), may add their names to the important document.

"Now we wish to put it to the conscience of any minister of the gospel, and we would add to the conscience of every family man and woman who uses intoxicating drinks. Would you not rather have such an example set before your children as was set by the father and mother whose names are attached to the above-mentioned parchment, than to have an example of the use of those drinks set before them? Could you say that you would prefer the latter example? No. No. No. Then set them the example which those parents set before their children, and you may hope that none of your children, will ever come to a drunkard's grave. Neglect to set it, and we prophesy that in the day of final reckoning, the names of some (it may be many of your descendants) will be found registered among the chroniclers of heaven, that they came to a drunkard's grave. And at whose door will the guilt lie?"

DOINGS OF ALCOHOL AT HOME AND ABROAD.

FRIGHTFUL DEATHS.—On Wednesday, two inquests were held at the Royal Infirmary, before Mr. Harford, coroner, both on the bodies of females who had come to untimely deaths through habitual intoxication. The first was on an unfortunate girl, named Catherine Williams, aged twenty-seven years, who had met with her death on the previous evening, in a low beer-house. She was walking along the lobby of the house in a state of helpless inebriety, when she fell backwards on her head, and drove several wire hair-pins into her skull, whereby she received such injuries that she died shortly after. The other was an old woman, aged 72, a widow, named Jane Atkinson, who had resided with her daughter and son-in-law in Booile-street. About half-past nine o'clock on the evening of Wednesday the 27th ult., the deceased's son-in-law came home from his work, and in the coal-hole adjoining the kitchen found her lying intoxicated, with her clothes nearly burnt off her body. She had got into the place drunk, and had fallen on the candle, which set fire to her dress and burnt her dreadfully. The only other person in the house at the time was deceased's daughter, but she was drunk in bed, and, of course, unable to render her mother any assistance. In both cases the jury returned verdicts of accidental death.—*Manchester Courier.*

[It is sad indeed to read of such instances of female intemperance as the above—but alas! they are not solitary cases; for a perusal of the statements contained in "A Word to the Working Classes," by J. Russom, will satisfy every one that such occurrences are very frequent indeed.]

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday last, Richard Baily, better known as "Besom Dick," went out as usual with his donkey and cart, to hawk his besoms, accompanied with his young man. During the day they had a good sale, and Dick drank freely. In the evening, Dick being intoxicated, was lifted into the cart, where he soon apparently fell asleep, and the young man drove home, where they arrived early in the evening. On attempting to arouse Dick from his slumbers, he was very "stiff and stupid," and upon further examination, it was found that he had slept the sleep of death; the deceased was forty-nine years old. An inquest was held before G. Dyson, Esq. when a verdict of "Died from apoplexy, caused by excessive drinking and exposure to the cold" was recorded.—*Leeds Times*, March 23, 1850.

ANOTHER DEATH.—On Thursday last, an inmate of our workhouse, an old man named Thomas Ingram, obtained leave to accompany a friend into the city. During the afternoon he drank such a quantity of whisky that it caused his death early yesterday morning, in the workhouse. The brutality of the Chester rabble was forcibly exhibited on this

occasion. The poor victim of intemperance was found reeling about near the railway Station by Haslam, the police officer, who was supporting and keeping him from harm's way to the best of his power, when a mob of vagabonds surrounded him, abusing him most savagely, and impeding him to the utmost, in the discharge of his duty, and which at the same time was an act of kindness. It was with considerable difficulty that he was enabled to get his helpless charge into a stable, from whence he was removed to the workhouse.—*Chester Chronicle*, March 23, 1850.

HORRIBLE MURDER AT NEWCASTLE.—A husband and wife, named Forbes, who lived in Clogger's-lane, who were of very dissipated habits, and much given to quarrelling, had on Friday last indulged to excess. The wife was carried home and put to bed—her husband remaining with her. Early on the following morning a policeman heard the cries of murder, and on going in found the wife lying in the bed dead, and the husband sitting by the fire wringing his hands, and crying, "Oh, my Betty!" It was found that she had been stabbed by a sharp instrument, which caused her death. The jury found a verdict of wilful murder against the husband; and he was accordingly committed for trial.—*Christian Times*, April 4, 1850.

HOW WIDOWS AND ORPHANS ARE MADE.—March 11.—"On Sunday morning, at three o'clock, while the captain and mate of the schooner *Isabella*, belonging to Sunderland at present discharging a cargo of coals here, were going on board the vessel on a plank, which connected her with the quay, the rope by which they held gave way, and both fell into the harbor. The mate escaped with a cold bath, but the captain perished. It was about an hour after the accident happened before the body was found, and though every effort was made to resuscitate the body, it was useless, as the vital spark had fled. Report says that the poor unfortunate man, who has left a widow with two helpless children to mourn his loss, was in a state of intoxication at the time he came to his untimely and melancholy end, thus giving another warning of the fearful effects of ardent spirits, and the unhappy consequences which they so frequently entail upon poor deluded mortals."

A TELLING FACT.

"From a paper read before the Statistical Society, London, Feb. 21, 1848, by J. T. Danson, of the Middle Temple, we learn that 'it will be observed,' (referring to statements previously submitted,) 'that those years in which the evidence previously adduced has established the existence of the greatest depression, were also the years in which, so far as the imperfect information afforded by these tables will enable us to arrive at any positive conclusion,) the quantity of MALT and SPIRITS consumed per head, and the proportion of the income of the people devoted to their purchase, were greatest, and the quantity of tea and sugar consumed, and the proportion of income spent upon them, were least. And if we then turn to the years of apparent prosperity, we find more tea and sugar consumed per head, and less malt and spirits, though in these years the means of purchasing each must have been greatly, and about equally augmented.'"

Progress of the Cause.

GREAT TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION AT GRIMSBY.

We started from St. Catharines at half-past ten o'clock, and did not arrive on the grounds until about one o'clock, P. M. The first indication of the gathering, was the broucade of horses and carriages we alighted on. We never saw such a mass of vehicles and animals. We unhitched and tied up, and proceeded

another half-mile without seeing or hearing a living form, when, having reached the bank overhanging the waters of old Ontario, we saw a platform, and heard Dr. Wolveston address a large and most respectable meeting, after which the Chairman, A. Morse, Esq., announced dinner. We had just time to proceed along the tables, which groined under everything the country produces in the way of eatables—turkeys, chickens, hams, pies, tarts, cakes and fruit, in the greatest abundance. The Committee deserve the greatest praise for the way in which the affair was got up and conducted. The choir, consisting of some sixty persons, discoursed most eloquent music in the intervals between the different speeches. Geology and Botany were introduced in the speeches made by Dr. Wolveston, and by Mr. Callender, of the Grammar School, Beamsville, as studies admirably calculated to improve and elevate the female mind. The Sons turned out in their regalia, and certainly we must say, that the Clinton Division made quite a respectable appearance. We feel much obliged to the polite brother who invested us with the collar of the order, as we ascended the platform to address the meeting. We were greatly pleased with the grounds and scenery. No pains were spared by Mr. Russ to make everything agreeable. A rustic bridge was put up crossing a defile—a flight of stairs was erected to communicate with a spring some fifty feet below the level of the grounds—highways made through grain fields and meadows; everything, in short, was made to give way in order to make the day agreeable. The ladies of Grimsby, as usual, maintained their superiority in the way of confectionary. The pyramid of sweet cakes adorned with flowers and cupids, and having within that which "parrot show" inside, was quite attractive. The dresses of the ladies were such as bespeak a good taste and growing intelligence.—The addresses were excellent, argumentative, elevating, and convincing—the aim of the speakers being the mental elevation of the mothers of Canada. It was proposed by one speaker, that instead of having an order of the Daughters of Temperance, it should be called the order of Minerva. It was vain that we suggested the propriety of taking the title of Daughters as a good synonyme for the present generation of Canadian Temperance women, and let the future generation come forward as Minerva, with every endowment and power necessary to wage successful war on every error of our race. This was objected to as implying too much delay; nothing would satisfy these gentlemen but a premature development of mental and moral powers, bearing down and carrying away every opposition.

We regret to say that one drawback existed to the unalloyed pleasures of the day—we allude to the accident happening to the Rev. Mr. Hewson, who, while stepping down from the platform, was thrown on his side, and broke several of his ribs. This threw a gloom over the meeting; but we are happy to say, that whilst the sincerest sympathy was manifested towards Mr. H., the business of the day was not interrupted. We have the pleasure to say, having called on Mr. Hewson since the accident, that he is now convalescent, and will soon resume his valuable labors in the cause of religion, morality, temperance, &c.—*St. Catharines Journal*.

The Sons of Temperance are holding celebrations throughout the country, and are no doubt accomplishing much good. Nearly every day we hear of new Divisions being formed, and we are glad to know that they are making rapid progress. The Hamilton Division was formed in October last, and at the time of its organization only numbered fifteen; notwithstanding the opposition that it met with—not merely among those who openly countenance the use of alcoholic drinks, but among members of temperance societies, it has increased rapidly, and now numbers upwards of 180 members—new additions are made every night of initiation, and there is a fair prospect of a number of grog-shops being compelled to close for want of patronage, through the noble exertions of this fraternal brotherhood.—*Christian Advocate*.

ENGLAND.

BEDMINSTER.—On Tuesday evening, the 9th ult., a meeting was held in the British School-room; Mr. J. Russom in the chair; when Mrs. Stamp, late of Manchester, delivered an eloquent and impressive address on the evils of Intemperance, and the blessings

of Total Abstinence. The attendance, doubtless in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, was not so numerous as it otherwise would have been. The audience at the close testified their approbation in an unanimous vote of thanks to Mrs. Stamp. Several signatures to the pledge were taken.

LYNE RENTS, Dorset.—On Tuesday evening, May 14th, a meeting of the friends of Total Abstinence was held in the vestry belonging to the Baptist Chapel, when the Rev. A. Wayland, who has been for many years a practical teetotaler, presided, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a Temperance Society on the principles of Total Abstinence, in this town; when the subject was discussed by several individuals present, and twenty-two persons came forward and signed the pledge. It is the intention of the members to hold a meeting in this vestry the second Tuesday in each month, in conjunction with public meetings in the Guildhall, to check the gigantic evil of drunkenness, too prevalent in this town, the fruitful source of ten thousand crimes.

Ormsby, near Bridgewater.—Our meeting having been duly announced, we had an excellent gathering—the British School-room full. After a few words of introduction by A. Oram, Mr. Phelps addressed the audience, and that most effectively. Although the congregation was composed of all grades, the greatest attention was paid; all remained to the close, and several signed the pledge. Next morning, Mr. P., with unabated zeal, renewed his labors by addressing the children of the British School. The juveniles were truly delighted, and will never forget their kind instructor.

LONDON.—Fitzroy Association.—Recently the first meeting of the Band of Hope was a good commencement, the young filling the body of the hall, while the galleries were fully occupied by their parents and friends. The honorary secretary, Mr. J. P. Draper, presided, and explained the objects and constitution of the Band of Hope. Hymns were sung, and several pieces recited by young Teetotalers, short addresses were given by Messrs. Roberts, Watson, and Rev. G. W. McCree; and though this was the last of the meetings which we now record, it certainly was not the least important; and we feel under the care of those who take the lead in the management of the affairs of this association, and from the order and punctuality which characterise all its proceedings, this movement must be productive of great good. May God bless and prosper their humble endeavors! At the close a large number applied for the schedule papers, to carry home, and return filled up, with their parents' sanction annexed, on the next meeting night.

ISLE OF MAN.

I am sure that the friends of the great cause of Temperance will be glad to learn, that since Father Mathew visited the Isle of Man, the number of converts to the cause has been very great. I was on a visit of some months in the autumn of last year, at Douglas, and I made frequent excursions into the interior of the island, and I can state that I never found a single guide who would take either beer or spirits when offered, for they invariably said they had taken the pledge.

This is very satisfactory, as the duty on spirits and beer is much less than in England; a bottle of good port wine costing about one shilling and sixpence, and therefore the temptation to drink is much greater. There is, however, a class of drunkards in the island, and they are men who come from England—chiefly from Whitehaven—who find it cheaper to incur the expense of coming and returning from the Isle of Man, and there drinking spirits, than doing it in England.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—The weekly meeting of the Total Abstinence Society was held on Tuesday evening, in Richmond-place Chapel; Mr. John Anderson, president, in the chair. Excellent addresses were delivered by Mr. Roland, Mr. Gourlay, of Kirkcaldy, and W. K. Ross, the society's secretary. At the close of the meeting fifty-eight joined the society. The quarterly soiree of the Female Visiting Committee of the same society was held in Johnson's Temperance Hotel, on Wednesday evening last; Mr. Gordon in

the chair. The meeting commemorated the fourth anniversary of the Female Visiting Committee, and was well attended. Mr. Birrell read a report on the progress which the committee had made in advancing the Temperance cause, from which it appeared that in the three months just ended, forty-four persons had taken the pledge; in the year, from April 1849 till April 1850, the number had been 251; and during the previous three years 350—making an aggregate of 600 persons who had taken the temperance pledge during the four years the committee has been in existence. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Dr. Pennington, from New York, Bailie Smith, of St. Andrews, and several other gentlemen. Thanks having been voted to the worthy chairman, who is one of the veterans of the abstinence cause in Edinburgh, and to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, for the manner in which they had provided the entertainment, the meeting separated, after having spent a most harmonious evening.—*Christian News.*

GLASGOW.—The annual soiree of the Total Abstinence Society in connexion with Blackfriars' Street Congregational Church (Rev. F. Ferguson's) was held on the 20th of March; Mr. James Clark in the chair. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Pennington, of New York, Revs. J. Guthrie and F. Ferguson, Mr. Thos. Reid, Mr. Peter Ferguson, and Mr. R. Wright. There was a good attendance.—*Scottish Temperance Review.*

EAST INDIES.

BOMBAY.—The annual meeting of the Bombay Temperance Union was held in the officers' Mess-room of the Town Barracks, on the evening of the 14th of January last. The company was very respectable, though not so numerous as so important a cause should bring together, but as large as we have seen at previous annual meetings. The Rev. A. G. Fraser, president of the society, occupied the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. R. W. Hume, and after a few remarks by the chairman, the report was read by Mr. Dunlop, one of the secretaries. The other speakers on the occasion were W. Taylor, Esq., Rev. Geo. Bowen, J. Mitchell, Esq., J. Brodhurst, Esq., Rev. D. O. Allen, Mr. J. Williamson, Rev. R. W. Hume, Mr. Byramjee Dadabhee, Mr. Nourjee Ruttonjee, and Mr. J. Hamilton. Seven signatures were obtained to the pledge. The meeting was closed by singing the Doxology.—*Bombay Temperance Advocate.*

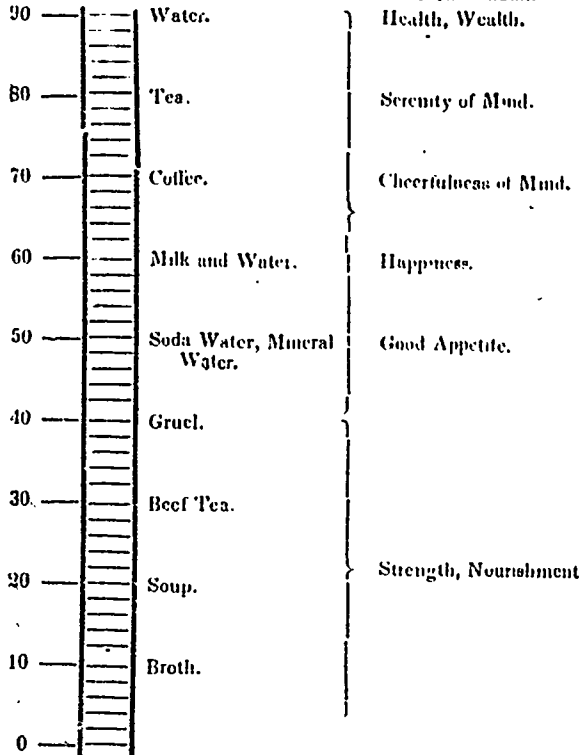
WEST INDIES.

BARBADOES.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the total abstinence society was held at the Boy's school, on Tuesday evening, 4th Dec., 1849, to receive Messrs. Alexander and Chandler, of London, who had visited Barbadoes as a deputation from the Anti Slavery Society. Both gentlemen delivered temperance addresses of considerable length, and were followed by the Rev. John Packer, Mr. Edghill, editor of the *West Indian*, Rev. J. Titterton, and others.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE.—The friends of the temperance movement commenced the business of their anniversary on New Year's Day, by a meeting of delegates from different branch societies, at which the Rev. Mr. Watt presided. In the evening the members generally assembled in the Wesleyan School-room, Gawler-place, at the tea meeting, which was, as usual, well supplied and well attended. After the tea equipage was removed, the Rev. D. J. Draper took the chair, and the public meeting was opened with singing and prayer. The chairman then addressed the meeting as members or friends of the society, the anniversary of which they had met to celebrate. He expressed his gratification at finding himself in that position, and rejoiced to announce the steady progress of temperance principles. After making other suitable remarks, he called upon Mr. G. W. Cole, the secretary, to read the report, which was a long and able exposition of the position and prospects of the society, and of the temperance cause throughout the province. The secretary was heard with marked attention while reading the report, and at its conclusion was warmly applauded. Messrs. Williams, Pearce, Hudson, Black, Hollings, and Gillum, also took part in the proceedings.—*Adelaide Observer*, Jan. 5, 1850.

A MORAL AND PHYSICAL THERMOMETER;
LIQUORS WITH THEIR EFFECTS IN THEIR USUAL ORDER.



OFFICERS OF NATIONAL DIVISION, S. OF T.

The Biennial Election of Officers took place June 14, with the following result:

JOHN W. OLIVER,	New York,	Most Worthy Patriarch.
ISAAC LITTON,	Tennessee,	" " Associate.
FREDERICK FICKARD,	Penn.,	" " Scribe.
JAMES B. WOOD,	Penn.,	" " Treasurer.
REV. ANDW. L. STONE,	Mass.,	" " Chaplain.
SAMUEL L. TILLEY,	New Brunswick,	" " Conductor
JAMES H. ENNIS.	North Carolina,	" " Sentinel.

The whole number of members of the National Division,	202
Total present at Boston, June, 1850,	89
Absent,	113

The occupations of members of N. D. Present.

Clergymen	14	Wood Type	1	Banker	1
Physicians	13	Cutter	1	Book binder	1
Merchants	8	Accountant	1	Mason	1
Editors	6	Gentlemen	3	Carriage-maker	1
Printers	3	Commis. Merit.	1	Clerks of Court	2
Paper Maker	1	Lumber Merit.	1	Postmaster	1
Teachers	2	Mercht. Tailor	1	Blacksmith	1
Tanner	1	Painter	1	Mechanic	1
Planter	1	Tin-Smith	1	Dentist	1
Shoemakers	2	Hatter	1	Engraver	1
Moulders	1	Rail Road Agent	1		

MISCELLANEOUS.

WICKED WASTE.—A return relative to hops, malt, and beer has just been published, by which it appears that the total number of acres under cultivation for hops in Great Britain in the year 1849 was 42,798. The total quantity of malt made in the United Kingdom between October, 1848, and October, 1849, was 4,749,879 quarters. The total quantity used in the same period was 3,719,145 quarters. The total number of brewers in the United Kingdom last year was 2567, the number of victuallers 88,496, of whom 26,166 brewed their own beer. The number of persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises was 84,800, of whom 12,201 brewed their own beer; and the number of persons licensed to sell beer not to be drunk on the premises was 3270, 972 of whom brewed their own beer. The number of barrels of beer and ale exported from October, 1848, to October, 1849, from the United Kingdom, and on which drawback was paid, amounted to 135,144.

ADVANTAGES OF EDUCATION TO MECHANICS.—It has a tendency to exalt the character, and, in some measure, to correct and subdue the taste for gross sensuality. It enables the possessor to beguile his leisure moments (and every man has such) in an innocent, at least, if not in a useful manner. The poor man who can read, and who possesses a taste for reading, can find entertainment at home, without being tempted to repair to the public-house for that purpose. His mind can find employment where his body is at rest. There is in the mind of such a man an intellectual spring urging him to the purpose of mental good; and if the minds of his family also are a little cultivated, conversation becomes the more interesting and the sphere of domestic enjoyment enlarged. The calm satisfaction which books afford puts him into a disposition to relish more exquisitely the tranquil delights, of conjugal and parental affection; and as he will be more respectable in the eyes of his family than he who can teach them nothing, he will be naturally induced to cultivate whatever may preserve, and to shun whatever would impair, that respect.
—Robert Hall.

THE BACCHANTE'S LAMENT.

For the "Canada Temperance Advocate." Words by J. Carter.

Musical score for "The Bacchant's Lament" in G major, 2/4 time. The score includes a vocal line (Soprano/Alto), a piano accompaniment, and lyrics. The lyrics are: "Cheerless hearted and for-saken, Hope be-roft my hours do pass; Doom'd from du-ty to n-awaken, Doom'd from duty to a-waken, To the madness of the glass." The score concludes with a double bar line.

Bliss unsullied, hours of gladness,
Joys unspeakable wert mine;
Till those joys were steeped in sadness,
By the syren charms of wine.

She, who at the altar proffered
To my keeping, heart and hand;
As a sacrifice I offered,
At the Bacchanal command.

Mute her voice in music numbers,
Now is clos'd her eye of sheen;
And her form, in peaceful slumbers,
Resteth 'neath the willow green.

And our little one—love's token—
'Through neglect hath sank to rest,

Where its slumbers are unbroken—
Pillow'd on a mother's breast.

There they nestle, free from sorrow,
Guarded from aspersions breath;
Till the resurrection morn
Breathe upon the night of death.

When is heard the mighty thunders,
And the angel trump shall sound;
When the grave is rent asunder,
They shall wake to bliss profound.

But the husband and the father—
The condemn'd, unkindred soul—
Endless, doom'd remorse must gather,
Through the madness of the bowl,

THE TEMPERANCE BEE.

Musical score for "The Temperance Bee" in G major, 4/4 time. It features three vocal parts: 1st voice, 2d voice, and 3d voice. The lyrics are: "Come, fol-low, fol-low, fol-low, fol-low, fol-low me; Whether shall I follow, fol-low, fol-low? Whether shall I fol-low, fol-low thee? Down to the Temp'rance, Temp'rance, Temp'rance; Down to the Temp'rance! Temp'rance! BEE!" The score concludes with a double bar line.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge the kindness of C. W. Sack, of Boston, for copies of the Report of S. F. Carey, M. W. P. for the year, and the "Report of the Committee on the state of the Order," consisting of A. L. Stone, P. S. White, and W. R. Dinkard. Both of these documents must be over till our next number.

J. B. Crow, of Pelham, is informed that we cannot send another copy of the 14th volume, not having one on hand. However, since the one previously sent has not reached him, we will not charge it.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, JULY 15, 1850.

ACTION OF PARLIAMENT.

A Bill for the suppression of intemperance has been laid before parliament, by that indefatigable and zealous friend of our cause, the Hon. M. Cameron. We present the following abstract of its principal clauses to our readers.

The 2nd clause enacts that, before a person shall receive a Tavern license, he must produce a certificate, signed, in Lower Canada, by the senior magistrate, or officer of Militia, or the churchwarden of the parish; and in Upper Canada, by three tavern-inspectors, to be chosen for this purpose, at the same time with other local officers.

The 3rd requires that, before a person shall obtain such certificate, he must present a requisition signed by a majority of the municipal electors in his municipality; in Upper Canada, by 50 householders, setting forth that a Tavern is needed where he proposes to open one.

The 4th requires, that even after procuring such a requisition, the party applying shall not receive the above mentioned certificate, except he can prove that he possesses real property of the value of £150 currency; and give security for his good behaviour, himself, in £400, and two sureties in £200 each.

The 5th clause then gives the Governor the power of granting the license, and raises the duty to £10.

The 6th clause renders Tavern-keepers liable to a penalty of £10 for making a person drunk in their premises, by giving him drink "within the six hours immediately preceding such intoxication."

The 7th gives the family of such a person power to claim, from the Tavern-keeper, indemnification for the time which he has lost, at the rate of five shillings for every half day.

The 8th provides that when a person loses his life in a state of intoxication by accident, the Tavern keeper who furnished him with liquor, within six hours before his death, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £25, nor more than £100.

The 9th provides for the licensing of Temperance Houses; the duty to be 20 shillings, currency; but not to sell intoxicating liquors of any kind, under a penalty of £10.

The 12th prohibits all persons from selling Temperance drinks, except licensed Apothecaries, Tavern or Temperance House keepers.

The 13th directs that the Clerks of the peace shall be furnished with a list of all licensed Taverns and Temperance Hotels within the District or County.

The 15th enacts, that when a person shall be found intoxicated, in public, he may be placed in custody by a magistrate till he is sober; that then he shall pay a fine, not less than five shillings, nor more than £25; and that the person who furnished him the liquor, on his evidence, shall pay the expense incurred by his arrest and detention, besides a penalty of twenty shillings for the first offence, and not less than £3, nor more than £10, for the second.

The 25th directs that when a criminal is convicted of any crime committed under the influence of liquor, the cost incurred by the prosecution shall be levied by the Government upon the Municipality, City, or Town, in which it shall have been committed.

The 28th subjects Breweries and Distilleries to a duty of £100 and prohibits entirely the trade in spirituous liquors with the United States.

From these extracts it will be seen, that the bill is an important one; it has evidently been drawn out with great care, and is highly creditable to the ability of the mover. We cordially approve of the principle of the measure, and have no doubt that, if passed, it will meet the views of the Temperance public. Nevertheless, we have some amendments to suggest in its details.

For example, we think some injustice is done to Lower Canada, in section second. The parties empowered to grant certificates in this part of the Province are, the senior Magistrate and Officer of Militia, and the Churchwarden; but in Upper Canada, three public officers, called Tavern Inspectors, are to be elected by the people for this very purpose. We object to leaving such an important question as this in the hands of the Magistrate or Militia Officer, because these persons are appointed by the Crown, and responsible to the Crown. The people can exercise no control over them; now we hold it to be a fundamental point, that, in any given locality, the people inhabiting it should have the power of determining whether they will have a tavern there or not. Still more do we object that the Churchwarden should have a voice in this matter, *ex officio*. He will be only the mouth-piece of the priest or the Bishop. Besides, as there are only two orders of churches in Lower Canada, that recognize such an officer as a Churchwarden, this clause would have the effect of subjecting all the rest to their ecclesiastical domination. Why not give us three Tavern Inspectors in this part of the Province as well as the Upper? Or, if this is deemed unsuitable, why not leave it simply in the hands of the School Commissioners, with whose duties it is by no means incompatible?

Of the 6th, 7th and 8th sections we cordially approve. Some may, perhaps, regard them at the first as too stringent, but we have no doubt that they are founded in justice, and will ultimately be sustained by the public voice. But in the 8th clause the words "by accident," require to be explained. A very large proportion of those who "die in a state of intoxication," do not die "by accidents" which befall them in that state, but by the narcotic influence of the drug. They sleep the sleep of death, like poor Nimmo. Yet, though these perish more directly by the hand of the tavern-keeper than any other, the clause, as it now stands, would exempt him from any penalty in their case.

We would also suggest that a clause be inserted, placing the law on a more satisfactory footing than hitherto, with regard to the nature of the evidence on which parties may be convicted of selling without a license. The high duties and penalties which this bill provides, will naturally lead to an increase in the number of unlicensed dealers; and, unless greater facilities are provided for their conviction and punishment, it will be as inoperative as

all past acts of legislation on the subject. Some heavy penalties should be provided for those who threaten, or bribe witnesses, or prevent them from appearing; nor should the Magistrates who refuse to convict, escape without punishment. Their unwillingness to convict an offender is proverbial; and after an individual has been fined, we have known even a member of Parliament employ his friendly offices to get it remitted.

TEMPERANCE IN HIGH PLACES.

Where iniquity of any kind shows itself in high and honorable places, its influence is much more hurtful as an example, than when it occupies a lower station. — If the great man smokes a cigar, or swears, or treats the Sabbath or religion with contempt, a multitude of inferiors and dependents will take a pride in doing the same things. And this is especially true of intemperance: perhaps there are few vices which fashion has so liberally patronised as drunkenness, and there are certainly few in which it has been so generally followed. Noble and honorable gentlemen, and even some *reverends*, have contended for the "glory of being last drunk," and the inferior ranks of society have entered keenly into the same competition.

A notorious example of intemperance in high places was presented to the public in Canada a few months ago, and we are happy that the Government came, in this instance, to virtue's rescue, and dismissed the individual from an office of which he had proved himself unworthy. We thank them for their promptitude and decision in this particular; but we ask them to follow out the principle consistently, and apply the same rule with impartiality to all public officers. We readily admit that drunkenness disqualifies a man for holding a place in the council of the Sovereign, but we maintain that it is an equal disqualification for a place in the Houses of Parliament, and especially upon the sacred Bench of Justice. If there be an office at the disposal of the Government, for which, more than any other, intemperance is a disqualification, it is that of a Judge; and if this vice dares to raise its foul head, and pollute with its foul vomit, a place which has been dedicated to Justice, Order and Purity, we maintain that the penalty of deprivation should be immediately inflicted. No amount of talent, learning or experience can compensate for the want of temperance in a judge; for how much soever of all these he may have when he is sober, he can have none of them when he is drunk. In such a case, he can only obstruct the course of justice, or prevent it. Let the Government then proceed in the course they have begun, and earn another claim to the gratitude and respect of the public, by giving another evidence of their regard for public virtue and morality.

We are happy at being able to announce that J. B. Gough, in answer to a request of the Montreal Temperance Committee, will visit Canada in the month of September, and will spend a few days in Montreal, Quebec, and Kingston, on his way to Toronto and Hamilton. We hope Mr. Gough's visit will be an era in the history of the Cause in Canada, and regarded as a starting point to greater success than we have yet known. We hope the friends of the cause, in all the principal towns in the front, at least, will lose no time in making arrangements to have Mr. Gough, so that his visit may be the means of great revival. Parties wishing further information, below Kingston, may address, post-paid, J. Court, Esq., president of the Montreal Temperance Society.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Flamboro' East, June 24, 1850.

I feel pleasure in being able to state that the cause of Temperance is progressing most honorably in this neighborhood. It is now about eighteen months since the society was re-organised—there being then about 7 who adhered to the pledge, and we now number about 130. We have our meetings regularly once a month with large attendance. Drunkards have been reclaimed, and moderate drinkers convinced of the evil tendency of their example, so that at the present there are but five families in this place, who are not more or less associated with the temperance cause.— This is a happy state of things, and, with the blessing of God upon our labors, we expect to go forward with the hope that at no distant day totalism will complete its work in our land and in the world at large, which I regard as nothing short of the annihilation of the drinking system, and universal diffusion of Temperance principles. And who can tell the blessings that will follow? More prosperous trade, improved morals, and, what is best of all, enlargement of the Church of Christ.

J. M.

Port Colborne, July 1, 1850.

A method for giving King Alcohol a death blow, which was felt in time to come, has been adopted by my friend, Mr. C. W. Brewster, and myself, by endeavoring to form a Juvenile Temperance Society in our schools; taking advantage of every optical demonstration of the fatal vice of intemperance (of which we have not a few) in portraying to their youthful minds the awful effects of such a course of conduct. One afternoon (before they were all willing to sign the pledge) I stood at the black board solving a problem for a class, when I observed their attention to be drawn into the street. Asking what they saw, one replied: "A funeral, the man that was killed by a fall from the bank into the bottom of the canal among the rocks." "How did that happen?" said I. "He was drunk, and staggered over the bank," was the reply. "Sad accident; I am sorry for the poor unfortunate man. But what caused this—and what is the cause of this most of accidents of this kind that happen?" One answered, "Drinking, and getting drunk." "But the tavern-keepers will not own that it is liquor, for a man was killed the other day by falling from a hay-loft while pitching hay for the *tavern-keeper*, who said he accidentally slipped and fell—but he was drunk, and I suppose pitching off the load of hay to pay for his grog!" But what a spectacle this funeral exhibits! what a warning and lesson of instruction to all you little boys and girls, never, never to taste the first glass! never to form an appetite for the greatest enemy of our whole race!" "You do not think that any of you will come to such an end, do you?" Thoughtfully, "No, sir." "Never, I hope. But do you suppose that when this man was a boy, he had the remotest idea of ever coming to this?" "I think not," said one. "What might this man have done in younger days, to have prevented this awful end?" "Signed the pledge," said one. "And kept it," added another. "Very true," said I, "it is but little use of signing the pledge if we do not make an effort to resist temptation, and keep it. You see those very ruin-sellers conveying and following him to the tomb, who dealt out that poisonous draught, which has stretched his cold limbs in the awfully to-be-avoided grave of a drunkard, quite contrary to anything he ever (in the morning of his career) dreamed of! Tell me what scripture says concerning the drunkard?" The books, &c., were all dropped, and a solemn silence reigned throughout

the school-room, when, in a low and serious tone, one repeated, "No drunkard can enter the kingdom of Heaven" I have since learned that when our subject took his last glass, and went staggering along the canal, being asked where he was going, he replied, "I am going to Hell!" Ah! little did he think there was any reality in what he said. Reader, here is one who was once possessed of a good fortune, a healthy constitution, and a good character; but has (like thousands of others) sacrificed them all, with *soul* and *body* to the moloch of Rum! How can we bear the thought! What do we want to prevent these victories of the enemy over "weak and irresolute man?" We want the influence of every man, woman, and child, and I trust we have it, especially of the last mentioned class; our "Petersburgh and Port Colborne Juvenile Temperance Society," consisting of 80 members, between five and sixteen years of age. Who can tell what influence these little Teetotalers will exert in after life? Let time, that brings about the events of revolving years, give the answer. What might be done for the *great* and *good* cause if every teacher of the young would adopt this principle? It should be every one's motto, "To do all the good he can in the world," and what may not be done in this respect? If every instructor of youth is not a teetotaler, *surely* he should be, not merely for his own sake, but for the lasting influence he casts upon the juvenile portion of the community.

G. W. COOK.

Newburgh, July 4, 1850.

The semi-annual meeting of the Midland District Temperance Society, as announced in your paper of the 15th ult., was held on the 3rd instant, at the village of Mill Creek. From the inclemency of the weather, on the preceding day, many feared that the meeting would be a failure. And these unfavorable appearances continuing on the morning of the day of meeting, together with the recollections of the complete drenching not a few received on a similar occasion, last September, no doubt prevented the attendance of many. Yet at an early hour the temperance community of the district was in motion. Procession after procession arrived, and division succeeding division of the Sons of Temperance; all of whom were received on their approach, and conducted to the ground by Dr. Ashton, who had been previously appointed Grand Marshal of the day, aided by four assistant Marshals.

The chair was taken about eleven o'clock, by N. Fellows, Esq., President of the society, who ably conducted the proceedings. After singing and prayer, the vast concourse of people, amounting, it was thought, to more than two thousand, were addressed, in an able manner, by the Rev. Messrs. Greenleaf, Episcopal Methodist minister, and McFadden and Taggart, Wesleyan Methodist ministers. Between the speeches we were favored with appropriate music from the Kingston Fireman's Band, and a choir from Mill Creek and Milton alternately.

At one o'clock an adjournment of an hour for refreshments was announced. The assembly was so great that, although extensive preparations in the way of seats had been made by the friends at Mill Creek, about half the company had to stand during the meeting. In consequence of the crowd, the preconcerted arrangement, of the executive committee were also frustrated, and the president announced that the company would have to partake of the refreshments in two divisions. This was promptly attended to; and the Marshals and officers of the various local societies conducted about half the crowd to various parts of the adjoining grove, where temporary fixtures were immediately

prepared, and the eatables despatched, if not with due formality, yet with excellent relish and great good humour, and plenty of cold water.

At two o'clock the company, which by this time had considerably increased, was again assembled around the stand, and was profitably entertained by addresses from the Rev. Messrs. Reynolds of Newburgh, R. Aylworth, and R. D. Wadsworth.—The proceedings were closed about five o'clock, by pronouncing the benediction, previous to which a collection of £7 was taken up to defray the expenses. The whole mass marching in one unbroken company, formed quite an imposing front to King Alcohol. The western procession alone extended a length of two miles or more.

Sir, we look upon the present aspect of the Temperance cause in the Midland District with gratification; it is taking a deeper and still deeper hold on the community. The late meeting was a good exhibition of the strength that is gathering around the banner of Temperance in these parts. A good share of a very large platform, which had been prepared, was occupied by ministers, magistrates, councillors, and physicians. The numerous divisions of the Sons of Temperance in the district, formed, during the past year, have given an impetus to the cause, and by their cordial co-operation with the old society, added greatly to the interest of the occasion.

ISAAC B. AYLWORTH.

Kingston, July 5, 1850.

Sir,—I observed in the last number of your excellent *Temperance Advocate*, some allusion to the proceedings of the late session of the National Division, of Sons of Temperance, relating to the admission of colored persons into the order, and hoping that the Brethren in Canada West would sustain their representative in his vote on that occasion. It was my intention not to have mooted the subject at this time, but to have laid the whole matter before the Grand Division, who had the kindness in October 1849 to elect me as their representative in the National Division. But as you have, unexpectedly, brought the matter clearly forward, I would like briefly to make a few remarks in explanation, and state the reason why I so voted on that occasion:—When No. 1 Committee on appeals handed in their report of appeal of Brother J. W. MacKinney, the whole, but particularly the last clause, greatly surprised me, as follows: "And the admission of negroes into Subordinate and Grand Divisions be declared improper and illegal;" the previous question being called for and passed, the whole was adopted without debate. I perceived there was a large majority for the adoption of the report; the yeas and nays being called, showed a still larger majority than I had anticipated, namely, yeas 74, nays 6. When the National Division legislated upon the *same subject* at the sixth session in Cincinnati, the report of Committee on Appeals was then adopted in the following words:

"That in their opinion it is *unwise* and *impolitic* for the National Division to take any action in the matter."

This was precisely the same case, Division No. 23, G. D. of Ohio, remonstrating against the admission of a colored person, as a member of the G. D. of Ohio. Yet only one year has elapsed and we find not only is it wise and politic in the National Division to legislate, but to contravene the constitution, and also endeavor to alter the established usage of the order.

I quite agree with brother White, of Mass., that it is an innovation, and the N. D. have assumed a power they had no right to. I was informed that it was not the intention of the founders

of the order, for the blacks to confederate indiscriminately with the whites, but each to have a separate organization; such may have been the intention, but it cannot be received as matter of fact.

I am well acquainted with the constitutions of the Grand Divisions and Subordinates, and the usages of the order, as required by rules, and I have not yet discovered the least reference to any other constitutional provision, but the one, Sec. 2nd of article 5, constitution of Subordinates, no person shall be admitted into a division who does not possess a good moral character, or who is, in any way, incapacitated from earning a livelihood, or who has no visible means of support. There are three matters that should be surrendered, and left solely to the management of Subordinate and Grand Divisions:—first, the pledge, which is properly surrendered; secondly, the constitutional qualifications of candidates, with the power of rejection and election; and, thirdly, the beneficial system of the order.

The requirements of the constitution for qualification of candidates have been before the Public and the order for seven years, and it appears to me a work of supererogation on the part of the N. D. so to alter the basis of membership, which was wisely established on character alone. The question very properly rests with subordinate Divisions, who shall and shall not be their associates. The protest, handed in by the minority, fully explained their opinions, and the grounds of their objection. However, the action taken in this matter, in my opinion, will be quite ineffectual and inoperative. I shall be much mistaken in my brethren, if they will consent to part with some of our brothers, who unfortunately are "guilty of a skin, not colored like their own," but who in point of character, moral worth, and intelligence, would contrast advantageously with some of our more highly favored Brothers.

I regret deeply, the course taken by the National Division, but still to do all parties justice, I am convinced that the representatives voted from a consciousness that it would be better for the order generally, and that it would be expedient for the blacks, to have a separate organization in the same order.

I will now leave the matter in the hands of my Brethren; they are fully competent to judge who shall enter their Division rooms, and who, I trust, will not permit, but calmly oppose, any interference in the settled usages of the order.

EDWARD STACKY, G.W.A.,

C. W.

Free States, Southwold, C. W. March 21, 1850.

Sir,—As the progress of the principles of *Total Abstinence* from intoxicating drinks throughout this Province, owes much of its present advancement, to your able advocacy of the Temperance principles, through the medium of the *Temperance Advocate*, we have thought it our duty to contribute our *note of information* for your encouragement as to what is doing in this immediate neighborhood. In the spring of last year, we were favoured by a visit from your excellent friend and Agent, the Rev. R. D. Wadsworth, previous to which time it might be said that *King Alcohol* reigned quite supreme in this neighborhood, and that his subjects were not only staunch supporters of his Satanic Majesty, but their name was truly "*Legion*." The minister and members of Christian Churches was found arrayed with the *Despisers of God's word* in opposition to "*Total Abstinence*," and the usual results followed; *Idleness, Gambling, loss of time, and property*, and, in some cases, we fear, the sorrowful grave of

the Drunkard has closed on its *devoted victim*. But, Sir, we feel grateful to God that the *Temperance Light* has shone in some degree upon us; prejudices have been overcome, and practices abandoned. A Society has been formed here, which now numbers 74 members, in good standing. We have had to deplore the apostasy of some since the formation of our Society, but we are still encouraged to hope as to the future, and determine to unite in renewed exertion for the extension of so noble an enterprise. We have held monthly meetings in our school house, which have been generally well attended. We have been favoured with the able assistance of the Rev. D. D. Rootstone, Methodist new Connection, and others, who have given us several Temperance Lectures. We have a Committee of management, President and vice-President, and some of our members have also made an attempt in a neighborhood adjoining, and 20 have united, and we believe there are indications of many more adopting the *Pledge* at some future meetings, as a general interest seems awakened in favor of the cause.

BENJAMIN KNIGHT,
Secretary.

Cumminsville, April, 1850.

The events of the last 18 months have clearly shown that intemperance was advancing rapidly, and a great many persons otherwise respectable were falling victims to the influence of intoxicating drink; the aged showing a bad example to the young; the young, in their turn, showing themselves apt scholars in learning vice, soon became habitual drunkards, so that old and young were involving themselves in one common ruin. Such Sir, was the state of our good village and neighborhood up to January last. A few of the more thoughtful viewed with alarm the wide spreading of this self-inflicted curse, and determined to try, by God's assistance, to better the condition of the community.

A Temperance meeting was therefore called on the 29th of January last, the summons was gladly received and obeyed. The meeting was large and was ably addressed, by our now worthy President, Mr. J. Tyner and Mr. W. Purdy, Methodist minister. The consequence was, that several signatures were obtained, a society formed, and the following persons were elected as officers for the current year. James Tyner, President, James Morton, vice President, Andrew Willson, Treasurer, and the writer Secretary, and a committee of 12 gentlemen. The whole number of signatures received at this our first meeting was 23. We since have had two excellent lectures from Mr. Moosom which was the means of adding many to our list. I would likewise mention that the Rev. Mr. A. McLean, Free Church minister of Wellington Square has warmly espoused the cause, by giving his name and influence in favour of the great work of reformation. Mr. Wadsworth has favored us, with two most able and powerful lectures, which assuredly does honour to himself and the cause he is engaged in, and he is, in the opinion of the Society here, a truly fitting instrument in the hand of God to do great things in the total abstinence cause. He has totally scattered the argument of the opposition, and since last lecture I have not met one of them that would venture on their thread bare ground work, of moderation. Although as you can perceive we are in an infant state (only 3 months old) there are already 125 marshaled under the Banner of Teetotalism. Now Sir, the visible alteration of the morals of the people ought to be of itself sufficient to convince the most stubborn. We hear not see no more nightly carousals, no more quarrels, or fighting, no more profane language used in the

streets, but all is order and attention to business, and a great many of the reclaimed attend more regularly to divine worship. We have three meetings every month; a monthly Public meeting for giving lectures and receiving members, a monthly society meeting for the members, to exhort and encourage one another to hold fast to that which is good, and a committee meeting to arrange the affairs of the Society. Thus we keep up the agitation, and are determined to keep it up until we drive that great and growing evil from amongst us. There has been nine new subscribers for your paper, which is deservedly highly esteemed, and a prospect of several more. I shall occasionally give you an account of our progress, which I hope will be satisfactory. With an earnest wish for the prosperity of the cause you so ably and undauntedly advocate,

I am, Sir,
Your Obedt. Serv.
JOHN MATHEWS, Secretary.

Education.

! IMPORTANCE OF THE TEACHER'S CALLING.

The importance of any man's work is to be determined by the value of the materials on which he works. Judged by this standard, let us compare the calling of the teacher with some of the other avocations or professions among men.

To ascertain the infinite difference which exists between different created substances, we must classify and compare them. First, there is the unorganized and insentient. Rising in the scale, we come to the organized and animate, but unconscious. Higher still, we find the conscious, but irrational and ephemeral. Last, and unsurpassable, there is the animate, sentient, conscious, rational, and immortal.

And yet we affirm, there is not one of the subordinate departments of nature, whether the conscious but irrational, the organic but unconscious, or even the inorganic and insensate, for whose study and mastership greater emoluments are not paid, more social consideration awarded, and a higher grade of dignity universally conceded, than to that Art of Arts and Science of Sciences, by which the youthful mind is fashioned and trained for life and for futurity. Our colleges have professorships for teaching all the sciences that relate to animals, to metals and to minerals, but no professorship for expounding the science of education. All Christendom cannot show a school where the plants of immortal growth are as carefully tended, where the times and seasons for supplying nourishment and protection are as heedfully observed, where weeds and noxious influences are as industriously extirpated, as from those botanical gardens where no conscious life exists. Would that there were, somewhere upon the earth, one conservatory of child-*Jen*, as interesting to the possessors of wealth and the lovers of beauty, as a conservatory of flowers.

Scientific men devote themselves to studying the instincts and habits of the winged tribes. When will they deem it as honorable to devote themselves to the education of a race of beings, who will soon unfold a wing by which they will sweep through the upper or nether world? To show how much more precious is a bug than a child, let us advert to a fly which has recently happened within the knowledge of the whole scientific community. Doubtless our readers generally know, that an entomological survey of the State of New York was made a few years ago by order of its Legislature. Whether represented at the seat of government or not, a law provided that all the tribes of insects should be recorded as carefully as the twelve tribes of Israel. But it sometimes happened that the scientific insect-commissioner, in turning up a stone, or stripping a piece of bark from a decayed tree, or examining a wasp's back, found a living polypod, which he did not know whether to class with fleas, in the order *Suctoria*, or with mosquitoes in the order *Diptera*, or in some other. In all such trying emergencies, it is said that the insect was carefully "done up in lavender," encased in a box, sent several hundred miles to an officer in one of our colleges, to have its legs scientifically counted, its

mandibles and bronchæ examined, its capability or incapability of metamorphosis determined and its name, its species, and its order ascertained; and then to be returned, as carefully as were the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena; and, at last, to be pinned up, in a cabinet immortality, at the capital of the state. For examining these specimens, naming them, and assigning them a place among their kindred, it is said that a dollar was paid for each decision—not by the bug, but by the State of New York.

But, in the meantime, what measures are taken, what eminent professional talent is employed, what generous emoluments are bestowed, for investigating and expounding the laws of growth and influence, by which thousands of children are developed into the order, *Beelzebub*; into the genus, *atheist* or *bigot*; and into the species *drunkard*, *thief*, *robber*, *murderer*, *lyncher*. In our streets, in our bar-rooms, at some of our firesides, and in some of our schools, there are metamorphosis going on every day, by which innocent and guileless children are turned into Ishmaelites, and Canins, and Judases. Is a grub, or grub, or larva, worth more than a human soul? Are bugs the principals, and sons and daughters mendicants? Shall the resources of science be exhausted upon the former, while chance and accident, darkness and chaos, reign over the latter? And yet throughout the scientific world, does not Ehrenberg stand higher than Fellenberg; and while in the great wars of Europe, the merest bloodhound courage made its possessors the envy of mankind, was not Pestalozzi repaid with poverty, and persecution, and obloquy, for all his knowledge, and his devotion, and his divine spirit of love?

Would it, then, be any mistake; would it be a degradation of talent from noble to ignoble uses, to employ some of the mighty minds that adorn the profession of law, or some of the men who fill the chairs of our colleges, or are gathered among statesmen at the capital of the nation, to invest the laws and devise the means, by which mankind can be saved from poverty and wretchedness and crime, and made inheritors of the blessing which God bestows upon all who love and obey Him?—*Horace Mann*.—*Boston Common School Journal*.

DUTIES OF THE INHABITANTS IN CITIES AND TOWNS IN RESPECT TO COMMON SCHOOLS.

The following extract from an address of the Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, to the City Council, contains remarks worthy of consideration, and presents an example worthy of imitation by Mayors of cities and towns in Canada:

"It is with feelings of pride and satisfaction that I refer your attention to our system of Common Schools, and the gratifying progress they have made during the past year. Much credit is due the acting manager and his associates for the able manner and faithful zeal with which they have discharged the duties incumbent upon them. It would be desirable that they should be seconded in their efforts by the more frequent and familiar visits to the schools, of parents and friends interested, stimulating both teacher and pupil to increased exertion. I need not urge upon you the wisdom of pursuing a liberal policy towards these institutions.—The best houses and neatest accommodations are invariably accompanied by a corresponding elevation of character, increase of application, and improved habits on the part of the pupil. A knowledge, too, that a city possesses liberal facilities for education would contribute largely to its growth and increase, for, attracted by its delightful situation and healthy climate, many would be induced to settle in order to avail themselves of the advantages thus afforded to their children. Society for its own benefit, owes to every child a good education free of charge; with that for his portion he may take his fortune into his hands, and going forth into the world, aspire to and reach the highest station in the land—for the experience of our country demonstrates that wealth is often an obstacle than an aid in the path of ambition and progress. Then cherish and foster well our common schools, for upon their success depends the further hope of safety for our free Government."

CURIOUS FACTS IN THE EARLY FREE SCHOOLS IN MASSACHUSETT'S.

[In Mr. Mann's History of Dedham, an unpretending but very useful book, several facts are recorded, which throw light upon the early condition of the Free Schools of Massachusetts.]

1614. A Free School established, and \$20 and certain lands appropriated for its support till 1650.

1648. First Schoolhouse erected. The schoolmaster's salary, till 1695, was £20 a year, and then it was raised to £35.

1663. The town is presented for want of a school.

1669. Contract with Samuel Mann to keep the school one year at £20, to be paid in corn at the current price.

1691. The town is indicted for not supporting a school.

1700. Sir^r Prentiss begun to keep the school, and is to receive £25 a year, and the keep of his horse with hay and grass.

1702. Short pews were made by the pulpit stairs, where the boys shall be seated.

1715. Boys so disorderly at church that they are ordered to sit in the alleys below, and persons are deputed to take care of said boys.

1718. Jarvis Pike paid six shillings by the selectmen for taking care of boys in the meeting house, three months.

1723. Jarvis Pike again employed "to keep the boys in subjection" from August till next March, and paid ten shillings.

1726. The school kept as last year, half the time in the school house, and half in a private house in another village; Master's salary, £10.

During the Revolution the School moneys were appropriated to pay the soldiers furnished by the town. [Ignorance has always been one of the blessings of war!]

1822. The town indicted for not keeping a Grammar School [By a Grammar School, a High School is here meant, the town having several common schools.]

1832. The town divided into several school districts.

1847. The annual rate for Free Schools raised to \$5,000.

Agriculture.

PRESERVING BUTTER IN SWITZERLAND.

The pastoral life of the Swiss peasantry forces itself strongly on the attention of the Alpine traveller, from the numerous herds of cattle which he meets with on every pasturage in the mountains, and from the frequent Dairy-Chalets or Sennhutte, with their plentiful produce, which greet him in the loneliest spots. The great staples of Swiss pastoral wealth are cows and the produce of the dairy. Sheep are comparatively rare; and even goats are seen in a proportion very inferior to that of cows.

Although some of the great mountain dairies and herds that supply them, are the property of one or more individuals, by far the most common source of such establishments is the union of smaller properties of any particular hamlet or parish into one, with the view of economising labor; a large portion of the Alps or mountain pasturages being common lands appertaining to the commune or parish. One or more cowherds is appointed and paid in common; and the dairy staff, proportioned to the extent of the flock, is constituted in like manner. All the milk is kept in common, as well as the butter and cheese produced from it; the apportioning of their share to the individual proprietors being regulated by the award of the inspectors appointed by the commune. These inspectors attend the milkings occasionally, so as to ascertain the exact average produce of each individual cow; and a division of the butter, proportioned to the number of cows and their respective amount of milk, is made at the end of the season.

It is a singular fact, and one I could not bring myself to believe until I had it confirmed to me by repeated testimony, that the whole of the butter produced in one of these Alpine pastures, is preserved sweet or at least, perfectly fit for use, through the whole season, without any admixture of salt. The following is the way in which it is treated:—A narrow deal board, not more than four or five inches wide, is fixed horizontally in an open place in the dairy of the chalet; wooden pins, from two to three feet in length, are fixed in an upright position into this, their whole length projecting above its surface. As the butter is made it is placed

daily round these pins (one at a time), beginning at their lower end, and in a mass not exceeding at first the width of the board. Every day as more butter is made it is added to the previous portion around the pin, the diameter of the growing mass being gradually enlarged upwards, until the upper surface overhangs the base to a considerable extent, like an inverted beehive. When one pin is filled, another is proceeded with in like manner, and so on. The exposed surface of these masses gets soon covered with a sort of hard film, which effectually excludes the access of the air; and this circumstance, with two others, viz., the complete expression of milk from the butter, and the unobstructed circulation of a cool mountain air through the chalet—will go far to explain how the butter so treated can remain so long without being spoiled.

I should like this experiment to be tried in some of our English dairies. The Swiss manipulators had no doubt of the trial succeeding, provided all the above-mentioned requisites of complete expression of the milk, a low temperature, and a free circulation of air were obtained.

It is very probable that if the butter thus preserved from June or July to October, were then made use of as the supply of the daily breakfast, it might not be found exactly good, according to our acceptance of the term, as applied to so delicate an article of diet; yet there can be no doubt that butter so treated is preserved from all putrescency; and it is from it that the whole winter store of the inhabitants of Switzerland is obtained.

The mode of preparing this winter store of butter seems to me much more important, and I will here describe it in detail, as I believe it is little known in England, and ought to be more so. I refer to what is called in the Vallais and in Piedmont boiled butter (*beurre cuit*), the form in which this article of diet is universally used, at least for all purposes of cookery.

I give the receipt for the process of making the boiled butter in the words I took it down from the mouth of my guide, from the valley of Entremont, with the addition of some little variations in the process, as I obtained them from others learned in the same art.

Formula.—Into a clean copper pan (better no doubt tinned), put any quantity of butter, say from twenty to forty pounds, and place it over a very gentle fire, so that it may melt slowly; and let the heat be so graduated that the melted mass does not come to the boil in less than about two hours. During all this time the butter must be frequently stirred, say once in five or ten minutes, so that the whole mass may be thoroughly intermixed, and the top and bottom change places from time to time. When the melted mass boils, the fire is to be so regulated as to keep the butter in a gentle boil for about two hours more, the stirring being still continued, but not necessarily so frequently as before. The vessel is then to be removed from the fire, and set aside to cool and settle, still gradually; this process of cooling being supposed also to require about two hours. The melted mass is then, while still liquid, to be carefully poured into the crock or jar in which it is to be kept.—In the process of cooling, there is deposited a whitish cheesy sediment proportioned to the quantity of the butter, which is to be carefully prevented from intermixture with the preserved butter. These caséous grounds are very palatable and nutrient, and are constantly used as food.

As might be expected, there are some variations in the process in the practice of different individuals. One very experienced man assured me that a much shorter period than two hours need elapse between the setting the vessel on the fire, and the period of bringing the butter to boiling point. Another said that the time should bear some relation to the quantity of materials used, an average period of ten minutes being allowed for every pound. The same party told me that if the butter employed was not quite sweet, the addition of a slice of bread and a slice of onion will remove this; and also the appearance of the grounds rising up to the top when the mass is stirred, is of itself a proof that the coction is sufficient. My guide at Chamouny told me that his wife usually added a small portion of salt to the mass in the early stage of the boiling.

Every one agreed in asserting that butter so preserved will last for years perfectly good, without any particular precautions being taken to keep it from the air, or the slightest addition of salt. Indeed, I myself tasted more than once butter so prepared, full twelve months after preparation, and found it without the slightest taint. It wanted the flavor of fresh butter, but seemed

* This title of respect is now rarely heard in new England, but we remember to have frequently heard it applied to venerable gentlemen by respectful domestics especially colored ones, less than half a century ago.—[Ed. Boston Common School Journal.] In the University of Dublin, the title is applied to all under graduates. [Ed. Journal of Education.]

to me infinitely more palatable than our coarse salt butter, this boiled butter, however, is not commonly used even in Switzerland as a condiment with bread, as fresh butter is, but merely as an article of cookery, for which purpose it is said to be even better than perfectly recent butter. I saw at the Hotel d'Angleterre, in Chamonny the very jar out of which all the butter used in the kitchen was taken; and certainly it would not be easy to find more delicate cookery than we have met with."—*Scribe of Balfour's Canadian Almanac.*

CANADA.

A SAD CALAMITY.—On Wednesday of last week, as some young men living on the bank of the Nation River, in the Township of Winchester, County of Dundas, were out fowling, one of the party fired at a loon, which he observed in the stream. A young man named Barger was in a boat with the bird from where the shot was fired, and mournful to say, received the bill in his breast, and instantly fell never to rise. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of "accidental death" returned.—*Mont. Gazette.*

LOSS OF THE ENGLISH STEAMER ORION.—The distressing intelligence of the loss of this steamer, on its passage from Liverpool to Glasgow, reached us yesterday, in the telegraphic report of the "Europa's" news. It will cause many a sad heart in our community, for among the names of those drowned are Mr. and Mrs. James Scott of Montreal; and we need not add that few, very few, of our residents were so widely known and so universally respected and esteemed as Mr. and Mrs. Scott.—*Id.*

GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—In the house of Assembly on Tuesday se'night, the Committee on the Industrial Exhibition at London, presented their report. They recommended the holding of a Provincial exhibition at Montreal on the second Monday of October and the two following days; and afterwards sending to London, such articles as may be selected, in charge of two persons to be appointed by the Governor General; and that the government contribute £2000 towards the object of the exhibition. Thus Montreal is to be selected as the site for the holding of the Grand Industrial Exhibition—a privilege to which she is entitled, and which she has well earned from the exertions she has made in this behalf. Besides the Provincial grant of £2000, it is calculated that a sum of from £1500 to £2000 will be raised by private subscription. With such a sum as this, and with only ordinary good management, it is strange indeed, if the materials are not forthcoming for an industrial Fair which will do honor to the Province.—*Montreal Transcript.*

GREAT HUNT.—We understand that a terrible on-slaught upon the deer near the Bay of Exploits has lately been made by the Indians, who are stated to have killed no less than three hundred of them in their passage to and across a river which they had taken in pursuance of their migratory habits at this season of the year. The carcases were left on the ground for the purpose of attracting and of trapping wolves and foxes: the former under a belief that the Act offering a reward for the destruction of wolves is still in force, and the latter, for the high price which is commonly given for the skin. So many as 34 deer are said to have been shot by one young man, resident at Exploits within 24 hours!—*Newfoundland Ledger.*

GASPE GUANO!—Sometime during last summer our attention was attracted to a small lake about three miles from our office, the bed of which was a perfect white substance the inhabitants making use of it for putty, whitewashing their houses, &c. We collected a specimen, and by the kindness of T. S. Hunt, Esq., Geological Chemist, (to whom we take this public opportunity of returning thanks) had it analyzed. It was found to be a "Pure Carbonate of Lime, remarkably free from all foreign ingredients, and capable of being used on all these occasions for which whitening is applied in the arts, particularly adapted for putty and glass making, bleaching, and other chemical purposes. As a manure its beneficial effects are too well known to require further mention." Yet strange as it may appear to persons at a distance, the people of this place never had the curiosity to ascertain its virtues. We are happy to say that our exertions to introduce it here have been partially successful, and the difference in the appearance of the crops on land where it has been applied is astonishing. We are about shipping off a few tons of it, for the purpose of introducing

it to the Canadian Public; pecuniary remuneration not being our object so much as a desire to benefit the community. Merchants, manufacturers, and others can be supplied with any quantity, by application to Mess. Torrance & Busted, Montreal, or W. K. Baul, Esq., Quebec who have kindly consented to act as Agents.—*Gaspé Gazette.*

MR. WETENHALL'S CASE.—The case of this unfortunate gentleman was brought up in the Assembly the other day by Mr. Boulton of Norfolk, and the fact was admitted by Mr. Hincks, that he had been stabbed by one of the inmates. The wound he said was "a slight one," but we are informed on the contrary, that it was a severe and dangerous one which induced erysipelas and was followed by death. It is demanded by a regard for the character of the institution that an independent examination into the facts of this case should be made by a committee, and for the satisfaction of the public that their report should be published.—*Examiner.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION HALL.—The construction of this dome 200 feet in diameter, though of light sheet iron, will be no joke. We may remind the reader that it will be double the size of our St. Paul's dome, which is about 112 feet in diameter. The dome of St. Peter's, at Rome, is 139 feet in diameter, and that of the Pantheon 112 feet. The central hall will be a polygon of 16 sides, four of which will open into gardens reserved around it. Its main walls will be of brick, and about 60 feet high.—*Bulder.*

UNITED STATES.

COMMERCE OF THE WESTERN RIVERS.—In a document recently ordered by the U. S. Senate to be printed, it is stated that the net value of the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries, for the year 1849, is estimated at \$256,233,820, and the value of vessels employed thereon, is estimated at \$18,661,500.

STARCH MANUFACTURE.—There is an immense Starch Factory at Oswego producing the following results. It consumes 2,000 bushels of ripe corn per week, and manufactures 40,000 pounds or 1000 boxes of Starch during the same time. There are 11 furnaces, with corresponding drying rooms, and 200 cisterns for receiving the Starch in the fluid form. The number of men employed is about 70, and the value of the Starch annually manufactured exceeds \$124,000.

SAFEGEY AND EXPENSES.—There are at this time no less than eighteen ocean steam ships—contracted for and on the ways, or receiving their machinery at this port. Setting down their average value at \$275,000, we find that there is here invested, or is in process of investment, an aggregate capital of \$1,950,000, equal to nearly five millions of dollars. New York ocean steam marine will soon furrow every ocean. According to our figures, something like thirty five have already been built or contracted for.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

BIRTHS.

Montreal—26th ult, Mrs Henry Lyman, of a son. 23th ult, Mrs Ches R. Bedwell, of a son. 1st inst, Mrs George Johnstone, of a son. Amherstburgh—23th ult, Mrs (Rev) R. Peelen, of a son. Kilmanning, Ayrshire, Scotland—16th ult, the wife of Mr John Knox, Merchant, of a son. Quebec—23th ult, Mrs T. Wilkens, of a daughter. 4th inst, Mrs Moutzambert, of a daughter. Toronto—27th ult, the wife of Capt J H Lefroy, R.A., of a daughter. Whitby—26th ult, Mrs (Rev) J C. Gerkie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—9th inst, by the Rev Wm Taylor, Mr Thomas M'Kay, Jr, of Bytown, to Mrs Margaret, daughter of the late James M'Farlane, Esq., of Williamstown. Canton—19th ult, Jrs R. Armstrong, Esq., to Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of J G Rogers, Esq. County of Kent—19th ult, H B Mackay, Esq., to Mary M McDonald, eldest daughter of G Gordon, Esq., of Whitby, and late of Fort Rose, Scotland. Kingston—16th ult, Mr Thos Turner, merchant, of Hamilton, to Caroline, eldest daughter of M L Greene. Prescott—19th ult, Mr J A Bell, merchant, to Jane Ann, eldest daughter of S W Brady, Esq. Toronto—26th ult, by the Rev H J Grassett, the Rev E Baldwin, M A, assistant minister of St James' to Francis Emma, third daughter of the late H Grassett, M D, Deputy Inspector General of Army Hospitals. By the Rev Robt Burns, D D, A Fraser, Esq., of Colborne, to Mary Mead, eldest daughter of Benj Torrance, Esq. 1st inst, Mr R Kneeshaw, druggist, to Ann, third daughter of Mr R Bolbrook, Hamilton.

DEATHS.

Montreal—2nd inst. Mr Alexander Murphy, Printer, aged 29 years. 3rd inst. James Young, aged seventeen months, infant son of Adam Burns, Esq, Quebec.

Etowicoke—27th ult, J Grubb, Esq, aged 67 years. Mr G, before his emigration to Canada, resided in Edinburgh, where he was much respected as an active and useful citizen.

Ferguson's Falls—25th ult, George Hincks.

Goderich—22nd ult, after having been three days previously delivered of a still-born daughter, the wife of John M'Donald, Esq, Sheriff of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, aged 35 years. George, infant son of Mr Henry Newman, aged eleven months.

Oshawa—28th ult, Mr Josiah Grover, aged 73 years.

Quebec—Mr John Ryan, aged 23 years. Mary, only daughter, of R Jillard, Esq, aged 36 years.

St Louis—16th ult, of Cholera, Mr Jos Sutton, late of Hamilton.

Toronto—23rd ult, Elizabeth Henans, aged 65 years, formerly of Dundee, Scotland. 25th ult, Mr S Campbell, of the County of Tyrone, Ireland, aged 42 years.

TO TRAVELLERS.

A LARGE Supply of the following articles constantly on hand at the BRITISH TRUNK MANUFACTORY, No. 154, Notre Dame Street, (next door to Artur's Carpet Warehouse): Valises, House Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Umbrellas, Waterproof Over Coats, Hat Boxes, Ladies' Bonnet Cases, Felt Hats, Braces, &c.

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ROBERT DEAN,
Manager.

June 29.

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Ecclesias. & Miss'ry Record,	do	3 9	do
Sunday School Guardian,	do	2 6	do
Journal of Education,	do	5 0	do
Canadian Agriculturist,	do	5 0	do
Canada Temp. Advocate, Semi-Mo'ly		2 6	do

☐ N. B.—Mr. W. will visit the Districts west of Youngs Street, during the Summer and Autumn of 1850. May 8.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Public, that he has opened his new and commodious house on Temperance principles for the accommodation of all that will favour him with their patronage. Good yard, sheds, and stables, attached to the premises. Charges moderate, and strict attention shall be paid to the comfort of customers.

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JNO. McEACHERN.

Chateauguay Basin, 23rd May, 1850.

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April 8.

ALEXANDER FLECK.

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