

by Walter Findlay, Esq., on "The Diffusion of Knowledge," from which we can extract only the two concluding paragraphs:—

"The cause of ignorance, then, is the utter depravity of our hearts, and the degenerate condition of our nature,—our propensities in clinging to that which is debasing and hurtful—the want of foresight in knowing when to check the impending evil—the gross indulgence in all our passions and inclinations—and the fearful amount of dissipation by contracted habits. But above all, *Intemperance and Intoxication* among all classes in the community—that grim monster, which brings with it a blasting train of desolation—mars the happiness of the domestic circle—ruffles all the feelings and affections—causes jealousy and dread—moistens and deepens the seeds of discontent—and brings down even the vengeance of heaven; the originator of crime, pestilence and death—the nurse of evil passions—the source of poverty, wretchedness and want—the cause of the widow's lamentation and the forsaken home—the destitution of her youthful and helpless offspring—and the pillager of the public treasures which have to atone for the shame of its sweeping misery.

"That the long looked for epoch of the general spread of universal knowledge and refinement is fast hastening on, is apparent from the mighty convulsions which are now shaking the nations, causing the fetters of oppression to fall—unclouding the minds of millions of our race—and accelerating the progress in every department of science. The countless publications on every subject continually flowing from the press—the accumulation of Theological, Literary and scientific Journals, with their patronage and encouragement—the Lectures on experimental and natural philosophy, political economy, chemistry and astronomy, and general science, which are delivered in our cities and villages,—the new methods and improved plans of public instruction—the erection of Colleges and other Seminaries of education throughout the civilized world—the extensive circulation of books in the community—the establishments of Missionaries abroad—the increase of Philosophical and Mechanics' Institutions—the formation of Libraries, Reading and Debating Societies,—and the establishment of our purifying and RENOVATING TEMPERANCE INSTITUTIONS,—the foundation of domestic felicity,—and moreover, from the spirit of civil and religious liberty which is bursting forth, rending the veil of ignorance, and arresting the cruel hand of despotic power.

"These, my friends, are the precursors of the dawn of a happier era upon the world; and let us, in this thriving Town of Belleville, and who, especially, belong to the *enlightened and moral Institution* of the 'SOVS OF TEMPERANCE,' the object of which is set up as part of the healing of the nations—let us, one and all, reflect and consider our responsibility and the high trust committed to our care, and walk in the united bonds of love, reason, and intelligence, and exert our unremitting efforts and co-operate in the labors of our fellow-men, in furthering these great and philanthropic undertakings,—when intellectual and moral light shall extend their blissful rays to every region under heaven, and when the great Temple of Peace shall extend its imperial sway over the world."

THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

"Oh child! the human heart can suffer. It can hold more tears than the ocean holds waters. We never know how deep—how wide it is, till misery begins to unbind her clouds and fill it with rushing blackness."

The above passage, quoted from *Shirley*, a new novel most powerfully written, comes from the mouth of a woman who had known the depths of misery in being married to a drunkard. The approach of the great Christian holiday, when none are too old or too young, too rich or too poor, not to wish for others, not to desire for themselves, a merry

Christmas, has reminded us of that great body of sufferers—the wives of the drunken, to whom there is no joyful day.

Passing by for one moment the degradation of the drunkard, the talents wasted, the wealth squandered, and the hopes blasted, and turning to this one feature alone,—the suffering of woman under this curse, there is food for reflection that ought to sadden the gayest, arouse to action the most indolent, and cause an excitement throughout the civilized world that should sweep out as by the hand of the Almighty, the whole traffic in intoxicating drinks, and all the fashions and customs, that countenance it.

Contrast the early wedded life, the brightest, dearest page in man's history from the cradle to the grave, with the drunkard's home,—the one made dear both by present happiness and joyful anticipations of the future, the other bitter by present misery, hopes disappointed, and a future on whose front despair is written in characters of fire! Summon before yourself, good reader, the families of the thirty thousand drunkards of this country; watch the countenances of these women, these wives, these mothers, these daughters, these sisters; see how misery has been woven into their faces, how their cheeks seem channeled with the tears that have rolled over them, how the burthen of life bears them down as they travel on their way, joyless and hopeless! what loss can compare with their loss, what misfortune be like to theirs! Job, in the midst of his afflictions, might have smiled and congratulated himself had he reflected that he was saved from this bitterest of human trials.

The mother by the bedside, of the dying child has the consolation and the hope of meeting its pure spirit, disenthralled, in another world; the wife, parted from the husband who dies full of years and honors, can look back and recall the many hours that have been filled with pleasure; the daughter who loses a father, upright and honorable, has a sorrow, chastened by reflection of a father's love and wisdom; but the drunkard's wife,—what has she to lighten her misery? To look back, is to remind her how much she has lost: to ponder on the present, is to find herself neglected and abused by one who has sworn a solemn oath to love and cherish her; to look forward is to picture to herself a depth of misery bottomless and boundless!

Can it be that professing Christians who, in this nineteenth century, are shocked and horror-struck by the burning of the Hindoo widow on the funeral pile of her husband, who mourn over the servile position of the wives of the New Zealand chief, or the imprisonment within the walls of the harem of the daughters of Georgia and Circassia,—can it be, we ask, that these Christians will allow this custom of drinking, this habit of intemperance to exist,—a vice which combines all the miseries above depicted, which burns up the souls of women by years of misery and despair, which chains a suffering female to a body of death in the shape of a drunken husband?

Let us ponder, then, on this coming Christmas, upon our duties in this respect. Let us ask ourselves, if we cannot do something which shall make a merry Christmas, in truth and indeed for these families of the drunkards.—*N. E. Washingtonian.*

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ABSENCE OF MIND.

Some years ago, there lived near the foot of the Knock Hill, in this county, an individual of the name of James B——, who carried on a kind of trade as a carter, which was very much impeded by his drunken habits. Indeed, he seldom returned home sober on any evening, a course of life which, doubtless, in the course of time, very much impaired his mental faculties, as the following will show:—It happened that one night James got tipsy, and had fallen asleep in his cart. The horse, however, was a somewhat sagacious animal, and had often been observed to get safe home,

scarcely had he introduced the flaming candle into his mouth when he uttered a slight cry, and fell powerless to the ground. A blueish flame was seen to flicker about his lips, and, on an attempt being made to offer him assistance, the bystanders were horror-struck to find that he was burning internally. At the end of half an hour his head and the upper part of his chest were reduced to charcoal. Two medical men were called in, and recognized that Xavier had fallen a victim to spontaneous combustion. This conflagration of the human frame is frightfully rapid in its progress; bones, skin, and muscle, all are devoured, consumed, and reduced to ashes. A handful of dust on the spot where the victim fell is all that remains."

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—Preparations for the Indian contribution to the great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations are already begun at Bombay. "The most remarkable manufactures in Western India are silks and damasks—black-wood furniture, and open carved work—inlaid work of ivory, colored woods, and metal—lapidary work, especially in agates, jaspers, and cornelians—silver work—arms, bows, arrows, swords, shields, and matchlocks." And many others have been prepared. Each province of India ought to send its own peculiar manufactures, and some specimens of its industry. They will form no insignificant addition even to the grand spectacle which will be presented, and many of the rude machines of the natives will be found to be as remarkable for their ingenuity as the more perfect contrivances of European artificers.—*Allen's Overland Mail.*

A HARD HIT.—The Rochester *Star of Temperance* thinks it owes an apology to liquors. It had always represented them as it really believed they were, not only the most useless, but most injurious class in the land. It could not discover a single way in which they were a benefit to the community—that is, in the way of selling liquor for a beverage—but it acknowledges it was in the wrong. It perceives that, in a number of the States, the State Prison is a source of revenue—more than pays expenses; and as the liquor-seller's business, as has been officially shown, sends at least seven tenths of the inmates to those places, of course a part of the surplus revenue ought to be passed to their credit. This is, however, it believes, the only service they have rendered the State!—*N. E. Washingtonian.*

LOTTERIES IN WISCONSIN.—The three Milwaukee Dailies have been fined by the Court for advertising a lottery got up for charitable purposes, in violation of a recent law.

COST OF DYING IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the Washington Union furnishes that paper with a bill from San Francisco, for services rendered to his deceased brother, which was as follows:—Thirty-six days' attendance (seven days at \$25, and twenty-nine days at \$20), \$755; washing and laying out his body, \$16; mattress and blankets spoiled, \$20; coffin, and sending to get it made, \$60; paid for digging his grave in a storm, \$20; paid for carriage to funeral, \$1; assistance of man at funeral, \$5. Total, \$880. The expense of dying at San Francisco, it is very evident, is as great as the cost of living.

ARRIVAL OF "EUROPA."

New York, April 4.

MARKETS.—Coffee in London is down 6s. to 15s. from the prices of a few weeks ago. Corn Market steady. Yellow has advanced 6d. White unchanged but firm. Flour without change. Trade is not good in the Manufacturing Districts.

THE CONTINENT.—There is little of moment from the Continent. All quiet in France. The elections have passed off quietly.

ENGLAND.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented his Budget for the ensuing year; and although he had the pleasure of announcing a surplus of nearly two and a half millions, still the manner in which that surplus had been disposed of is anything but satisfactory to the country. Ministers are said to hold office by a very precarious tenure. In developing the views of Government on financial matters, the Chancellor was obliged to proceed to two kinds of estimations, viz., the Income and Expenditure to the 5th of April, 1850. He estimated that the income of the financial year, ending 5th April, would amount to £52,755,500, and the expenditure to £51,533,651. He estimated the probable surplus to the 5th of April, at £2,500,000. To the estimate for the year ending 1851, he feared he could not hold out the hope of such a favorable state of Customs, chiefly owing to the reduction of sugar, and partly from a reduced imposition on other articles, such as

corn, brandy, &c. He estimated the receipts from Customs, including corn, at £20,000,000, making a total probable income of £52,285,000; for the financial year ending 5th April, 1851, £56,513,582; but that amount was contingent on certain things named. He proposed to take for a total margin £150,000—consequently the probable expenditure would be about £50,563,528. Under these circumstances there would be a surplus increase beyond the expenditure of the year, in round numbers of £1,500,000. His own proposals for disposing of the surplus are various, among which is one to apply one half the surplus to a reduction of the taxation, and the other half to the reduction of the National Debt.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Montreal, April 8, 1850.

Flour.—A sale of superfine has been made for June delivery, at 2s 6d.

Provisions.—Scarcely any thing doing. Pork may be quoted at \$14 for mess, and \$10 for prime mess.

ASHES.—Nominal; none arriving.

EXCHANGE.—Bank—60 days, 11 per cent. Montreal Bank Stock is in demand; a small transfer has been made at 2 per cent. premium. Montreal Mining Company.—A few shares were sold last week at 17s 9d to 18s 6d per share.

The Banks here have ceased to redeem Provincial debentures at maturity. There were none issued during the week ending 29th March.—*Witness.*

BIRTHS.

Montreal—23th ult, the wife of Mr George Grant, Commissariat Department, of a son. 1st inst, Mrs Gen Matthews, of a daughter. 2d inst, Mrs F. Baird, of a son. 5th inst, Mrs John Collins, of a daughter. 12th inst, the wife of Mr Henry Rose, Printer, of a daughter. Guelph—16th ult, Mrs John Cuthpole, of a son. 19th ult, Mrs Joseph Munnick, of a son. 21st ult, Mrs Noah Simey, of a daughter. Toronto—26th ult, Mrs H Joseph, of a daughter. Yorkville—26th ult, Mrs J C Gilmour, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—3th inst, by the Rev Dr Leach, John Ashworth, Esq, to Julia, third daughter of the late Thomas Phillips, Esq. Boltsido, near Fergus—2d ult, A D Ferrer, Esq, to Magdalene, third daughter of A D Fordyce, Esq. Belleville—11th ult, by the Rev W Gregg, AM, Wm H Ponton, Esq, to Mary, sister of the Hon John Ross. Brockville—5th inst, Mr Chas Fletcher, to Miss Elizabeth F Dunn. Galt—26th ult, Mr James Robson, to Miss Elizabeth Elliot. Mr John McKenzie, of Puzlinch, to Miss Ann M'Rose, of Eversly. Guelph—21st ult, by the Rev J G M'Gregor, Mr Francis Sheridan, to Mrs Ann Black. Inverness—19th ult, by the Rev R A Flanders, Mr Thomas M'Cammon, to Miss Jennet Brodie. Leeds—26th ult, by the Rev R A Flanders, Mr Jas Wilkin, to Miss Mary Bailley. 27th ult, by the same, Mr Alex Kinnear, to Miss Susan Bailley. Newburgh—10th ult, Mr S Madden, to Miss Rebecca Thibodo, of Bath. Niagara—21st ult, by the Rev Theo Green, Mr John Sandham, of St Catharines, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr Wm Moffatt. Toronto—19th ult, Mr Daniel Roblin, to Miss Esther Blakely. Toronto—27th ult, by the Rev H J Grasset, Robert Elgie, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robt Wiles, Esq, of Markham.

DEATHS.

Montreal—23rd ult, Wm Henry, second son of H L Routh, Esq, aged 2 years and nine months. 26th ult, Sophia, wife of C J Dunlop, Esq, aged 29 years. 23th ult, James Connell, Esq, aged 72 years. 30th ult, Patrick Gabriel, youngest son of Mr John Feron, aged fifteen days. 1st inst, Mr John Carmichael, of Cote St Paul, aged 61 years. 7th inst, William Hall, Esq, Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at this Port. Bristol—between the 13th & 23rd ult, Margaret, John, Mary, William, James, & Peter, children of Mr Peter Kerr, from 3 to 11 years of age. Compton—18th ult, Albert, son of Wm Farwell, aged 2 years and six months. Galt—22d ult, Mr Walter Veitch, aged 37 years. Hamilton—14th ult, Elizabeth Whitcomb, aged 22 years. Quebec—2d ult, Mr John Jones, aged 33 years. 27th ult, Mr Williams, bailiff. 30th ult, Patrick, youngest son of Mr John Jordan, aged 3 years and three months. Charles Frederick, eldest son of R Maxwell, Esq, aged 16 years and nine months. 2nd inst, Martha Jane Higgins, wife of Mr John Walton, builder, aged 44 years. 3d inst, Belinda, only daughter of Mr B Burland, aged 6 years and four months. Salford—23d ult, Mr S Tollman. Toronto—20th ult, Mr James Fraser, aged 24 years. 24th ult, Aashel Davis, Esq, of Wellington Square, aged 76 years. 26th ult, Mr Jas M'Leod. 30th ult, Chas, youngest son of the Rev W Rantoul, aged 6 years and six months.

Monies received on account of

Advocate, 1849.—St Andrews, Alex M'Gregor 2s 6d; Bath, John Stapley 2s 6d; Amherst Island, W Trelovan 2s 6d; Williamsstown, D M'Gillis, W Burrett, 2s 6d each; Lachute, James M'Adam 2s 6d; St Andrews, D Dever 2s 6d, W M'Ewan 4s 2d; Matilda, G Wort, A Worthington, 2s 6d each; E Williamsburgh, Mrs Broefle, N Empoy, 2s 6d each; Lachute, John Hay 2s 6d, Granby, C Wood 2s 6d; Chateauguay, Mr. Henderson 2s 6d.

1850.—New Glasgow, John Lloyd 2s 6d; Clarenceville, T G Bramerd 13s 6d; Addison, O O Stowell 10s, Smith's Falls, R Bartlett 5s 4d; Nova Scotia, Dr. Tremain 10s; Simcoe, J E Martin, N Lawson, J Walker, A Grass, A Brown, W Miles, R Harvey, M Foley, D Marr, 2s 6d each; Isle of Wight, R Alfred 2s 6d; Norwich, H J Cornell, Geo Blakely, N Hligan, James Barr, S Smith, G. Bingham, B S Whitney, S Bingham, W Polton, Moore and Sutton, 2s 6d each; Otterville, Dyer Wilcox, H Shattuck, H M Poppo, 2s 6d each; Burford, Henry L Ross, Elijah Johnson, 2s 6d each; W Williamsburgh, H G Stearnes, J Haines, 2s 6d each; Chambly, Henry Day 2s 6d; Montreal, P Dunn 1s 3d; Bloomfield, G W Saunders 2s 6d; N Augusta, J B Bellamy 5s; Oriskany, Miss Wilkins 5s; Bytown, A Mowatt A M P Grant, 2s 6d each; Belleville, Holden and Sawyer 15s; Carillon, Duncan Sinclair, Alex M'Lachlan, 2s 6d each; Westmeath, P Sinclair 2s 6d; Carillon, John Sinclair, jr, 2s 6d; Bradford, Thos Driffield, Jos Bingham, Geo Sacks, Geo Davidson, W Sharp, 2s 6d each; Bondhead, C Wilson 2s 6d; Cookstown, Ireland, John Wilson, W Paul, 2s 6d each; Zeno Mills, A Huff 2s 6d; Sharon, D Peregrino, R Morris, 2s 6d each; Oshawa, Thos Eck 2s 6d; Columbus, Mr. Harnden 2s 6d; Bath, Thos C Johnston, Jas Davey, Benjamin Ham, P Aylsworth, John Cameron, J Dellow, 2s 6d each; Amherst Island, Thos Polly, H Polly, 2s 6d each; Montreal, Dr Peltier 2s 6d; Peterboro, Thos Robinson 2s 6d; Cumberland, A Petrie 2s 6d; Clarendon, Rev Mr Melville 2s 6d; Westmeath, G F Bellows 2s 6d; Pakenham, W Sutherland, W Taylor, 2s 6d each; Porth, J Deacon, J M'Kay, 2s 6d each; Edwardsburgh, Dr F W Gates 2s 6d; Matilda, A Patton 2s 6d; Williamsburgh West, H W Bowen 2s 6d; Williamsburgh East, R Luucks 2s 6d, Brighton, J M Wellington 2s 6d; Kingsy, Rufus Wadeigh 2s 6d; Frost Village, L S Huntington 2s 6d; Petite Nation, G L Parker 2s 6d; Plantagenet, Alex Bagg 2s 6d; Ancaster, Jas Calder, G F Smith, 2s 6d each; Woodstock, M Wilson, F Malcolm, Jas Scroff, Jas Laycock, Thos Scott, Miss J Brown, Thos Smith, J Murchand, R H Burch, Rev W H Landon, T S Shenston, John Leak, John Hatch, jr, Rev E Topping, Robt Clark, Jos Wilson, Mrs A Burch, W M'Conoghly, H Weeks, 2s 6d each; England, M Weeks 2s 6d; Simcoe, J A Lyons, Rev J Gundry, Rev W Clark, L R Braumem, P O Carr, J Allgoe, Phillip Austin, 2s 6d each; Port Robinson, R Wilson, Thos Clark, 2s 6d each; Newburgh, R Williams, Alex Miller, A Miller, Joshua Thompson, R Shorey, M Nevill, 2s 6d each, Montreal, M Turner, 2s 6d; Aylmer, W Harvey, W E Murray, W Buck, A Hill, S Mathews, 2s 6d each; Vienna, G Westover 2s 6d; Aylmer, W Ferguson 2s 6d; Grenville, A Holmes 2s 6d; Petite Nation, B Couillard, Jas Cole, Messrs E & T Cole, 2s 6d each, Picton, N Landon, J W Herington, Rev E Van Norman, 2s 6d each, Cherry Valley, W Bentley 2s 6d; Bloomfield, J P Williams, E J Williams, James Scott, Athol, Jas A Ingall, 2s 6d each, Toronto, Legislative Assembly 10s.

Per R D Wadsworth, 1850.—Oakville, W M'Crany, Isaac Carter, Francis Sink, Ezra Bray, Israel Geturo, 2s 6d each; Hamilton, Cap. Sutherland, Peter Hess, 2s 6d each; Cooksville, John G'braith, Jos Gardner, John Leary, 2s 6d each; Chiquacousy, Miss M Livingston, John Watson, 2s 6d each; Etobicoke, Jas, Maguire, W Rowell, John Bryaus, Miss Brown, Arch Thompson, Jas Wadsworth, 2s 6d each, Stanley Mills, Fras Johnston, W Brondson, Thos Graham, John Watson, 2s 6d each.

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April 8.

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JOHN DOUGALL.

MEETINGS IN THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.

LIST of Appointments for Temperance Meetings, to be held in the month of April, 1850, by the Rev. G. D. GREENLEAF.

April 19 Friday,	Woodcock's school-house,	7 o'clock, P.M.
22 Monday,	Red school-house, Camden,	Do
23 Tuesday,	Mud Creek school-house,	Do
24 Wednesday,	Golicer's Corners,	Do
25 Thursday,	F. A. Oliver's school-house,	Do
26 Friday,	Roblin's school-house,	Do
29 Monday,	Brick school-house, Ernest Town,	Do
May 30 Tuesday,	Factory school-house,	Do
1 Wednesday,	Clark's Mills,	Do

ISAAC B. AYLSWORTH,
 Co: Sec. M.D.T.S.

grain for the purpose of distillation and fermentation, or fuel to distilleries or breweries; and that we disapprove of patronizing stores, groceries, or other public establishments where Ardent Spirits are sold except for medicinal, manufacturing or chemical purposes; and that we highly disapprove of Sons of Temperance keeping in their houses brandy or other spirituous liquors in its natural state, to be used for any purposes whatever.

Resolved,—That if there be no Temperance Hotel of sufficient capacity to accommodate the Representatives of this Grand Division, at its semi-Annual or Annual Session, we will provide ourselves with tents, and occupy them, if no other accommodations be provided.

Let the determination expressed in the latter resolution be generally acted upon, and faithfully carried out—let the spirit of it be observed by the brotherhood and temperance men every where—and we would soon have a good supply of Temperance Houses.—*S. of T. Organ.*

DEMONSTRATION AT DRUMMONDVILLE.

An interesting affair in connection with the presentation of a beautiful *Bible*, by the Ladies of Drummondville, to Table-Rock Division of this Order, took place at Drummondville on Friday evening March 15th.

The procession was formed at the Division Room at Table-Rock Division, and consisted of that Division, Rainbow Division from Chippawa, and Ravine Division from St. Davids, numbering about 100. This procession moved to the Presbyterian Church under the direction of Mr. J. M. Bristol, of Rainbow Division, who was appointed Marshal.—The Order occupied the whole of the centre of the church. Deputy G. W. P. Burnham, of Chippawa, presided. The meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Case, of Rainbow Division. The purpose of the meeting was then explained from the Chair. A short address, and to the point, was delivered by Rev. Mr. Hurd, of Cataract Division, followed by an able and eloquent address from Mr. Childs, of ~~Manitowish~~ ^{Manitowish}, ~~from which the Ladies presented the Bible,~~ a beautiful quarto volume richly bound in red morocco, together with a splendid crimson cushion and neat stand: and the following address was delivered by one of the ladies:—

“We, the Ladies of Drummondville and vicinity, having viewed with extreme pleasure, the rise, progress and benefits of so praiseworthy a cause as you have enlisted in, have now, as a small tribute of your approbation, the pleasure of presenting you with a *Bible*, of which we beg your acceptance.

“We are rejoiced to be able to state that we met with great success in collecting sufficient funds to purchase this Book, wherein we are taught our duty towards God and man. We feel it our duty to sanction and encourage the cause as it has proved a blessing to many families; and hope that we shall see it flourishing until Intemperance shall be utterly exterminated from every rank of our community.”

The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of Table Rock Division, replied as follows:

“Ladies,—I have been appointed by the Son of Temperance to receive this beautiful present from you. I thank you, and to convey their thanks to you. Tell the ladies of Drummondville that you saw gratitude written on the face of every Son of Temperance as they stood to look on this token of their sympathy and co-operation.

“You have rightly judged that we needed your assistance in this glorious cause, for there is nothing good or great ever accomplished without the Ladies. With this Bible to teach us the principles of Temperance and Benevolence, and your kind words to cheer us, we are ready to take the field to battle with the foe until there shall not be found a husband who, under the influence of the intoxicating cup, forgets the marriage vow, or listens unmoved to the tale of sorrow as it flows from the lips of her who was the object of his early af-

fection, and not a youth so dead to shame as to insult any young lady by asking her hand while in his heart he cherished the love of strong drink.

“Sons of Temperance,—Let us pledge ourselves, in the presence of this congregation, to the ladies, not to cease our efforts until Intemperance should be expelled from this fair spot in creation.”

A short but effective speech was then made by the Rev. Mr. Case. A collection was taken up from the members of the order, and presented to the Rev. Mr. Hurd, who dismissed by a Benediction.—*Chippawa Advocate.*

TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY.

On Thursday evening, the 21st of March, the Guelph Temperance Reformation Society held their Annual Meeting in the Temperance Hall, Mr. D. Savage, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Spencer having opened the meeting with prayer, the Secretary read the report—from which it appeared that during the by-gone year one member had deceased, two had left the locality, and twelve had been expelled for violation of the pledge. The number on the books in good standing is now 401, being an increase of nearly 300 since last annual meeting. Reference was made to the success which had attended the celebrations and public meetings of the Society during the year, and it was stated that the Committee had invited the celebrated Temperance Lecturer, Mr. Gough, to deliver one or more addresses in Guelph.

The Rev. Mr. Spencer, in moving the adoption of the report said, that for several years he had been resident in no town in which so many places were open for the sale of intoxicating beverages as there were in Guelph. In the town in which he had last resided, there were six storekeepers, only two of whom sold ardent spirits. He particularly reprobated the practice of offering spirits at funerals, and pointed to the efforts now making in the Churches in Scotland to put down the use of intoxicating drinks, more especially at interments. He had been a Total abstainer for many years, had seen the benefits of the system, and would gladly advance the object of the Society by every means in his power.

The Rev. R. J. Williams, after alluding in complimentary terms to the report, proceeded to give very gratifying accounts of the progress of the Temperance movement in the village of Sydenham, where he had recently resided, and in the Townships of *Eramosa*, where he is now settled. When Mr. Williams became a resident of Sydenham, in the year 1845, there were only 9 acres chopped and some 9 or 10 houses raised, yet were they already two Taverns and one Store in which ardent spirits were retailed; and soon after a second store, and a third tavern, were engaged in the same baneful traffic. By and by a social effort was made by a few individuals to stay the progress of intemperance in the locality, and to reclaim the inebriates; and in the Fall of 1845, a Total Abstinence Society was formed in the rising village, which in December last numbered 175 members. Recently a second association has been instituted, under the designation of the “Victoria Society,” which, commencing with about 50 members, has, during the last 3 months, increased that number to 246. Such is the zeal of the leaders in this movement, that they travel the adjacent district to a considerable distance, pressing the principles of the society on the attention of the people, and that with no small degree of success; so that now a large proportion of the residents in the village, as well as many in the vicinity, have renounced the use of intoxicating beverages; four of the six store-keepers conduct their business on Temperance principles, and one of the remaining two has given reason to believe that he also will speedily renounce the traffic; while the proprietors of two Breweries and a Distillery lately erected in the locality, are almost in despair, wondering what will be the end of these things. Mr. Williams stated that there were two flourishing societies in Era-

PHILIP S. WHITE.

This highly popular and eloquent champion of Temperance, was, at last accounts, lecturing in New Orleans. Wherever this gentleman goes, we hear the most flattering accounts of him. In Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, his labors have been crowned with abundant success. Through the power of his eloquence, numbers of influential men who have heretofore stood aloof, have been induced to throw off their apathy and join the great Temperance army. He recently visited Plaquemine, Franklin, Pattersonville and Thibodeauxville, where he produced a great sensation and ingathering into the Order. On the 23d ult., he addressed a large assembly at the Lyceum Hall in New Orleans, and the Crescent says—"although the evening was stormy, the weather could not dampen the zeal of the audience, or prevent this manifestation of public interest in the cause. The room presented a brilliant appearance; the different orders of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance attended in their chaste and beautiful regalia, and their banners were tastefully arranged around the stage. The music by the choir added much to the exercises of the evening. The meeting was first addressed by the Rev. Mr. Marshall of Vicksburg, and then Mr. White arose amidst an enthusiastic welcome; and during his long and powerful appeal in behalf of the Temperance reform, he was listened to with an attention that showed the hearts of his audience were with him. Mr. White has infused new energy in the cause in this city, and has awakened in our midst the spirit of other days.—Crystal Fountain.

A SON OF TEMPERANCE.

Moral enterprises, combining the improvement of man's social and physical condition with his moral elevation, deserve the cordial support of the patriot, philanthropist and christian. The society known as the Sons of Temperance of North America, is one of that class, which receives at the present time much of the public attention. When a society claims the high appellation of moral, it is a matter of some importance that its principles and operations have a moral tendency, and that its members bear an irreproachable character. The Sons of Temperance have no principles opposed to the purest morality—their operations injure none, but benefit all classes of the community—and each Son or member, before he is proposed must be a person of "good moral character." An association of moral men for purposes not opposed to, but promotive of good morals, well deserves the patronage of the christian public.

From the foregoing remarks, it will be seen, by every Son of Temperance, that there are two things to which he should give his special attention, if he would secure to his favorite society popularity among his fellow men and Purity, Love, and Fidelity among his brethren. The first of these is, to keep his own character free from immoral blemishes. The Bible, which is read in the Division Room, must furnish him with a code of morals, and to its moral laws he must yield a cheerful obedience. Doing this he will fulfil one of the conditions upon which he was admitted as a worthy member; while in order to do so, it is respectfully and affectionately urged upon the attention of every Son the duty and necessity of prayer to our Heavenly Father, who has promised his Holy Spirit to them that ask. The second thing requiring his assiduous care, is, not to propose an immoral man as a suitable and proper person to become a member of the society. If this be done, if immoral men are proposed and received, our good character is gone—really good men will withdraw, and we can no longer expect the countenance of the godly; the Bible forbids their keeping such company, and the Bible they must, and will obey. It is also his duty to prevent others proposing unsuitable persons, if possible, and if he fails in this, his vote in the ballot box, can show

his fidelity to the principles to which he has, under solemn circumstances, avowed his unflinching adherence.

But it may be enquired—where is the line to be drawn between moral and immoral? Without splitting hairs, it may safely be said, that the man who, in his outward conduct, conforms to God's commandments is a moral man, or his life is in accordance with the Moral Laws;—while on the other hand, any man who habitually breaks any of those commandments, is an immoral man; as for instance, the liar, cheat, gambler, sweater, thief, Sabbath-breaker, fornicator, polygamist, &c., are all immoral persons. There is scarcely any person but knows the difference.

A Son of Temperance is a man of unblameable morals—a thorough Teetotaler of industrious habits—and noted for benevolent exertions to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow creatures. A Son.

—Watchman.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF DRUNKENNESS OF THE DIFFERENT TRADES IN LONDON.

(From the Chronicle.)

ABOVE THE AVERAGE.

Buttonmakers, 1 individual in every	7.2	Carriers, 1 individual in every.....	50.6
Toolmakers	10.1	Printers.....	52.4
Surveyors	11.8	Hatters and trimmers	53.1
Papermakers and stainers	12.1	Carpenters	53.8
Brass founders.....	12.4	Ironmongers	56.0
Goldbeaters	14.5	Dyers	56.7
Millers.....	16.6	Sawyers.....	58.4
French polishers.....	17.3	Turners	59.3
Cutlers	18.2	Engineers	59.7
Corkcutters	19.7	Butchers	63.7
Musicians	22.0	Laundresses.....	63.8
Opticians.....	22.3	Painters	66.1
Stricklayers	22.6	Brokers	67.3
Laborers.....	22.8	Medical men.....	68.0
General and marine store dealers.....	23.2	Brewers	73.4
Brushmakers	24.4	Clerks	77.1
Fishmongers	28.2	Shopkeepers	77.1
Coach and cabmen	28.7	Shoemakers.....	78.0
Glovers	29.4	Coachmakers.....	78.8
Smiths	29.5	Milliners.....	81.4
Sweepers	32.2	Bakers	82.0
Hairdressers	42.3	Pawnbrokers.....	84.7
Tailors	43.7	Gardeners	97.6
Tinkers and tinmen	45.7	Weavers	99.3
Saddlers	49.3	Drapers	102.3
Masons.....	49.6	Tobacconists	103.4
Glassmakers, &c	58.5	Jewellers.....	104.5
		Artists	106.3
		Publicans	108.0
Average.....	113.8		

BELOW THE AVERAGE.

Careers and gilders ..	125.2	Grocers	226.6
Artificial flower-makers ..	128.1	Clockmakers	236.0
Bookbinders	148.6	Parish officers	373.0
Greengrocers	157.4	Clergymen	407.0
Watchmakers.....	204.2	Servants	585.7

Michigan.—This Grand Division at its Annual Session, held at Jackson, after the election of its officers, adopted the following resolutions, among many others equally as spirited and high-toned:—

Resolved,—That the Grand Division S. of T. of the State of Michigan, deem it inconsistent with the spirit of our pledge to encourage the manufacture of Alcohol, by selling

TRIO.—"When shall we Three Meet Again."

Pathetically.

Arranged by L. Marshall.

C. 1. When shall we three meet a - gain? When shall we three meet a -

Alr 2. Though in dis - tant lands we sigh, Pack'd be - neath a hos - tle

B. 3. When the dreams of life are fled, When its wast - ed lamps are

gain? Oft shall glow - ing hope ex - pire, Oft shall wear - ed love re -

sky; Though the deep be - tween us - rolls Friend - ship shall u - nite our

dead; When in cold ob - li - vion's shade, Beau - ty, pow - er, and fame all

tire, Oft shall death and sor - row reign, Ere we three shall meet a - gain.

souls; Still in fan - cy's rich do - main, Oft shall we three meet a - gain.

laid, Where im - mor - tal spir - its reign, There may we three meet a - gain.

ROUNE.—"Water for Me."

1. Water from the flowing fountain, The drink that I love best: Rippling from the moun - tain.

2. In ev'ning late and morning free, Cold wa - ter is for me, Wa - ter is the drink for me.

3. Wa - ter from hill brooks free, Wa - ter is for me, Water the d r ink for me the drink, the drink for me.

mosa, one of them recently formed with 10 members—he seconded the adoption of the report.

The following were severally chosen office-bearers for the ensuing year:—C. J. Mickle, Esq., President; Rev. J. Spencer and Mr. D. Savage, Vice-Presidents; Mr. G. W. Allan, Treasurer; Mr. G. Pine, Secretary, with a Committee of twelve.

A considerable number of subscribers were obtained for that very excellent periodical *The Canada Temperance Advocate*, and the society resolved henceforth to hold regular monthly meetings.—*Guelph Herald*.

TEMPERANCE IN SCHOOLS.

To train up the youth of this Province in the principles of Total Abstinence, is of such importance as to render necessary, some general and energetic measure to effect it.—may it not be done by compelling all the Educational establishments which receive Provincial aid, to instruct their pupils in these principles, as forming an essential part of their system of Education? If School Books—adapted to the youthful mind, commencing with the first principles of this noble reform, and proceeding to prove the immorality and wickedness of drinking, and the misery and fatal consequences of drunkenness were published, and the Legislature compelled their use in all common Schools, would not a fatal blow be given to this monster vice? No sectarian prejudices would be excited by Books of this character, forming a part of our system of Education;—the general support of all denominations of Christians could safely be called on, and thus all the children in the Province, who from time to time, were taught at our common Schools, would grow up with a full knowledge of the principles of Total Abstinence, and an appreciation of their value. The principles of Total Abstinence are all powerful in themselves, and a good and reasonable course to disseminate them, has only to be urged upon the Legislature, to be carried by it into operation, and it cannot be doubted, but a well digested measure carrying out the idea proposed would receive the hearty co-operation of the Government.—*Telegraph*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Brownsville, 12th February, 1850.

SIR,—Our Annual Meeting took place about eight days since, and it was a good one considering the darkness of the night, the badness of the roads, and the absence of any public lecture; there was one thing, however, which added much to our meeting, and that is a most excellent brass band, the members of which are all teetotalers, and members of our society. To you that live in the city of Montreal, it will perhaps appear strange that we, to the West of you four hundred miles, should be qualified to boast of a band second to none, as an Amateur Band, in the Province.

We have had no travelling lecturer here these two years, with the exception of two visits we had from Mr. Wadsworth, a desideratum that might be profitably supplied by an intelligent lecturer, as I believe there are a sufficient number of societies in the Home District to support one, by giving each society a lecture each month, and I am of opinion, that should the Toronto Temperance Society start one, he would be well received and well paid in this district. You will perceive, by my subscription list for the *Advocate*, that it exceeds any previous list from this quarter; much gratitude is due to our worthy President, Isaiah Tyson, for the interest he displayed in collecting subscribers. We are also highly indebted to

the Rev. Mr. Causwell, of the New Connexion Methodists, who gives us a lecture every three months gratuitously.—Our society numbers about one hundred and thirty in standing, the members being principally from the neighborhood of Brownsville; the Rev. Mr. Flumerfelt, of the Wesleyan Methodists, Lloydtown, has promised to give a lecture on Thursday, the 28th inst., at early candle light, in the Lloydtown Methodist Chapel, when an accession to our society may be anticipated.

The villages of Brownsville and Lloydtown do not number (I should think) over 300 inhabitants, being about one half mile apart, but small as our population is, we have *five taverns*, and to all appearances doing *worldly well*. I am of opinion (and I say it considerably) that there is not one tavern keeper in one hundred but is convinced of the demoralising and soul destroying effects of intoxicating liquors, as none have better opportunities of seeing its dreadful effects, as there are few bar rooms in the Province but exhibit every day sights and conversations that nothing short of a depraved and selfish disposition could paliate. Our *five tavern* keepers here, I must say, are equal to any in the Province, as regards their general deportment; and one of them, a widow with a large family, is not to be surpassed for high moral standing and the regularity of her house and family. She is also one of your subscribers for the *Advocate*. In fact, her heart and hand is ready in every *good work*, and as we have no Temperance House of entertainment, strangers passing this way will find themselves as much at home and domesticated at Mrs. Steads, as in any other house where spirituous liquors are sold in the country. The officers of our society for this year are Isaiah Tyson, President; Thos. Henderson, Vice-President; Wm. Webb, Treasurer, John Lee, Recording Secretary; and your humble servant,

JOHN GRAHAM, Cor. Secretary.

Granby, 25th February, 1850.

SIR,—I am happy to inform you that the temperance cause is going a-head in this place. Two weeks ago I attended a meeting in Milton; between fifty and sixty signed the pledge; and the next night I attended a meeting at the Clows school house, Granby south ridge, and sixteen signed the pledge. We have had two temperance dinner parties in this village this winter, and both of them very well attended, the one at David Wallingford's and the other at Jerald C. Griggs, both temperance houses. If temperance men will only do their duty, in a few years the license law will, at least in these townships, be a nullity.

WM. B. VIPOND.

Wellington, February 25, 1850.

SIR,—Our annual meeting, for some cause unknown to me, was not held until the 8th instant. No report from the Secretary of the state of the society, and but one Committee meeting during the year 1849. The election of Officers took place, and resulted in the choice of Mr. Abram Sarles, President, Messrs. Francis Mitchell, junior, Henry Philips, and David Conger, Esquires, Vice Presidents; and Mr. Selim Huycke, Treasurer. F. O. PAIN, Secretary.

a system which does not simply rob the poor laborer of his due, but, to rob him to the utmost, condemns him to inevitable debauch and destruction. The very condition of his receiving employment is, that he will begin by drinking half a pint of rum in a morning, and go on daily guzzling the drugged and doctored fluid that these wretches sell; that he shall, out from 10s. to 25s. of weekly wages, spend three-fourths regularly on this disgusting mixture, which makes him sick and unfit for his work, and dooms his family to the most unexampled wretchedness."

What keeps the millions in hopeless servitude? What deprives them of both the *incentive* and the *power* to ascend the social circle but the health-impairing, soul-destroying Bacchanalian bowl? What the blacksmith, the tailor, the bricklayer, and the hod carrier would have been to this day, but for the good genius of Temperance, millions yet are under the domination of strong drink.—What the former have *become*, those millions yet *may be*, if they turn from their ways.—But for the Temperance Reformation, these men would, in all human probability, have wasted their lives in the service of Bacchus, and, instead of purchasing *libraries* or providing the means of fitting their children to fill useful and respectable positions in society, like the ballast-heavers and lumpers of the Thames, they might have educated them to professional mendicancy and crime.

How much better would the world become if all its inhabitants were as sober, thrifty and industrious as they might be? What a stimulus would be given to the cultivation of the soil, were every man who is not engaged in farm labor, to become a *consumer* of the more valuable products of the farm, the garden and the orchard, to the extent of the increased means which strict application to business would enable him to command,—and what a market might be opened up for the wares of the handicraftsmen of every degree, were the husbandmen, to become multiplied in consequence of additional demand for the fruits of the earth! Then would wealth become more equalised; the different grades of society would be less distinct, and the bountiful gifts of nature, the luxuries as well as the necessities of life, would be within the occasional reach of all.

There are two principal causes for the poverty and wretchedness that exist in all *free* countries—one partaking of a moral and the other of a physical character. For the first of these, we are indebted to *ourselves* chiefly, and for the second to our *parents*.—Every man is a free agent, and when he chooses a life of dissipation he cannot reflect upon others, though his substance waste away, and poverty stare him in the face.—His children, however, are differently circumstanced. *They* have to complain of neglected morals, want of education, weakened constitutions, enfeebled intellects, and numerous other afflictions to which the violation of physical laws in the ancestor, exposes his unoffending offspring. As there are *gradations* in the progress to *degeneracy*, so *perfection* in the human form, or a high state of *intellectual vigour*, is attained by the *cultivation* of the mental and physical powers of *successive* generations. It is thus that the Reform cannot be expected to arrive at full fruition during the present age. In addition therefore to his own happiness, the welfare of his offspring furnishes a spur to the zeal of the reformer. All have it in their power to scatter the seeds of health or the seeds of disease. As is the choice of the sower so will be the harvest of the reaper. Let not those then who desire to be useful in their day and generation content themselves with diffusing happiness among those of their own times, but let them exercise a becoming forecast for the welfare of generations yet unborn.

and should have appeared in our columns long since; it is so good, however, that it will not be out of date, even now.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

A few weeks since, we admitted a communication into our columns, announcing the formation in this Town of a Division of this Order,—an Order which, in our estimation, when properly understood, is calculated to do more towards bettering the moral condition of mankind, than any which has preceded it,—being well calculated to promote and perpetuate the Temperance enterprise, and ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity. This Order was first established in the City of New York in 1842, by a few individuals, its object being to consolidate the moral power of the great body of Temperance men, and to give to the subject of Total Abstinence that importance to which it was justly entitled.—The institution of a Division of this Order here has secured to the cause of Temperance the powerful influence of many, which might and in all probability would, have been lost to the cause, and who are now advocating, both publicly and privately, in their social meetings and all proper places, the great principles of Temperance and humanity. It has, in fact, although but yet in its infancy, "brought together those of different religious and political opinions, who by a systematic organization are unitedly laboring for the public good, and for their own mutual benefit." The Hastings Division, although only instituted in June last, already numbers about 100 members, among whom are to be found some of our most talented and enterprising townsmen,—men whose standing in society is such that their example will influence the community generally, and which we trust will be brought to bear in the proper quarter when the time arrives for the issuing of Licenses for the year 1850. The members of the Hastings Division have voted a sum of money for the purpose of procuring books, and establishing a Library in connection with their division, and have already received some valuable works as donations toward it. We trust ere long to be able to speak more positively as to the character of this Institution,—although, from what we know of it already, we do not hesitate to recommend it to all who have the good of their fellows at heart, and who desire to see *Intemperance*,—the *treble curse* of mankind,—driven from our otherwise happy and prosperous country. No individual who reflects seriously will deny that Intemperance is an evil of nearly an all pervading nature,—an insidious monster which worms its way alike into the castle and the cottage, leaving madness, misery, and ruin in its train. How signally has the philanthropist failed in arresting its fearfully destructive progress! and the Ministers of the Gospel have endeavored in vain to grapple successfully with this powerful enemy of the souls of men; still this moral pestilence continues to extend its desolating ravages to every circle of society, "blighting the prospects of many an ardent and generous heart, and converting the happy abodes of innocence and peace into miserable and wretched dens of debauchery and riot." In the words of a popular writer,—“How many candidates for honorable distinction, with intellectual powers sufficient to have ornamented the pulpit, the Senate, or the bar, have sunk, under its pestilential influences, into hopeless, drivelling idiocy. What high resolves and noble aspirations are daily being crushed, under the wheels of this *Juggernaut* of civilized life. Yet so familiarized have we become to its appearance and effects, that victim after victim falls into an early and dishonored grave without rousing us from our apathetic indifference, as a people, to frown the destroyer from our midst.”

We observe too with much pleasure, that while the "Sons" may meet for the transaction of the business of the Division, they intend also to profit by devoting a portion of their time to the reading of Essays, or Lectures on many important and popular subjects,—the first being a very able production read

The following from the *Victoria Chronicle*, of the 30th August last, we selected at the time it made its appearance,

Page, the form of application for charter for New Divisions, to which please add one or two parties to whom application may be made. The scale of initiation fee and quarterly dues have not yet been finally settled. At present candidates are admitted on the payment of 10s. as entry fee and 3s. 9d. per quarter—*Communicated.*

JUVENILE CELEBRATION.

We observe from a communication in the *Christian Advocate* of March 19th, that Mr. R. D. Wadsworth, whose devotion and zeal in the Temperance cause is known to most of our readers, has succeeded in organizing a Cold Water Army in Hamilton. We have not forgotten his efforts and success here, though encompassed with difficulties and obstructions, which men of less nerve would have considered insurmountable; yet impressed with the importance of catching the youth before they had been pre-occupied and poisoned with the evil custom which prevails, especially in large towns and cities, Mr. W., with a perseverance which knew no faltering, and an indomitable spirit which overcame all difficulties, pressed on and gathered together multitudes to hear of and take part in this important movement; on one occasion, the Governor General honored it with his presence, and bore decided and honorable testimony to the principle of Total Abstinence. When Mr. Wadsworth thus seeks to enlist the youth of our Province in the good work, he is on the right track and cannot fail of success. We extract the concluding paragraph of the correspondent's letter alluded to above:—

The Report presented gratifying information, with regard to the prosperity of the cause. The speeches, *excepting* the first, were appropriate and edifying. May the gentlemen who delivered their long continue their praiseworthy and acceptable labors in the cause of suffering humanity. The presence of the Cold Water Army, contributed not a little to the enjoyment of the evening. The faces of so many happy children, must always be a pleasant sight; but when we look upon them, and reflect that they are learning lessons of sobriety, which may save them from untold miseries in after life, it is truly gratifying. Mr. Wadsworth's zeal in organizing, and keeping up the interest in the Juvenile Society, as well as his labors in the other departments of the cause, are deserving of all praise. The friends of Temperance have reason to congratulate themselves upon what has already been accomplished, and to be encouraged to persevering exertions, during the present year.

SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

Subscribers in and about Bytown would confer a favor by handing the amount of their arrears for the past, and those who may not have paid for the present volume, to the Rev. J. T. Byrne, who is authorized to receive the same.

Mr. JOHN WALTON.

We understand that Mr. Walton, Vice-President of the Malahide Total Abstinence Society, will visit Simcoo on the 13th of May, and Mar's Hill on the 14th, and will hold Temperance meetings in both places. Mr. Rusting, or some other friends in that quarter, will perhaps make the necessary arrangements.

We have received a letter from a correspondent, who seems to imagine that we designed to censure the Order of the *Sons of Temperance* in the article in our last number on "dancing at Temperance Celebrations." Being a Son of Temperance himself, he comes forward to defend his Order, and requests us to publish his letter. But as he labors under a mistake in supposing that we have censured, or intended to censure, the Sons, in the article

referred to, we decline to do so. We spoke of "Temperance Societies" in general, without referring to one class more than another. The gentleman may have his letter by calling at the office.

Agriculture.

MR. A. FLECK'S SUBSOIL GRUBBER.

(From *Agricultural Journal.*)

Oranstown, 15th March, 1850.

Dear Sir,—I promised when I purchased the Subsoil Grubber from you, that I would send you a statement of its performance, as soon as I had finally tested it. You know that farmers are more ready to use an implement, and put its merits to a practical test, than to write essays; but I have been so fully satisfied with the experiments I have made, and with the value of the Grubber, as an implement so essential to the proper cultivation of the soil in a climate like ours, that I feel I would not only fail in my promise to you, but also in my duty to my brother Agriculturists generally, if I did not send you a statement, embodying the result of my experiments, and also of my opinion as to its uses and adaptation. I have used the Grubber for many of the purposes to which it may be applied—in all of which I have found it an implement highly worthy of the attention of Agriculturists. In spring, upon land which has been ploughed in the fall for summer fallow, and for tearing up and destroying twitch-grass, it has fully exceeded my expectation; it can be used much earlier than the common plough, opens the soil to a much greater depth, will do the work of six ordinary ploughs, and leaves the soil so fine as to save an immense quantity of labor in harrowing. For summer fallowing and subsoiling, I find it the most valuable implement yet brought into use in Canada. Indeed, I think that no farm is complete without a Grubber, which, where cultivation is carried on, on a large scale, will pay itself in one season, by the saving it will effect in the labor, to say nothing of the superior preparation of the soil. Two horses are sufficient to work the Grubber, except where there is a very stiff clay soil, it may be necessary to put on a third one.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROSS.

To Mr. Alexander Fleck,
St. Peter Street, Montreal.

VALUE OF CORN COBS.

A friend, who had an article in some paper, recommending corn cobs ground or unground, as a very excellent and valuable feed for stock, undertook to test the truth of the statement for himself. He had a large quantity on hand, and after providing himself with the proper vessel, (a half-hogshead tub,) he filled it with cobs and then added a solution of salt and water. In this steep the cobs were suffered to remain till they had imbibed a sufficiency of the fluid to make them soft. In this condition they were fed out to the stock, at the rate of half a peck to a full grown cow or ox, in the morning, and the same at night. He remarked that all his animals were extremely fond of cobs; that they consumed a much less quantity of hay and grain than before he commenced giving them this feed; neither did they require salt in its natural state. He has also ground several bushels of cobs, and finds the meal an excellent article for making mush.

I have used corn cob meal, ground fine, with and without oats, for horses, the last twelve or fourteen years, and I think it an excellent feed. It keeps a horse loose in his bowels, his hair lies smooth, and it makes a great improvement in his looks—I also use the meal with wheat or oat chaff, to feed horses. When I first came to live in the neighborhood, I was ridiculed by the neighbors, who said my horses would all die before spring; but when spring came, they were fat, and in far better condition than theirs. I found that they

tion to commence, the Temperance Hall was crowded before the time for opening the meeting had arrived.

According to the usual practice, the meeting was opened by singing an appropriate hymn and praying for God's blessing to rest upon the exercises of the evening.

It was not intended by the committee that this trial should be conducted in strict conformity with the proceedings of the Courts of Judicature, none of them laying claim to legal acumen, or wishing to fetter themselves with legal technicalities. Requesting that this may be borne in mind, we shall now proceed to give a brief statement of the proceedings of this novel court.

The Rev. President took his seat as judge.

The Attorney-General then prayed that the prisoner might be placed at the bar; upon which the door of an adjoining vestry was opened, and a man was seen carrying a high stool, on which were several black bottles labeled brandy, gin, rum, whisky, wine, ale and porter. Surrounding the necks of the bottles was a paper band with the words "alcohol" printed in large letters. The prisoner was placed in front of the jury, after which the clerk of the court read the following indictment:—

Montreal.—The jury on behalf of our glorious constitution and of suffering humanity, in this hall assembled, present to this honorable court that General Alcohol, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being seduced and employed by the devil, did heretofore, to wit, at Montreal aforesaid, at divers times, with malice aforethought, many thousands of the subjects of our Lady the Queen, and others, good unoffending Christian men, women and children, seduce and lead into poverty, destitution, insanity, infamy and death; and then did, by means of brandy, gin, rum and other spirituous liquors, to the jury unknown, cause to blaspheme and to disturb the peace of society, to commit the crimes of arson and murder in contempt of the laws of God, and to the great advancement and promotion of the works and designs of the Devil.

The prisoner, by his counsel, pleading "Not Guilty," and stating his readiness for the trial, the jury was then empanelled by the judge calling upon all present, ladies and gentlemen, who were disposed to pledge themselves that they would give a verdict according to the evidence which should be adduced, to hold up their right hand, which was done.

The Attorney-General addressed the jury, and the following witnesses were examined:—

Alfred Perry, whose testimony related principally to the evils he had seen produced by the influence of the prisoner amongst the Fire companies of this city, with which Mr. Perry has for several years been connected. The witness testified that he had known the prisoner on various occasions cause great disorder, waste of property, destruction of health, great risk of lives, and numberless accidents. Knew a sober, industrious, and good man who, from the influence of prisoner, knocked a man down, came to his house, kicked the panels off the door, was taken up by a policeman, and lodged in gaol. Had known the prisoner incite persons to blasphemy and murder. Knew that prisoner caused one man to turn his wife out of the house, and then murder his child.

Counsel for prisoner sharply cross-examined witness, but did not in the least weaken his evidence.

James Cooper testified that he had known the prisoner for 45 years; had not known him do any good all that time. Had frequently seen unoffending, kind-hearted men incited by the prisoner to cruelty: disturbance of the peace and riots were often occasioned by prisoner; rendered men unfit for work: produced

poverty and deepest degradation. Knew a young man who became acquainted with prisoner—were for some time always in company; the young man was found dead—the doctor made a post mortem examination, found his internal parts much discolored, his liver being the color of brown paper, and the doctor affirmed that the prisoner had murdered the young man.

Cross-examined:—Prisoner had often sadly disfigured the countenance of his friends; had frequently taken from them their good clothes and clad them in rags; had known good workmen not earn 10d a day when under the influence of prisoner.

James Brown, clerk, was called, deposed that he had been personally acquainted with the prisoner; first knew him on board ship, some of prisoner's friends having compelled him to submit to the prisoner being introduced to him. At this first interview, the prisoner treated him so cruelly that he was senseless for some days after, and his life was despaired of. On one occasion while in the East Indies, was sailing in a long boat over smooth water, with carpenter, second mate and prisoner; the second mate was pushed over by prisoner and drowned. Knew a gentleman in the Isle of France, to whom the prisoner brought the *Delirium Tremens*, and before they parted, the gentleman died of the wounds and bruises inflicted by the prisoner.

E. C. Longley, grocer, knew the prisoner frequently go into the lay field with rapiers, and would lie in a shady place, and entice the laborers from their work, cause their heads to ache, unfit them for labor, and often produce quarrels. Knew industrious and respectable men whom the prisoner had made bad citizens, quarrelsome neighbors, cruel husbands, and inhuman fathers. Knew a man who, in company with the prisoner, went into the woods and was lost for some time—the prisoner having knocked him off his horse, and kept him "hollering" all night. Knew many instances in which the prisoner had produced extreme poverty and misery, and incited men to break the Sabbath.

Cross-examined:—Was no friend to the prisoner, but had said nothing but the truth. The man lost in the woods was an intelligent and respectable man, when not under the influence of the prisoner at the bar. Had known quiet, well-behaved men whom the prisoner had made passionate and quarrelsome; knew one such man who, at the instigation of the prisoner, went into the house as dinner was ready, dragged off the cloth and swept the table.

The Court rose at 10 o'clock.

[To be continued.]

THE LICENSE LAW.

[FOR THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.]

Sir,—I have taken, for a number of years, a most lively interest in the progress of the Temperance cause in Canada, and have watched the success of the various methods adopted for the eradication of intemperance. But I have long been of the opinion, which has been confirmed by my past experience, that in this reformation the enactments of Parliaments, or the strong arm of the law, are vain and useless; but if successfully carried on, it must be so by the same power and persons which commenced it, and that have thus far supported it, viz.: *The powerful voice of public opinion amongst the middle class of Society.* Of ignorance, Bishop Taylor says:—"It is impossible to make people understand their ignorance, for it requires knowledge to perceive it; therefore he that can perceive it hath it not." Just so, I think, with Parliamentary enactments of any kind, for the suppression of intemperance. For if we had such a state of so-

Dawn Mills, 18th Feb., 1850.

DEAR SIR.—You have my sincere thanks for the use of the Advocate, and my best wishes that you may be well sustained in your praiseworthy enterprise. I would gladly do something more effectual to sustain and encourage you; my heart is with you in the Temperance cause, and I have not failed to advocate it in this part of Canada, as many can bear testimony; but my days in this country are numbered. I expect to remain here but a few months at the most; but while remaining shall do what I can.

HIRAM WILSON.

Colborne, 16th March, 1850.

At a meeting of the Colborne Total Abstinence Society, held in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel here, on the 21st ult., the following Officers and members of Committee were appointed for the present year:—J. D. Hays, President; J. S. Scott, Vice-President; George Ingles, Treasurer; J. Stewart, Secretary; and 9 members of Committee; after which the following report was submitted:—

THE REPORT.

In presenting this, the ninth annual report of the Colborne Total Abstinence Society, your Committee beg leave, respectfully, to state that they entered upon the discharge of the important duties imposed upon them, under somewhat peculiar and discouraging circumstances, arising in part from that state of apathy and indifference which was but too generally manifested by the professed friends of our cause; but your Committee are happy to be able to say, on the present occasion, that that feeling has, in a great degree, given way, and that our friends are beginning to bestir themselves, in reference to the great and important principles contained in our Pledge; and also, the blessed results which must necessarily follow their universal adoption and triumph. Some have been almost led to conclude that the Total Abstinence Society, as at present organized, have accomplished all that is in their power to do; but your Committee are far from indulging a sentiment like this. The pledge is as effectual now as ever it was, and every year thousands are, through its instrumentality, saved. Although your Committee are not able to report a large increase of members during the past year, yet they have the pleasing satisfaction of recording the fact, that none has been expelled, nor has any withdrawn from the Society, and your Committee rejoice in the belief, that our principles are extending, and the interest of the Society rising. During the year that has passed, your Committee have held several meetings, at which addresses were delivered, that had a tendency to keep the subject before the public. In reviewing the past, your Committee regret that they were not better qualified for the important duties devolving upon them. Believing as we do, that our principles are destined to bless the world, and that upon their speedy extension and adoption rests the present and (indirectly) the eternal happiness of thousands of our race, we would urge upon the consideration of the Society, the necessity of continued, ardent and untiring exertion in sustaining so good a cause. Who would have believed fifteen years since, when the first Societies on the Total Abstinence principle were organized as they now exist, that in 1850

there would be between ten and twelve millions of members enlisted under its banner. Yet such is the fact, and the past year has been a year in many parts of our world, of paramount interest and importance. Our principles, we are told, have now extended their blessings and influence to almost every portion of our globe, inhabited by civilized beings. In Canada alone, we find nearly two hundred thousand pledged abstainers, and the cause is still going forward, achieving its victories, subduing the Demon intemperance, and substituting in its place sobriety, contentment, peace, happiness and joy, wherever its voice is heard, and its influence extends. These chains of facts are calculated to awaken an interest in every breast, and are designed to encourage us to greater diligence and perseverance, in promoting and sustaining so good and gracious a cause, that your Committee would respectfully urge upon the consideration of the Society, generally, and their successors in office in particular, the necessity of renewed efforts, and if possible, still greater exertions in sustaining the cause, the anniversary of which has called us together upon the present occasion; and while your Committee retire from the more public service of the Society, they regret that greater success has not attended the efforts put forth by them, and are fully resolved to cooperate with those who may succeed them, and so endeavor to sustain them in the discharge of their duty, that by the blessing of Almighty God, when called upon, to render to the Society a report of their labors, they may have the pleasing satisfaction of reporting success in the reformation we are striving to promote, unparalleled in the history of our country, and far exceeding our most sanguine expectations.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

CHARLES UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Malahide, 27th March, 1850.

The eighth anniversary of the Silver Creek Total Abstinence Society was held on the 20th of February last, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.: Mr. W. E. Murray, President; Mr. John Wallon, Vice-President; Mr. Wm. Harvey, Treasurer; and the writer Secretary with a Committee of five. Our society at the present time numbers 356 members in good standing, and every meeting increases the number. We continue to keep up our regular monthly meetings, which are generally well attended and quite interesting, as well as productive of much good; so much so, that there are very few persons in our vicinity who are not members of the society; and in a neighborhood where a few years ago it was thought quite necessary to have liquor at bees, and almost indispensable, when a friend called; with us such usages have now entirely passed away; and we believe, if the societies generally were more careful to keep up regular meetings, and avail themselves of the reading of that valuable periodical, the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, it would not be long before we should see intemperance with all its train of evils fast disappearing from the face of its opposers.—Yours,

JOHN McCRAIG, Sec.

took my advice after this, and fed the same as myself, making a great saving of feed.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Gowanus, Dec. 20, 1849.
—*American Agriculturist.*

BREEDING HORSES.

The report of the committee on horses, for the Chittenden County, Vt., Agricultural Society, contained some good remarks. In relation to the hereditary transmission of qualities, it observed, "The progeny will inherit the united qualities of their parents. The good as well as the bad qualities will descend from generation to generation. Hence you will see the importance of a knowledge of the parentage not only as to the sire but also as to the dam. Peculiarity of structure and constitution will also be inherited. This is an important consideration, though too much neglected, for, however perfect the sire may be, every good quality may be neutralized, if not overcome by the defective structure of the dam. Let the essential points be good in parents; but if there must be some minor defects in the one, let them be met and overcome by excellencies in those particular points, in the other parent. We would also advise you, to let your breeding mares be in the full vigor of life. Do not put them to the horses too young, and especially do not let your mares be incapacitated for work by reason of old age. If so, you may expect that the foal will have a corresponding weakness, and scarcely will a single organ possess its natural strength. Our farmers are usually negligent in the selection of their mares. They are tempted to pair with their best mares, and to breed from those which are inferior."

The committee speak of a young horse of the Morgan stock, bred by Judge Bennett, as having "great compactness of structure and action of the best kind."

CLOVER-SOWING MACHINE—VERY SIMPLE.—Much of the clover upon the James River plantations, is sown by a very cheap, simple contrivance of a box, made of thin light wood, four inches deep, three and three quarters wide, and thirteen feet long, divided into thirteen equal parts and twenty-six half-inch holes through the bottom, six inches apart; that is, two in each division. Over these holes tack a piece of tin, through which make a hole, about three-sixteenths of an inch, larger or smaller, until it is found by experiment, that it will sow just the quantity per acre that you desire. This implement is carried by a strap, around a man's neck, who shakes it as he walks, and sows a bed fifteen feet wide. It appears to be not only a labor saving implement, but a crop increasing one.—*Ibid.*

WHEAT BRAN AS A FERTILIZER.—This has been tried by several persons in Delaware with great success. It is said that a handful to the hill will double the crop. Care must be taken to cover the bran before dropping the corn, or the fermentation will kill the seed in its direct contact with the bran. It is said to be equally valuable upon wheat. The matter is worth experimenting upon. It is hoped that those who try it will give us the details, for the benefit of our readers.—*Ibid.*

News.

CANADA.

We regret to learn that James Stewart, a private in the 71st Highland Light Infantry, stationed at St. Johns, lost his life on the evening of the 7th December last, by falling, or jumping, into the river, while under the influence of liquor. Search was made for him at the time but without success; but on Friday, the 22nd

ultimo, his body was discovered, imbedded in the ice, opposite the village of Chambly—about 12 miles down the river from the spot where, it was believed, he had been drowned.

An Association of the Daughters of Temperance has been formed in Kingston.

CALIFORNIA.—A letter from young Mr. Beaudry addressed to his brother in this city intreats him in the most pressing terms not to start for California as had been his intention, "for, he writes, if some have good fortune, the others and the greater number are ruined or their health destroyed; others have died of fatigue and misery."—*Translated from Montreal Melanges.*

TORONTO TRADE.—A sale of 23,000 bushels best Fall Wheat was made in this city, on Friday last, at 91 cents, delivered in Oswego, in bond; marine insurance paid by the purchaser.—*Globe, 28th March.*

TEMPERANCE.—Mr. James Mitchel Izard, a member of the Press here, died in the Lunatic Asylum yesterday. Poor fellow! he had been much addicted to drink of late, and being seized with *delirium tremens*, some six days ago, he was taken to the Asylum, under the advice of three medical men, where he lingered in great agony and with scarcely a lucid moment, till he expired.—*Toronto Cor. Mont. Courier.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States Government have given notice, after the coming month of May, that all small Spanish and Mexican money, such as Quarters of Dollars, York Shillings and Six-pences, shall no longer pass current at present value. Quarters of Dollars are to be reduced to 20 cents, (one Shilling, H.C.) and eighths and sixteenths in like proportion.

TEMPERANCE IN WISCONSIN.—The rumsellers in Milwaukee appear to have become desperate under the pressure of the Temperance sentiment of that community. The Wisconsin of the 4th inst. says that a mob of some 300 rumsellers and rumsuckers paraded the streets of Milwaukee, and attacked the residence of the Hon. John B. Smith, (a member of the Wisconsin Senate,) breaking the windows with bricks, stones, billets of wood, &c., and finally, not satisfied with venting their spite outside the house, several entered, turned over lamps, throwing oil on the carpet, tore down the curtains, and did some other injury. Mr. Smith was absent at the time, and no one at home, except his children, of four, six, eight and eleven years of age, and a servant girl, who, through the efforts of two or three young men, were conveyed to a neighboring house. After remaining for about a quarter of an hour, the rioters dispersed in different directions. The cause of this gross outrage upon Senator Smith is known to have been a Temperance law, which he upheld during the last session of the Legislature. What these respectable people expect to gain by adding another demonstration of the disorganizing and dangerous effect of liquor-drinking, it is difficult to see. We argue good things for this noble young State, from such evidence that rumsellers are uncomfortable there.—*Evangelist.*

POSITION OF THE TEMPERANCE ENTERPRISE.—Though much has been written—most ably written—upon the temperance question, the great mass have not yet given it a fair and candid perusal, and very few have made it a serious study. Even among the more intelligent classes, the distributors of knowledge, and the guides of opinion, by most it is still viewed as one of the many well-meant vagaries by which the face of society is from time to time diversified or disturbed, and the minds of the multitude amused or misled. All such, as is well remarked by an English contemporary, have yet to learn that the subject is really second to none within the whole range of the encyclopaedia of human knowledge. It touches society at all points, from the heart to the extremities. From the monarch on the throne to the captive in the dungeon, all are deeply concerned in it. It involves the highest questions of legislation, jurisprudence, political economy, morals, and religion, both at home and in foreign climes—in a word, the temporal well and the eternal destiny of countless millions living and to be, of the human race.—*N. E. Washingtonian.*

DEATH BY SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—The following extraordinary occurrence is related in the *Gazette des Tribunaux*:—"A few days ago, in a tavern near the Barriere de l'Etoile, a journeyman painter, named Xavier C——, well known for his intemperate habits, while drinking with some comrades, laid a wager that he could eat a lighted candle. His bet was taken, and

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and of itself back the cart into the shed, while its owner was enveloped in the arms of Morpheus, or in a neighboring public-house. On the particular occasion in question, James was sleeping, as was his custom, in the bottom of a large hamper in the cart, and it happened that, after the beast had come home, and backed into the shed, some of his own domestics had loosed the horse, but had left the "jolly old's out" to take out his nap in the cart. The goodwife, his "better half," had ordered the servant man to give a look out now and then to see that the master did not fall out of his nest on awaking out of his sleep. On going out in the course of the night, the man was not a little surprised to hear James discussing loudly to himself. Anxious to hear the subject his master was so earnest on, he, on nearing the "cradle of his debauch," heard him saying, "Oh dear, fat time will daylight come, it really is a dark night." Thus saying, and as he stared at the roof-tree of the house, James at length seemed to have begun to recollect that he was in his cart, and of course expected his beast to be moving on, but on searching between the cart shafts and finding no horse there, he, in a sort of dilemma, was heard to say to himself, "Well, gin I be James B——, I hae lost a horse; but gin I binno James B——, I hae found a cart." To make himself the more sure on the matter, he scrambled out of the cart, and even a little sensible that he was at James B——'s house, he went up to the door, and after tapping, stammered out, "Is James B—— at hame?" His female partner, who was often forced to smile at his too often ludicrous blunders on such occasions, and who was in the present instance anxious to carry the joke a bit farther, replied to the "anxious inquirer," "Hoot sye, and in's bed twa hours syne," at which reply her drunken helpmate cried out in ecstasy, "O 'oman, I hae foun' a cart, then." This impression he retained un-
der the influence of the wine, he took another sleep, and on awaking, betwixt he found "it was a dream."—*Banffshire Journal.*

THOSE TEARS.

They were a mother's. A wicked son's perversity caused them. They were many. They were bitter. Bereavement causes tears. Loss of property makes them fall. Anguish of the body will wet the cheek. Oppression causes weeping. But more bitter than all these are the tears of that heart-broken mother. Sweetest, fondest anticipations were dashed. Expectations that had shot their cheering radiance through the dark clouds of long years of adversity were at an end. She wept, for it was the funeral day of her hopes.

Those tears—how eloquent! Every drop uttered a volume of terrible truth. What language they uttered!

1. Concerning the depth of that son's guilt. That he should cause them for whom had been endured all the pangs of maternal solicitude since the hour of his birth—that he should cause them whose most tender care it should have been to shield the parental bosom from every sorrow—this was most unnatural. What obligation could have been in force upon him, that was not to make the author of his being happy, and prevent, by all the forms of tenderest kindness, that any tears should ever fall on his account. But he trod down and trampled on all these obligations. And those tears, started by his guilt—what a tale they told of its amount!

2. Spake they not too of his danger? It was not simple maternal love that made that being a mourner. She was allied to the Saviour and Judge of the world by a living faith. Those tears were shed over God's broken law, and redeeming love lightly esteemed, and the Spirit of grace grieved. Those tears were the more bitter, because she that wept, wept over God's dishonor as well as over her own withered hopes. God saw those tears! Was there not an alliance of his holy mind with the mourner, and deep displeasure in that mind at the guilty cause of her tears?

That wicked son saw them. Fast and free they fell. But

he steeled his heart against them. There was thrilling eloquence in them, but they pleaded in vain for his repentance and return. He rushed into the arms of temptation. He linked his soul with the vicious and vile. It is long since he has trodden the threshold of his home. For her he wandered. Parental love and tenderness asks—"Where?" but hears only the lonely echo of its own voice.

Those tears! Perhaps that son will yet remember them. The stern mood of a guilty mind is sometimes strangely relaxed. He who had braced his nerves against every tender and solemn appeal, finds stenting over him thoughts and reflections that make the giant frame of his depravity shake like an aspen leaf. Those tears—the terrific hand-writing on the wall—may yet startle him as memory retraces the picture before him. He saw them once. Again he may see them. They may have redeeming power. They may prove the last, yet the successful appeal of eternal mercy. The remembrance of them may touch the only remaining chord whose vibrations could arrest steps that were taking hold on hell!

Those tears! If they reclaimed not, what will they say to that son in eternity? Holy parental love shed them in vain. What a spectre to enter the world of despair, and thrust itself on the vision of guilt? Who shall fathom the ocean of his woe that shall meet it then!—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

CHILD KILLED BY RUM.

Dear Young Friends,—Go with me to a distant part of a country town, and spend an hour in that little circle to which I will presently introduce you. It is Sabbath morning. All is still, except that here and there children, with their parents, are moving in various directions, and gathering around one desolate and mournful dwelling. Let us enter. Tread softly. Death is here! There lies a little boy, not six years old, who was with the other children last Sabbath. Do you inquire, "What ailed this child? What made him die?" There stands his father; ask him. With quivering lip he turns away, and gives you no answer. In the next room sits his mother; go and ask her "what made her little boy die." She buries her face in her handkerchief, and sobs aloud with grief. I will ask this neighbor; he can tell us.

With much agitation he begins. "Last Thursday morning Willie's father sent him to buy a quart of rum. His little kitten followed him. The boy and his errand, and in returning home, he lost his way, and wandered through the fields, crying piteously, 'Father! father!' His little voice was heard, but no father came to him. The cold winds blow; he sun goes down. The poor boy faint and weary, drinks largely of the rum, till he falls down upon the ground. The neighbors are searching for him, and why do you suppose they cannot find him? O, my dear young friends, perhaps they have been drinking rum too, and it has made them very much like the people of Sodom, when they felt around for the door of Lot's house. Rum makes strange work with men. Do you suppose your father and mother would sleep if you were lost? or give up the search till you were found? If they were under the influence of rum they might.

The next morning poor Willie is found, and the faithful kitten by his side. The physician is called, but it is too late; in a few hours the child is dead!

"Now, children, we are come to bury him. What shall we say to these weeping friends? O, how dreadful is the sin which they have committed. They have killed their boy. We can give them no consolation. We can tell them of their sin and entreat them to repent. O, may God give them repentance. If you are ever sent on such an errand as that which proved fatal to this child, will you not remonstrate with your father, and with the 'reformed drunkard's daughter,' say, 'Father, don't send me for rum to-day.'"—*Well-Spring.*

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, APRIL 15, 1850.

No. 8

“THE TELEGRAPH.”

We take the following excellent article from the *Telegraph*, published at St. Johns, N. B., of the 21st February. We observe that this paper has recently been much improved, and is an able advocate of the cause of teetotalism. We hope the Temperance men in the Lower Provinces will take care to see that it obtains a wide circulation.

THE BENEFITS OF TEMPERANCE.

READER? were you ever sceptical of the advantages accruing to individuals and society at large from habits of abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and do you still require proof of their efficiency in redeeming men from one of the most cruel of all bondages? If so, do us the favor to peruse the following extracts from an account of a late temperance meeting in Exeter Hall, which we find in the columns of the *Standard of Freedom*, under the heading, “Temperance Demonstration in London,” than which, a more gratifying and instructive article we do not recollect ever to have met with; and if you do not confess to error, after weighing the various facts set forth by several handicraftsmen whose experience is there detailed, we can scarcely hope to convert you to our way of thinking on the subject of temperance. These speakers—twelve in number—belonged to the working classes, all of whom had sacrificed everything to the lust for strong drink, and had lived in squalid poverty—Now, what a change!

“One had his library, which had cost him £70, and ‘found his home a paradise;’ another, a blacksmith’s hammerman, from being scarcely able to do his heavy work from the use of strong drink, now found himself able to compete with any man, sat up night after night to improve a mind that he found out that he had got, and, though formerly unable to write, was now become the secretary of a teetotal association. He wished to God that he had language to express the happiness that he felt! Another, shamed into reform by hearing himself called a ‘drunken tailor,’ had taken the pledge when Father Mathew was in London, had never since allowed any fermented liquor to enter his house, but, instead of that, had come in comfort, well-doing, and thankfulness. A third had for twelve years been a teetotaler, and, from a journeyman bricklayer, ‘intemperate, and in a very sad plight indeed,’ had grown progressively into a master; ‘had built one, then two, then four, then eight, and at last a whole street of houses. In addition to that, he had now got a good

house of his own, he owed no man; he had £500 to lay his hand on when he wanted it, and he had all the comforts which health and a good conscience could impart.’ This brave fellow, in his joy, could not help breaking out into a singing thankfulness:—

When Winter, with its frosts and snow,
Sheds darkness o’er the scene,
I feel how happy I am now,
To what I once had been.

Such was the language of honest, hard-working men on Monday evening in Exeter Hall, listened to by crowding thousands, who could give a rapturous response to the glad-some truths thus expressed. Another, who had been the carrier of a hod to the last speaker, a poor wretched drunkard, renting a room at 9d per week, had succeeded in throwing away the hod, had raised a little money, set up for himself, now owned three houses and two vans, and was a respectable coal and coke dealer, renting a house at £49 per annum.

Now look on another picture copied from the same article—

“In this country, where the cause of temperance first originated—in this great city, where, during the last several years, the amount of intoxication has been so wonderfully diminishing—falling from 32,635 cases in 1832, to 16,461 cases in 1848—suddenly there has revealed itself a system of slavery such as America cannot charge itself with; a system of brutal and brutish tyranny such as before was undreamt of as mid all the dark crimes of the Metropolis.—We allude to those cormorants of the river side—those publicans and sinners of the Thames—whom the Metropolitan Commissioner of the ‘*Morning Chronicle*’ has dragged to the astonished day-light; those wretched pothouse-keepers, mingled with some butchers and grocers, who contract to ballast the ships going out, and to unload timber that is come in. We trust that there is scarcely an Englishman who has not read the case of the *Ballast Heavers and Lumpers*, as given in the ‘*Morning Chronicle*’ of Friday and Tuesday last. It is to be wished that every one should go through the terrible details there given, that they may learn to what abysses of cannibalism and harpyism men in this country and city, bearing the disgraced name of Englishmen and Christians, can descend. Of all the awful atrocities that the revelations of the ‘*Morning Chronicle*,’ in town and country, have made known, there are none that strike us as so utterly repulsive, inhuman, and detestable, as these. Here is a set of men who deliberately project and live upon

ciety that is really required to carry out these enactments, to render them of any use or virtue, we would have just such a state of society that would render any such enactments quite unnecessary and uncalled for. In support of this my position, allow me to present briefly, the law, as existing now for some years, as regards tavern licenses. First—it is enacted—“*That no licenses shall be granted for an inn or public house, unless the person applying shall first have a certificate of his being a proper person, from the Magistrates in his division.*” And no such certificate shall be given “*without a testimonial of good character from the hands of the Parson and Town Wardens, or from reputable and substantial householders.*” This certificate certifies—“*That A. B. is a person of sober habits, good fame and conversation, and that he is a proper person to be entrusted with a license to keep an inn, which we further certify is much required in the neighborhood of the house, &c.*” The law requires, too, that he “*Be possessed of a dwelling house, containing, at least, three rooms beyond those required for the family, and three beds over and above wanted for the use of the family, and to be possessed of a good stable for at least two pair of horses.*” If he hath such a house and such a certificate, he is to petition the Magistrates for a license, in which he says—“*That his house is well adapted for the accommodation of travellers, and in a neighborhood where an inn is much wanted.*” To the Magistrates to whom this comes, it is enacted that “*They shall have power to limit the number of inns, and the said Justices shall enquire into the character of the applicant, and the expediency of increasing the number of inns;*” and so guarded is the law, that it is further enacted—“*That no Magistrate, being a brewer or distiller, or retailer of any spirituous liquors, or a partner with any such, shall act or be present at any licensing meeting, or at any meeting for the transferring of licenses; nor in case he shall be the owner of any house licensed or about to be licensed.*” It is further enacted—“*That at the time of granting such licenses, the Justices shall frame rules and regulations for innkeepers—a copy of which, for the information of the travellers, shall be fixed in some conspicuous place in every house licensed.*” The law is thus particular, with respect to the person to whom, the places where, and the parties by whom licenses are granted; but not content with all this, the person obtaining a license must enter into bonds, himself in the sum of £10, and two sureties in the sum of £5 each, “*to be levied on their respective goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our said lady the Queen;*” if he does not “*keep good order and rule in the said house, and in any out-house, yard or garden, or other place thereunto belonging;*” and the license he then procures is only “*during the continuance of good order in the said inn, and duly observe all rules, regulations, matters and things, respecting inns.*” Notwithstanding all this caution on the part of the Parliament—indeed the greatest possible caution—their enactments do not stop here, but provide that “*Any innkeeper suffering persons to continue drinking and tipping, shall forfeit 10s. upon conviction before one Justice.*” What can be more strict? for “*tipping,*” not getting drunk, to “*forfeit 10s.*” (and the cost would be about 15s. more,) and that before only one Justice? and any of the persons so found “*tipping or drinking, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, on view or oath of one witness, shall forfeit 3s. 4d. (and costs bear in mind), to be collected by distress and sale of goods, if not paid in one week,*” and if the innkeeper himself shall be found “*tipping*” he is to be fined as above, “*and shall, moreover, for the space of three years be disabled from keeping such house,*” and every person who “*shall be drunk and convicted thereof before one Justice, on view or oath of one wit-*

ness, shall forfeit for the first offence 5s, and if not immediately paid and no goods found, he shall be put in the stocks 6 hours;” and on a second conviction the offender shall be bound with two sureties, in the sum of £10, with condition to be from henceforth of good behaviour.”

I have, I think, successfully proven that if Parliamentary enactments could have stopped the progress of intemperance, it would have been stopped long ere this. But still you cry “*Petition Parliament,*” and advise societies to frame their petition only to this effect:—That in every locality, in which it is proposed to open a tavern, the people who reside there should have an opportunity of expressing their mind upon it, by remonstrance or otherwise, and if they, by a majority are unfavorable to the proposed tavern, it then should be prohibited by the Legislature,” and you then ask “*Why should the magistrates and the tavern-keepers have it in their power to thrust the fire-water upon a reluctant community?*” To this I beg to make two remarks—1st. That the people in every locality in which it has been proposed to open a tavern, have always had an “*opportunity of expressing their mind on it,*” and that if a “*majority*” had at any time, “*remonstrated*” against “*the proposed tavern,*” it would, in no case, have been granted. Licenses are always granted in open court, and before granting one, the chairman asks aloud, “*Is there any objection to A. B. getting a license to keep an inn.*” Several attempts have been made to hinder such being granted; but in no case have the parties been enabled to get a “*majority*” against it. The innkeeper’s petition would often have 3 to 1 against the one against him. 2ndly. The very thing you propose to petition for, I think you now already have; for by the late Municipal Act, 12 Victoria, chap. 81. sect. 31,—It is enacted that the Township councils may make by-laws, “*For regulating inns, taverns and ale-houses, and all houses where spirituous liquors or any other manufactured beverage may be sold or drank therein, and to limit the number of them, &c.*” Then if the “*majority*” you speak of can be found, they must be attended to. But, Mr. Editor, I much regret to say, that these “*majorities,*” against such houses, cannot be found. Let us stop petitioning, but remain circulating the *Advocate*, lecturing, distributing teetotal tracts, &c., &c., and by these means produce such a state of society that there will be no customers. Then there will be no inns, and consequently no Parliamentary enactments.

A. J. P.

Oxford County, March 14th, 1850.

P. S. I may add, that of the twenty cases tried before me within the last six months, eighteen have been occasioned by drink.

J. P.

[We shall offer some remarks on this letter in our next.—Ed C. T. A.]

A NEW “DIVISION.”

A short time since I intimated through your columns that it was in contemplation to open a Division of the Sons of Temperance in this city, and have now to ask you to record the fact, that a Division was opened on the evening of the 23rd March, and the necessary officers appointed. There have been two meetings since, at each of which several new candidates have been proposed for admission. This order is likely to spread very rapidly, everything connected with its operations being so simple and yet so complete as to serve all the purposes of the most complicated machinery of such societies, for the purpose of abating the members, and at the same time preventing imposition. Let me recommend you to insert as an advertisement on your last

NOTICES.

R. D. WANSWORTH is appointed general agent for the *Sabbath School Record* and *Canada Temperance Advocate* for all the districts lying beyond Toronto. It is not intended that this announcement is to supersede the efforts of the local agents already appointed, but rather to facilitate their operations; and, if they find it more convenient they correspond with him in relation to matters affecting either of the publications above named.

Letters from the following individuals have been received and will receive attention in due course:—Dr. Tremain, C. James, C. W. Miller, J. Day, F. Dyer, H. W. Blanchard, J. McKen, J. B. Brown, A. R. and A. C. of Toronto will be written to—C. B. Davis—we know of no other claims against your school, except what has been already left with you by R. D. Wadsworth.

MR. C. WILSON.—We owe him an apology for omitting to send the paper to the three new subscribers sent us in the month of January; the money was received and passed to his credit, but the letter itself having been filed away with the *Witness* letters, the new names were inadvertently not transferred to our list of subscribers.

R. ROBSON—Will now find that we have made all right respecting his paper and that of Mr. Roswell—as he supposed it was going to Newburgh instead of Newboro'. Hence the non-receipt of the acknowledgment of his first letter.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, APRIL 15, 1850.

WHAT GOOD WILL IT DO ME TO JOIN THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY?

Much every way. It will save you from those *sick head-aches* which you generally suffer after "a friendly glass" with a few acquaintances. After these happy meetings, you know you often awake in the morning with a head throbbing with pain,—your tongue has felt as hard and dry in your mouth as a piece of stick, and your stomach tormented with loathing from every thing almost, except the cool, sparkling water of the spring. You will escape all this if you sign the pledge.

Besides, it will save you from those *quarrels of conscience*, which seldom fail to be the consequence of intoxication; for on such occasions as we have mentioned, did not conscience bitterly reproach you with your folly? was not your mind oppressed with a sense of guilt and degradation?

It will prevent you from being the *cause of sorrow* to those who love you best. If you were a son, you could not meet your parents in the morning without feeling that you had caused them the greatest anguish; if you were a husband, you could not meet the eye of your wife without feeling that you had stabbed her happiness. The kindness with which they treated you, their very silence respecting your *misdeemeanour*, made you feel more keenly the bitterness of self accusation and reproach.

It will keep you out of many *scrapes*, in which the "friendly glass" has involved you. You cannot deny that it has sometimes made you quarrelsome, and incited you both to say and do things which you would neither have said nor done in your sober moments.

It will preserve you from *evil company*, by which you might be led into crime: for this "friendly glass" is a common ground on which you and evil doers may meet; it furnishes them with a ready introduction into your acquaintance. But if it be cut off by the pledge, such characters will see little about you to attract them, and even if they would desire further acquaintance, they will find it difficult to obtain any means of thrusting themselves into your society.

In fine, if you sign the pledge, it will save you from much *useless expense*. You have no idea what a constant drain this "glass" is upon your means. It has been calculated that in the British Isles it leads to an expense of £100,000,000 sterling annually! which is nearly double the national revenue, and is about £4 to every inhabitant, whether male or female, children or adults. Your signing the pledge will be a source of wealth to you; it will procure employment for you when you are out of employment, your work will be better paid, for it will be better done; and you will have less broken time: and when your money is once in your hand, it will preserve it from being misapplied.

It appears, then, that if you sign the pledge you will have a healthy body, a cheerful mind, and a plentiful board; at least you will be saved from a practice which is inimical to all these; sufficient inducements surely for the present.

THE SON OF TEMPERANCE AGAIN.

This *Journal* has honored us with another article. The sentence with which it commences is quite a curiosity. With the greatest good humor he says he is "quite willing to accept our promise to apologise, as ample atonement for any remarks of ours which he may have misunderstood." So, then, we are to apologise for his blunders! This is something original, without doubt. After this, we decline to take any farther notice of the article; for the person who could deliberately pen such a sentiment as the above cannot be regarded as fully responsible for the meaning of what he writes. We trust, however, that no one will suppose we have ascribed "faults" to the new *Journal*, or arrogated "superior excellence" or merit to ourselves. We only instituted a comparison between the advantages and disadvantages of the two *Journals* as organs of communication with the public, and stated, that while our contemporary does not give more space in his paper to "the Order" than we do, he charges double the price: and we left it to the Order and to the public to decide between us. We adhere to that opinion still.

MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.

We have hitherto neglected giving a list of the officers of this society; their election was by ballot, each member of the association being allowed to vote.

President, Rev. Henry Cox; 1st Vice-President, Rev. F. Marling; 2nd, James A. Mathewson; 3rd, Alfred Perry; 4th, Peter Wood; Corresponding Secretary, Charles F. Watson; Recording Secretary, Robert Irwin; Directors, W. Gilmour, Geo. B. Pearson, Robert Dean, Wm. McBride, Wm. P. Cantwell, Henry Morton.

A few weeks ago it was proposed that *Alcohol* should be arraigned before this society for high crimes and misdemeanours. The committee requested Mr. C. P. Watson to act as Attorney-General in conducting the prosecution, and Mr. LeSueur kindly offered to act as counsel for the prisoner. The matter was soon noised abroad, so that on the evening appointed for the prosec-