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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, &c.

VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 15, 1849.

No. 4.

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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Montreal Temperance Society was held in Zion Church on the evening of Friday, the 2nd instant. The meeting was one of the most interesting that the Society has held for a length of time, and the church, which is estimated to hold over 1000, was crowded. John Dougall, Esq., was in the chair. The Rev. John McLoud having opened the meeting with prayer, the chairman introduced the business of the evening with a few suitable remarks, after which the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Moved by the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, and seconded by the Rev. William Taylor.

Resolved 1st—That the Report be adopted and published, and that the following gentlemen be the Committee for the ensuing year:—

President,
JAMES COURT, Esq.
Vice-Presidents,

Revs. W. Taylor, Henry Wilkes, J. Girdwood, J. McLoud, L. Taylor, and Dr. Cramp; James R. Orr, and Henry Lyman, Esquires.

JOHN DOUGALL, *Treasurer.*
JOHN C. BECKETT, *Secretary.*

Honorary and Corresponding Members,

Rev. J. Marsh, New York; John Fraser, Esq., London, C. W.; Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Port Sarria; Rev. R. H. Thornton, Whitty; R. D. Wadsworth, Hamilton; R. J. T. Byrne, Bytown; Rev. Mr. Scott, Philipshburgh; Hon. A. Christie, Toronto; and Jeffery Hall, Esq., Quebec.

Committee,

Samuel Hedge, John McWatters, D. P. Jones, Charles Alexander, Samuel Mathewson, J. Cooper, Henry Vennor, H. E. Benson, T. M. Taylor, C. P. Watson, Robert Campbell, and F. F. Blackadder, Esquires.

Moved by the Rev. F. H. Marling, and seconded by Mr. James Court.

Resolved 2d—That devout thanksgivings are due to Almighty God for the success which has attended the efforts of this Society, as well as for the zealous and emicent labours of other associations and individuals in the Temperance Cause in this province; and especially for the great movement which has been going on throughout the past year among our French Canadian neighbors.

Moved by the Rev. J. McLoud, and seconded by the Rev. William Scott.

Resolved 3d—That the living voice, and the press, are the agencies by which light and truth are diffused, concerning the Temperance question, and both ought to be called into action in this cause, in all suitable ways, until the baneful drinking usages of Society be overthrown.

Moved by the Rev. J. Girdwood, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Wilkes.

Resolved 4th—That inasmuch as poverty, disease, and crime, are in a great measure caused by intoxicating drinks, and inasmuch as all may with perfect safety abstain from their use as a beverage: therefore, total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, would greatly promote the health, prosperity, and morality, of the human race.

Moved by W. G. Mack, Esq., Advocate, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Cramp.

Resolved 5th—That inasmuch as the difficulties which the Temperance Cause encounters among those whose habits are formed, cannot oftentimes be surmounted, it is to the rising generation we must look to carry out the principle of abstinence from all that can intoxicate, to its legitimate extent.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

It is now, by the gracious permission of Divine Providence, our duty to present the thirteenth annual report of the Montreal Temperance Society, which, as the last Anniversary Meeting took place on the 24th February, embraces a period of about eleven months.

At the outset, it should be remarked, that the year has been one of comparatively little effort, owing to the load of debt that pressed upon the Committee, and in a great measure paralyzed its activity; but what has been done may be recapitulated under the following heads:—

I. PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Regular weekly meetings were kept up in the Temperance Hall for the discussion of important topics concerning the Temperance cause, until the interest and attendance diminished so far, that it was deemed advisable to discontinue them for the summer, and the Committee cannot, generally speaking, report favourably, either as to the

interest excited, or the edification produced by these meetings for discussion; names were, however, added to the pledge almost every evening.

A very interesting series of meetings for the young was held in the same place, on every Saturday afternoon, for several months—under the auspices of the Rev. T. Osgood and Mr. R. D. Wadsworth. Such meetings are especially important and commendable, seeing that the young are the hope of the cause.

General Carey, from Cincinnati, when passing through the city, delivered two very effective lectures, gratuitously, at the request of this Committee, in the month of May last.

On the 15th of June, a public meeting took place in the Hall, at which a very important address was delivered by the Honourable Malcolm Cameron, shewing that the present license law was very stringent, if strictly administered, and that the people could easily diminish the number of licenses, by merely ascertaining from the Clerks of the Peace, and publishing the names of all Magistrates who violated their oaths of office by certifying that houses were provided with the accommodations required by law, in cases where this was notoriously false.

The report of this speech, your committee have reason to know, caused considerable sensation in many places, and they rejoice to see, that a Committee of the Home District Magistracy have recently recommended that the names of all Magistrates signing certificates for tavern licenses shall be published. Such a measure would, doubtless, have a great effect in restraining the corrupt administration of the law.

One of the greatest Temperance meetings ever held in Montreal, or perhaps in any country, was that convened in the Bonsecour Hall of this City, to hear addresses from the Rev. Messrs. Chiniquy and O'Reilly, Roman Catholics, and Rev. W. Taylor and Dr. Cramp, Protestants, together with the Honourable M. Cameron, and others.

The Mayor was in the chair, with the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, several Members of Parliament, and other influential gentlemen around him, and the immense hall was densely filled by all classes and origins in the city to listen to addresses of remarkable pathos and power.

We think it would be no exaggeration to say, that a much greater influence emanated from this meeting than from all the other Temperance meetings held in the city throughout the year.

The Meetings in the Temperance Hall were renewed this winter, and several effective lectures were delivered to numerous and respectable audiences.

One by Dr. Sewell of this city, accompanied by the exhibition of plates of the effects on the viscera of diseases, caused or aggravated by alcoholic drinks, made, we have reason to believe, a very deep impression.

II. CONVENTION.

Various considerations induced your Committee to request, in June last, delegates from all parts of Canada to meet in convention in Montreal, in the Autumn following, and issued a list of queries, answers to which were to be sent to the Convention. These queries had specially in view to obtain the information necessary to be laid before the Legislature, when a proposed inquiry into

the extent and causes of intemperance came up, as well as to obtain a decision of the country respecting the continuance of the "Temperance Advocate."

This Convention met in the Temperance Hall on the 5th October, and had, by adjournment, several sessions; the attendance was, however, small, and comparatively few reports were sent in, but as a digest of the whole appeared in the *Advocate* of 16th October last, we do not enter into details.

III. TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

This publication has been continued during the past year, but, we regret to say, with a diminished circulation, and consequently at a heavy loss. The Montreal Committee when willing to give the necessary superintendence gratuitously, and also to take the pecuniary responsibility directly upon itself, felt, that it had a claim upon friends all over the country to subscribe in sufficient numbers to protect it from loss, but its expectations were not realized.

In the circular calling the Convention, the Committee announced that they would be under the necessity of discontinuing the *Advocate*, unless 4000 subscribers were pledged in the responses sent to the convention, it being out of their power to sustain farther loss, and that number being necessary to meet the expenses. The result of this appeal was by no means encouraging, only about a fourth part of the necessary number being pledged. Under these circumstances, the committee had no choice but to discontinue the paper, but rejoice to add, that the publisher took it up on his own account, to be carried on substantially in the manner as heretofore, and they hope he will be well sustained by the public spirit of the Province generally.

Nothing further has been done in the way of publication, except concluding the year of Tract effort which had nearly expired at the date of our last report.

This effort, as will be remembered, was undertaken in order to supply a Monthly Temperance Tract to every family in Montreal, and it was carried out as faithfully as practicable. There being 12 different Tracts issued, and the number of each distributed about 6000, there was in this way about seventy-two thousand regular Temperance visitors sent throughout the city by a suitable agent, besides about 12,000 other tracts distributed at the same time.

IV. FINANCES.

The debt under which the Montreal Society has been labouring has, to a great extent, paralyzed its energies for the past year, and although, doubtless, the expenditure which caused it did much good in former years, yet we think it very questionable if any Temperance Society should run into debt, however important the object in view, and this for two reasons—1st, Because it is easier to obtain subscriptions for a prospective, than for a past, effort,—and 2d, Because the debt, if not liquidated by public subscription, must fall upon some few individuals who are, perhaps, neither willing nor able to bear it, and thus the Society becomes the instrument of inflicting injustice. Besides, being in debt necessitates frequent calls for relief, and of these the public is soon wearied. We are sorry to add that the debt is not liquidated yet by about £400, towards which, however, pledges have

H Dickenson,	1 0 0	G B Muir,	0 5 0
W Lyman,	1 0 0	C Dunkin,	0 5 0
James Cooper,	0 10 0	F A McDougall,	0 5 0
Mrs Buchanan,	0 10 0	Relief Fund, per Rev. G Miller, Picton,	0 15 0
Proceeds of Carpet Sold	3 0 0	Donation, per Mr. Hyde, of Embro'	4 2 6
Thomas Millar,	2 10 0	James Court, $\frac{1}{4}$ of £50,	15 13 4
Mathewson and Sinclair,	1 0 0	Sums under 5s.,	5 2 3
Robert Anderson,	1 0 0	Collected by Mr. Wadsworth in the course of his jour-	
J Eadie,	1 0 0	ney in the spring of 1848, in Canada West, and pre-	
D Davidson,	1 5 0	viously acknowledged,	30 2 0
S J Lyman,	1 0 0	Collected at Temperance Hall, Sundry Meetings,	6 6 7
James Scott,	1 5 0	J. Wilkinson, Chinguacousy,	0 2 6
T D Hall,	1 0 0	Capt. Townsend, Glasgow, Scotland,	0 5 0
John Armour,	1 5 0	Corp. G. Goudie, Bytown,	0 10 0
S Greenshields, Son & Co.,	1 5 0	Williamstown—Collected by Miss Margt. Cumming,	2 0 0
J & W Roy,	0 10 0	Union Temperance Society, Quebec,	2 5 0
Cash,	0 5 6	Rev. C. Chiquy, Longueuil,	0 10 0
Mr. James Cooper,	2 0 0	Military Friends, Bytown, per Corp. G. Goudie,	1 15 0
Anonymous, via through Post Office,	2 0 0	Percy Temperance Society, per Mr. W. Christos,	2 10 0
A Friend, per Mr. Allen, Sorel,	1 5 0	Sherbrooke—Collected by Mr. S. Alcorn,	1 5 0
C. H. Peck, Prescott,	2 10 0	E. P. Smith, Port Hope,	0 5 0
James R. Orr,	20 0 0	O. Larwell, senior, Buckingham,	1 5 0
Mrs. Addy,	1 0 0	Farmersville Temperance Society,	2 10 0
Rev. H. Wilkes,	0 10 0	Rifle Brigade, Quebec,	2 16 3
Henry Lyman,	5 0 0	James McDonald, Picton,	1 5 0
James Scott,	1 0 0	J. P. Roblin,	0 10 0
B. Francis,	0 6 0	C. Mortimer,	0 10 0
D. Smith,	1 5 0	C. Pier,	0 5 0
Joseph Wenham,	0 10 0	R. B. Conger,	0 5 0
H. Benson,	1 5 0	Dr. Austin,	0 5 0
J. Cox,	0 5 0	Shenff McMahon,	0 5 0
H. Sharrocks,	0 5 0	Thos. Miller,	0 5 0
A Friend,	0 10 0	B. Smith,	0 5 0
R. McD.,	0 5 0	Collected by Mrs. Yarwood, Picton,	3 10 0
R. Beaufield,	0 5 0	J. Musson, Quebec,	0 10 0
E. & G. Wright,	1 5 0	Ayr Temperance Society,	2 10 0
Alfred Savage,	5 0 0	Perth Temperance Society,	2 10 0
W. Whiteford,	5 0 0	Barnston—Collected by Mr. S. Alcorn,	0 10 0
Alexander Walker,	1 5 0	Springbrook Temperance Society,	3 0 0
H. W. Nelson,	0 5 0	L'Original Temperance Society,	2 10 0
Mr. Allan,	0 5 0	Perth Juvenile Temperance Society,	0 5 0
Thomas Bell,	0 5 1	"A Poor Friend," Toronto,	0 18 0
J. Arthur,	0 10 0	Millbrook Temperance Society, per W. Knowlson,	2 0 0
G. Mollison,	0 5 0	H. W. Blanchard, Brockville,	1 5 0
W. Murray,	0 10 0	Back part of Sarna, per A. Young,	0 10 0
A. S.,	0 5 0	4th Division, Whitby, per Rev. R. H. Thornton,	1 10 0
S. Mathewson and Co.,	0 5 0	3d do do do,	1 5 0
Mr. Gates,	0 5 0	Miss Jane McCarty, Kilmarnock,	0 2 0
J. P. Clark,	0 5 0	R. McL. Purdy, Lindsay,	0 5 0
G. Bent,	0 5 0	Clarence Temperance Society, per Rev. J. Edwards,	1 0 0
W. Stephen,	0 5 0	Ranham Temperance Society, per J. Root,	1 12 0
B. Lyman,	2 10 0	J. Ratcliff, Oshawa,	0 2 0
W. Brewster,	0 12 6	Lanark Temperance Society, per Rev. T. Fraser,	1 0 0
A Friend,	2 10 0	C. Wilson, Bondhead,	0 5 0
E. Atwater,	1 5 0	J. Stidner, Montreal,	0 5 0
Archibald McFarlane,	0 10 0	Mrs A. Barrett,	1 0 0
James Johnston,	0 10 0	Dr. Sewell,	0 10 0
H H Whitney & Co,	0 10 0	Rev. T. Osgood,	0 5 0
A Friend,	0 5 0	G. B. Muir,	0 10 0
H Vennor,	2 10 0	Mr. Cranch,	0 5 0
W Darding,	0 10 0	Hon. W. Morris,	1 0 0
E C Tuttle,	0 10 0	Prv. J. Masters, 23d,	0 5 0
R H Hamilton,	0 10 0	E. Maxwell,	0 5 0
J & W Roy,	0 5 0	John Lewis,	1 2 0
J Sterling,	0 5 0	A. R.,	2 10 0
James Scott,	1 5 0	J. Mills,	0 10 0
J Brown,	0 5 0	T Driffield, Bradford, 2s 6d; J Smith, Picton, 2s 6d,	0 5 0
A Balance, T M T,	0 10 0	Sundries,	0 5 0
U Boudreau,	0 5 0		
Thomas Mussep,	0 5 0		
J & D Lewis,	0 5 0		
S P Tilton,	1 0 0		
A Orr,	1 0 0		
J Campbell,	0 12 6		
Primum Money, from a Farmer,	0 10 0		
L Montizaubert,	0 5 0		
V M B Hartley,	0 5 0		
W G Mack,	0 5 0		

£318 10

DONATIONS RECEIVED SINCE.

Silver Creek Temperance Society, 10s; H McDonald, Hington, £1 4s 4d; George Haskins, do, 2s 6d; Ganar Temperance Society, £2 4 4s; Bruckville do do, £1 10s; Merrickville do do, £3 15s 4d; Collected per J Dowling, burgh, 5s; Robert Campbell, £5; Campbell Bryson, £1 5s; Irwin, 10s.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS AT THE MEETING.

The Chairman explained that Mr. Brooks, M.P.P. for Sherbrooke, had been invited, and had consented to preside on the occasion, but was detained on account of an important debate in the house (on the Reciprocity measure). The same cause had also detained several members of Parliament, who had intended to be present, from one of whom, B. Flint, Jun., Esq., a letter of apology was read in a subsequent part of the evening. The chairman added that one, however, (alluding to the Hon. Malcolm Cameron) had overcome all difficulties, in order to be present for at least a short time, on this important occasion.

The Report was then read by the Secretary, Mr. J. C. Becket, and the Hon. Mr. Cameron was called on to move its adoption.

The Hon. Malcolm Cameron said:—He had been forbidden to leave the House that evening, as it was engaged with a question of much importance. He had, however, pleaded that he was going to another meeting, where a subject would be considered, in which the United States and Canada had had much reciprocity, and that being warmed with the one meeting, he would be the better able to speak on the other. He was glad to find, from the report, that there was much to excite hope, notwithstanding what had been said by ministers, legislators, and others, that mankind should be so fatuated as to go back to the use of intoxicating drinks. He observed that the report speaks of the young as the hope of the cause. He once thought that all over thirty years of age were the old sinners as he would call them—must die in the wilderness of Sin; and that the young, who had never tasted of the flesh pots of Egypt, would enter into the promised land. He still hoped, and believed, that if the mothers of Canada will be true to this cause, a different state of things will be the result when the present generation has passed away. To the evils of intemperance (said Mr. C.) I do not pretend to awake you by eloquence, or by exciting the imagination. I have merely to state facts, yet almost too horrible to be mentioned, which have resulted from intemperance. For who has not suffered by the demon of intemperance? Murder and all are ever occurring. Mr. C. here alluded most feelingly to the recent case of murder at Port Stanley, stating that he is personally acquainted with the parties. The husband was of a kind and amiable disposition, of a most respectable family, and with excellent prospects before him, until he was overcome by the habit of using intoxicating drinks; his wife was amiable and highly respectable, and yet when he was in a situation that he, the speaker, could not even allude to, on account of the horror it would excite, this other kind and gentle husband, instigated by the demon of intoxicating drinks, had savagely murdered her, ere the medical attendant who had been sent for could arrive, and immediately after, murdered one of his children and himself. How, he might ask, were such scenes to be repeated? With these things before us, he thought it injurious to the cause to locate it in a spirit of hilarity; he thought harm had not been done in this way; the matter, when we consider what is involved in it, is a solemn one. He had often grieved to hear good men arguing for the use of intoxicating drinks, and found it impossible to convince them of evil, or to give them up. It was with great satisfaction, after having mingled with high and low in the Province, gave his testimony in favour of Total Abstinence. He had reason to thank God that he had been delivered from the temptation. He had been present at the Mass meeting already spoken of. There was much to praise in Father Chiquy. His power lay not in oratory, but in his plain statement of facts, which spoke to the hearts of those around him. He took the country around Montreal, and gave lists of large proprietors who had lost every thing, and even the families themselves had disappeared through intemper-

ance. That was the kind of facts to set before the people. The reports spoke also of tracts distributed to the amount of \$4,000. There was no fear of retrograding when the press was doing so much. The *Temperance Advocate* had done great good, and he thanked the publisher who had taken the responsibility on himself.

There were other features of an encouraging nature. It was a good sign when Judges on the bench gave their testimony. They had been lightly treated for their conduct—cast down upon. They required the shield of the supporters of Total Abstinence to be thrown around them. Col. Gagy had moved for inquiry into the License Law. Respecting this law he would recommend them to inquire who signed recommendations, and on what ground they decided that it was necessary that there should be three taverns at the corner of a Concession, without any of the legal requirements for accommodating travellers, but merely a shanty of six feet by four, for retailing liquors. Yet, it is difficult to punish, for the officers are paid by fees, and, of course, if there are no licenses there will be no fees. This was a most vicious system, directly tending to encourage intemperance. The honorable gentleman concluded by hoping there would be no cause of disunion. Some are ready to draw back on every trifle; but those are the true men who persevere because they conceive it a duty they owe to God.

The Rev. William Taylor, in seconding this resolution, spoke of the close connection between intemperance and crime. The voice from the Bench, the Police Office, and the Jails, loudly testified to this as a fact. It was the chief cause of crime and misery. The Inspector of Prisons in Scotland has put the question to the Governors of the Jails in almost every district—What do you consider the chief cause of crime? and the answer was, uniformly, that drunkenness stood first. In Edinburgh, Mr. Smith, the governor of the jail, said that, beyond all question, intemperance was the chief cause of crime, in that city and neighbourhood; and added, that while the High Street, Canongate, and contiguous localities, produced 73 per cent of all the crime in the city; there were, in these places, 50 per cent of the licensed dram-shops, one-half of the whole licenses that were granted for the city, showing the close connection between drinking and crime. In Glasgow it was shown that three-fourths of the crime thus originated, and this was borne out by other authorities. Some gentlemen had taken a survey of the city on the evening of the Communion Sabbath, and found 1000 public houses open. Mr. Taylor here read from a pamphlet, showing that many other cities and towns of Scotland were thus visited, making 37 in all, and in every case, the same answer was given to the foregoing question, namely, that intoxicating drinks were the chief incentive to crime. This, he said, is an appalling statement. But we had not to go abroad for facts—they meet us in our city. Within a few weeks past, they had had the oft-repeated testimony to the same effect, from the Bench, from the Grand Jury, or Mr. McGinn, the keeper of the jail, through the Grand Jury, all ascribing crime to the use of intoxicating drinks. Why, then, use that which leads our fellowman astray? Some blame the tavernkeeper alone, yet there is a mistake in this. If you, the respectable public, did not continue to use, there would be no respectable vendors to continue to fill our Jails. The Rev. gentleman added an argument, which struck us as a peculiarly cogent reply to the objection frequently made against teetotalism, that it will injure the farmers, which we will give entire in our next issue.

Rev. F. H. Marling, in moving the second resolution, congratulated the society on having taken its proper position as one of the noble sisterhood of benevolent and religious associations. The Temperance cause is benevolent, for it would do harm to none, but good to all. It is also religious, for its

principles are based on the Word of God, and its proceedings are conducted in dependence on His blessing. The resolution affirms that the Society has met with success. It has been the means of reforming hundreds, and though there had been but one instance in which health had been restored to the body, intelligence to the mind, and peace to a home, it was well worth all the labour. But we hope to do more by "prevention" than "cure." We are influencing the young, our great hope, and already a noble "cold water army" is in the field. It is impossible to ascertain the number of pledged and faithful abstainers; but this is not the true criterion of progress. There are hundreds of abstainers who have never signed the pledge. Our principles have been established by scientific investigation, medical testimony, and large and various experience. The ridicule by which we were once so universally assailed, has given place to respect. Persons in high station are not ashamed to own themselves teetotallers. Many are joining us who were waiting till the cause should become respectable. Look, also, at "our French Canadian neighbours." Under the powerful appeals of that honoured and excellent man, Father Chiniquy, whole parishes have, in many instances, renounced the use of intoxicating liquors. Is not the resolution correct, in attributing the success to the blessing of God. Our principles appeal to no bad and selfish passion—enlist no prejudices.—They have frequently been advocated by men of bad character, hypocritical pretensions, and vulgar minds. They have had to contend against self-interest, avarice, prejudice, appetite, habit, and even conscientious objections. And yet they have succeeded. Surely the hand of God is with us. One word as to the future. We have passed through a fiery ordeal, and have come forth victorious. The worst battles have been fought and won. Are we now to abandon this cause? Never let the thought be entertained for a moment. Our opponents are as vigilant as ever—their victims in as great danger, while our success is far more hopeful. We must not, and, by God's help, will not give up, until our triumph is complete.

Rev. J. McLoud moved the third resolution and said, that some persons believed the cause was retrograding. He had no faith in such an idea. There may be something like an eddy in a stream, which apparently goes back, while yet, the movement is all onward. There are now too many facts before the community—too large an amount of evidence of the evil of the traffic—too much truth and light. The testimony of the best physicians, the decisions of Judges, as to the long catalogue of evils involved, have impressed the public mind, and created a public sentiment on the subject, which, by and by, nothing can withstand. It had been remarked that Judges on the Bench had met with opposition for stating their opinions. But he would ask how it came to pass that they gave these opinions? whence came the impression to which they had given utterance? It was from the force of facts, presented by our societies. By them light had been poured in, and this encouraging fact was the consequence. So, too, there was a very strong feeling against professors of religion engaging in this traffic. A few years ago, an office-bearer in a church, might be a distiller or a dealer in the article. Now, he cannot. He referred chiefly to churches in the States, with which he was well acquainted, and he knew that such could not hold office, nor even be members. Some present might know of churches where it was otherwise, but this was the case in the churches to which he referred. What does all this shew? A great advance, a strong impression of the evil of selling and drinking. The resolution speaks of the agencies by which this public sentiment is to be increased. The press, the pulpit, and the platform, must come out on this point. Some may be offended, but humanity and justice require these to feel their responsibility. How do we endeavour to have other evils afflicting the community put away? By truth. Slavery

is an example. We shall see an end of both. Gerritt Smith, whom nobody would accuse of under-estimating the evils of slavery, admits that intemperance has inflicted greater evils on society than slavery. By urging truth, he had full faith in ultimate success. He never saw a barrel of spirits but he wished to know its history. In spite of the facts referred to by the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, day by day hundreds of barrels passed out from the manufactories in this city, carrying desolation and death in their train. Some one of them, perhaps, had produced the murder to which that speaker had so affectingly alluded. When will the desolation from this system cease? Let the press speak out. Let the pulpit speak out; let every one speak out, and testify, by his example, and our object will be accomplished; our triumph will be certain. If all the individuals who compose this great meeting, added the speaker, will advocate total abstinence, by their example and conversation, an immense impulse will at once be given to this good cause.

The Rev. Mr. Scott, of Philipsburg, rejoiced that the *Temperance Advocate* had a prospect of permanence. Unless exertions are made to keep the subject before the public mind, human nature is so constituted that it will relapse into old habits. Many thoughtful men and ministers were of opinion that the time had now arrived for a great Temperance League for the Province. There should be some general designation to bind us together for the advancement of the cause. The living voice is of great moment in this; lecturers should be sent everywhere. God who knows the nature of man, has established the Sabbath, and appointed men to preach the truths of the gospel. If it be so with religious truth; if it can only thus be spread, it is the same with Temperance principles—the living voice must be continued for their advocacy. He had now been engaged in it for ten years, and while life and voice remained to him, he hoped to plead for it. The Rev. gentleman stated that much progress had been made in this good work around Philipsburg.

Rev. Mr. Girdwood moved the fourth resolution. He said we owed much to the Society for what it enabled us to save; if this were duly considered, the debt of the Society would be paid this week. What produces poverty and disease equal to this? He knew of families who came to this country, had at one time been in comfortable circumstances, but were now steeped to the very lips in wretchedness and misery, as the results of these drinks. It was now admitted that very many diseases were either produced or aggravated by them. The Rev. gentleman here mentioned some instances. He referred, also, to the statistics of crime contained in the Police Reports, from which it seemed that every twentieth person in Montreal was intemperate. He mentioned, as an instance of the effect of these liquors in hardening the mind, that Burke the West Port murderer was not naturally a cruel man, but trained his mind to his awful crimes by drink. A case had been mentioned of a man, who, only a few days ago, under the influence of delirium tremens, had committed the double crimes of murder and suicide. Some thought in such a case there was no responsibility, but he believed the bar of God would present a different view of the matter. We are responsible for putting forth the hand at first to take the cup, and, as a consequence, for all that follows.

The Rev. Mr. Wilkes, in seconding the resolution, said that if at all inclined to advocate the abolition of capital punishment, he would make one exception. The indictment in his resolution was murder. It said poverty, disease, and crime, and the latter includes, often, murder. He would personally intoxicating drinks, and recommend to take off their head. How? Merely by not touching them; having no more to do with them. Nor would this injure any one. He, Mr. Wilkes, though a cold water man from his youth, presented a tolerable appearance of health and strength; and he well remembered Mr. Williams, the Missionary, to have

presented his still more powerful frame before audiences telling them that he had journeyed over the torrid zone, and through the islands of the Pacific, enduring much fatigue, without touching alcoholic liquors of any kind.

W. G. Mack, Esq., Advocate, in moving the 5th resolution gave a fearful sketch of the dissolute manners of the Court of James I. of England, which he ascribed to intemperance. He traced this down to the reign of George IV. He said that at the end of last century, and beginning of the present, such were the drinking customs, that intoxicating drinks were produced on all occasions. In the Highlands of Scotland, whisky was the first liquid given to the new-born babe; it dogged his steps through life, and was produced when friends assembled to carry his remains to the tomb. His resolution referred to the young. He would say to them, that no one is a drunkard naturally; and he would say to young men, from experience, avoid the first use. If you had told any of those who are now wandering on the face of the earth as outcasts, when they began, that they would, one day, be the victims of intemperance, they would shudderingly have declared it impossible; but yet it has been. And often this has occurred with those whose intellect was the brightest, and whose thoughts were the most brilliant. I can cast my eyes back over a few years, and can recall to memory two who began life with as fair prospects as any here could have. They were among my most intimate and amiable associates. Now, one fills the grave of a suicide, and the other is a hopeless idiot in a lunatic asylum both through the effects of strong drink. These are terrible examples, and yet there is, perhaps, no one who has not seen something similar. I know well, added he, what you have to encounter. You have to withstand the influence of the habits of a nation. You will meet those who say that something is required to enliven the spirits, not thinking that nothing exerts a more enervating and deadening effect on the corporeal and mental energies, than what they suppose is necessary for their enlivenment. The learned gentleman here traced a *bon vivant* from the table to his pillow, and described his feelings during sleep, and on awaking next morning, in a manner which told thrillingly on the audience.

The Rev. Dr. Cramp briefly seconded this resolution, and the meeting was closed with the usual religious exercises. The collection amounted to £8.

RECHABITE MEETING.

The Union Tent of Rechabites, held a public Temperance meeting in Gosford Street, on the evening of the 18th inst., H. A. Nelson, Esq., in the chair.

The choir, among whom we noticed Mr. Rodgers, Mr. Brown, and other well known faces, appeared to be in excellent voice, and gave several anthems with fine effect.

After invocation, the Rev. Mr. McLeod, of the American Presbyterian Church, being announced:—

Said that he felt the public were under a great obligation to the Independent Order of Rechabites, (Cheers,) their activity in holding meetings like the present, for the promotion of Temperance generally, and defraying the expense of those meetings; thus coming to the rescue of the Intemperate, was highly commendable, and ought to be publicly acknowledged, (Cheers.) It was not necessary, he said, that we should be informed that God frowns upon intemperance. Every intemperate man carries the mark of God's displeasure stamped legibly upon him. Whence, said he, came his bloated countenance, his bleared eye, tremulous limbs and delirium? It was the expression of God's anger against the violation of natural laws, and is just as emphatic and decisive as though it was expressly said in his word that habitual intemperance will surely destroy the body, as it is revealed that it will ruin the soul, (Cheers.) The Rev. Gentleman proceeded to say that it was very commonly ob-

jected that the Bible does not prohibit the use of wines.— This he was prepared to admit. He believed the pure sweet wines of Palestine, which were usually spoken of as a blessing, were intended by Jehovah to be used in moderation, with thankfulness, God frequently manifested his approbation of a people by making their corn and wine to increase: but it was as an article of food and not as a luxury or as a means of excess, for an apostle expressly says "be not drunken with wine wherein is excess." The pure wine to which he alluded was not similar in any respect to the drugged, branded wines to be found in this country, the United States or Great Britain. The wines of Palestine were not more intoxicating than the sweet cider of the New England States, and to his knowledge men never became drunkards upon such sweet cider, (Cheers.) But there was one point to which he would call their particular attention, and that was, that although pure wine was not prohibited by the word of God, drunkenness was, in toto. The Bible does not allow any man to get drunk once, nor to be excited by the use of intoxicating drinks. The Rev. Gentleman concluded his address by calling on all to assist in the good work of moral reformation, sustained by Temperance associations.

W. G. Mack, Esq., advocate, and a member of the order, said:—

That the remarks of the last speaker, who referred so often to the manners and habits of the inhabitants of the East and sunny Italy, could not fail to suggest to his hearers that they were descended from an ancestry very different from the present or former natives of these bright lands. The Anglo-Saxon race, to which the present audience doubtless chiefly belonged, was descended from the rude and warlike tribes who inhabited the wild and frozen fastnesses of ancient Germany. He then argued that to such a race of men, in such a climate, habits of drunkenness were almost the natural result; and in fact drunkenness was looked upon by them as a virtue,—their heaven being represented as a place of eternal drinking from the skulls of their enemies. Mr. M. then briefly traced as the result of such an ancestry, with such ideas, the special habits of intemperance which had made England and debauch synonymous terms among foreigners; but argued that civilization and education had of late years greatly checked this, and that we might now reasonably hope for the dawn of a better day. Mr. M. concluded by urging upon the ladies their power to aid this movement, and doubted not that as they, as sisters, mothers, or wives, suffered most from this pest, that their efforts to suppress it would not be wanting.

The Rev. F. H. Marling, of Gosford Street Church, said that

He wished to address himself more particularly to the respectable and religious classes of the community. It is commonly supposed that Total Abstinence is a good thing for drunkards; but that virtuous, educated, and pious men, have no occasion to practice it: but it is necessary for them also, even on their own account. At the very least, we are warranted in asserting that intoxicating drinks are useless.— Many nations of robust and healthy men have existed without them; and amongst ourselves, though they were once thought indispensable to life and activity, there are thousands of abstainers who are as strong and healthy, nay more so, than when indulging in their habitual use. Among these are persons of every variety of occupation, those that have to perform the severest and most exhausting bodily labour, and those whose employment demands the utmost exertion of the mind. They are found in every climate. Total Abstinence is required by the Lords of the Admiralty, in those whom they despatch on their exploring expeditions, in the frozen regions near the pole,—where, if any where they want something "to keep the cold out"; and on the other hand, it is a notorious fact, that those who use wine and ardent spirits are the first to fall victims to the yellow fever, and

other maladies to which Europeans are so exposed in the tropics. Thus abstinence is necessary at the poles and at the equator, and no one can doubt that it is equally appropriate in the temperate zone. But intoxicating liquors are also dangerous. Their natural tendency is to create an appetite for more. Thus, depression of spirits (so common in these "hard times") is apparently altogether removed by an additional glass; but soon another must be added, and so on, till a man becomes a drunkard. No one is too virtuous, too refined, or too religious to be thus enslaved. The noblest intellects, the warmest hearts, the most honoured names, have been degraded by this horrid vice. It is not an unknown thing, alas! for church-members, and even ministers of high standing to be made its victims. The more acute your sensibilities, the more you are exposed. Why should not you fall as well as others?

Total Abstinence is your duty, also, for the sake of your fellow-men. It is your example, moderate though it be, that makes the habit of using these liquors fashionable and respectable. Drunkards point to you, when they want an excuse.—"These pious people drink, and why should not we?" It is at your tables, perhaps from your conversation, that the young, and your own children among them, learn to "look upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright." You are rightly regarded, both by us and our opponents, as the enemies of the Temperance cause, and the main obstacle to its progress. Those who are introduced in the maintenance of drinking customs look upon you as heine on their side. You completely protect them from our censure. How do you like such associations? Look, again, at foreign countries. The intemperate habits of British and American seamen and traders have dishonoured the Christian name in almost every savage land,—have made their people rue the day when the white men, from across the sea, brought the "fire-water" to their shores,—and have created an almost insuperable obstacle to the labours of missionaries who come from the same countries. Thus the drinking customs in our own land are working mischief on the other side of the globe. Christians! you profess to have a religion more pure, benevolent, and self-denying than any other, or than the morality of the infidel,—upon whom, perhaps, you look with pity—will you let other men show themselves superior to you in their noble efforts to reclaim the lost; more self-denying and more laborious?—Oh, let not Christ be so blasphemed! Be not content even with being equal to others, but ever be the first—take the lead in every good and beneficent enterprise. [The Rev. Gentleman resumed his seat amid prolonged cheering.]

T. S. Brown, Esq., also a member of the order, having been called upon, said:—

It was customary to commence with an apology; but he was not going to say he had been sick, or was sick or wished to be sick—he had no great faith in sickness. But he was hardly getting fair play; it was the business of the three gentlemen who preceded him to make speeches, it was their trade to talk, [cheers] it was his trade not to talk [Cheers.] This was the first time he had spoken in a church and he must try to be serious. But he feared our children, or grand children would think it ludicrous, that we should meet, night after night, to discuss the question of using strong drinks—they might wonder we did not as soon meet to discuss the propriety of using prusic acid. [Cheers.] One drop of this would kill a man in thirty seconds—alcohol did its work more slowly; one took a man to his grave by telegraph—the other carried him there in an old Dutch waggon. [Laughter] People will wonder why we do not banish the drinking usages without discussion—why our young men, on coming to manhood, did not watch the example of the young Sultan of Turkey. The late Sultan, Mahmoud, was a superior man, a great reformer—not a sham reformer, [Laughter] but with

good practices, borrowed from the Christians, he adopted the practice of drinking, and, destroying a really fine intellect, by repeated attacks of dilirium tremens, died at a too early age. When the present Sultan came to the throne, his first act was to throw all his father's wines and liquors into the sea, and his gorgeous drinking vessels along with them [Cheers.]

Drinking had long been fashionable in Montreal. We', all people thought it was fashionable elsewhere; but, in truth, it was getting unfashionable in all parts, and as it is out of the world to be out of the fashion, the sooner we abandon what is now out of the fashion, the better. Tippling was a vice of the last century—men, in old time, had their occasional "blow outs," but there were not always drinking houses at every corner in towns, and at every mile along the roads, where people could drink every half hour, if they could muster three coppers, [Laughter.] The temperance advocates were not innovators—they only wished to bring the masses back to the healthy state in which they once existed.

The evils of intemperance were always known, and the value of temperance always appreciated. He instanced the example of the Spartans and those who "stood for the mastery" in the Grecian games. In the days of the Roman republic, men were not allowed to drink wine, till they were thirty years old, and women were not allowed to drink at all. A man, in Rome, was acquitted for murder, who killed his wife because he found her drinking from a wine cask; and women lost their dowry, who drank without their husband's knowledge. Think of this ladies, who may have been taught that "something hot" or something "cold," is occasionally necessary. Strong drinks were prohibited to the "Roman mothers," who produced and nurtured some of the greatest men the world ever saw, and in those days they had not even tea to console them [Laughter.]

He instanced the history of Sampson. The first announcement to his father and mother before he was born, was that the strongest of men—the future hero, who would deliver his countrymen from the rapacious Philistines, should drink no wine all the days of his life. The scoffer might say, this was all a fable—that every nation of antiquity had its strong man,—its Sampson, or its Hercules; but what would that prove? why, it would prove so fully were mankind impressed with the opinion, that there could be no great superiority without temperance, that they could not even imagine a man of super-human strength, without making him a teetotaler, [Loud Cheers.] Had we not also in modern times, evidence of the value of temperance, or the instructions given for preparing or "training" men for great feats of strength or agility.

But others could handle the great subject of temperance better than himself. It was his business, as one of the high officers among the "Rechabites," to say something for the order.

Our name troubles some people—where does it come from? You have all heard of Rebecca—and some of you have perhaps met with a Rebecca, that you liked very well, [Laughter]; but it don't come from her. And you have heard of the Rebecites, or the Rebeccarites, who amused themselves in tearing down Turnpike Gates, in Wales.—We don't care for them—we don't tear down barriers, our business is to build up barriers and barricades, against the inroads of King alcohol; and we take our name from the Rechabites of scripture, bold resolute fellows, the first on record, who, when asked up to take a drink, had the manliness to answer, "no I thank you." [Cheers.] It being our great duty to refuse strong drinks, when offered except in the ordinances of religion or when prescribed by a medical practitioner, there is a propriety in our adopting this name, in honour to those who first set the glorious example, [Cheers.]

read the 35th chapter of Jeremiah, for what we know

of the ancient Rechabites. As they were admitted into the Temple, they were probably Israelites—a band or tribe, or social body, descended from one common ancestor, who had preserved a distinct social organization, as is common with tribes and families in the same country to the present day. Continuing in a nomadic state, living in tents—moving from place to place, with their flocks and herds; they had preserved their independence, while other portions of their countrymen, were wasted and enslaved by enemies; and it was only when the hordes of Nebuchadnezzar completely overran the land, that they were driven to seek shelter among the Jews who dwell in cities.

Our order, and the order of Odd Fellows, are in organization the same; we pay in dues, and pay out benefits, in the same manner and proportion as they do. We are not "secret societies" in the old sense of the word, for we have no hidden mysteries—our laws and regulations are free to the public; and a member, the day he becomes a member of one of our tents, knows all that there is to be known. We add to the Odd Fellows' engagements, the pledge of total abstinence, which should be an essential in all benefit associations. Without it, the co-partnership is a most unfair one: for the temperate must pay all the dues, and the intemperate eat them up. What sober man would go into partnership with a drinker, who, instead of working with him, was only a bill of expense?

He addressed himself principally to young men, and strongly advised their joining a Rechabite tent. They all had determined to abandon drink, *some day*, and had better take the resolution to-night. They were in the midst of temptation, and only wanted an excuse for refusing to drink. If any one wished to join the Rechabites, a brother would propose his name to the tent—a committee would be appointed, to enquire into his character; and if found satisfactory, the applicant would be admitted into the order,—and it was a step he would never be sorry for afterwards, unless he was sorry for one of the best and most laudible acts of his life. The order was everywhere increasing; there was near two hundred Rechabite "tents" in America—of which six were in Lower Canada—four of them being in Montreal. The order numbered about 9,000 staunch teetotallers, who in all times and places, whatever the temptation, when the cup was placed before them, answered manfully, "We drink no wine." [Cheering.]

Mr. Brown next addressed himself to the Rechabites present. Brethren of Perseverance Tent, said he, yours is a good name—persevere in the good work—your temperance meeting comes off next week—let it be a glorious one—we will all assist you with our presence. Every man of us must attend; and if any one knows a nice young lady, bring her along—she shall be received, I was almost going to say, Mr. Chairman, with open arms. [Laughter.]

And Britannia Tent! Why Britannia rules the waves. Roll on the waves of cold water, my boys, till you drown out every rat-hole of intemperance in the city. (Loud cheering.) Your meeting comes next—much as we oppose bumpers, we won't object, if that is a bumper. Let us know in season, when and where it is to be held, and we will try to fill the house; though, for want of another place, you engage the French Church.

Questions respecting the use of Beer, by a correspondent of the Journal de Quebec.

1st, Does barley, when converted into beer, retain its nutritive properties?

2nd, Supposing it does retain them, would it be economical and beneficial to the health, to use beer instead of bread, even of an inferior quality?

3rd, If one had only two pence to buy a little nourishment to sustain his strength, would he do well in spending these two pence in buying beer instead of bread?

Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 15, 1849.

THE CHOLERA.

Though we do not wish to give unnecessary alarm, yet there can be no harm in repeating what every person will now admit to be true, that the cholera is approaching! With this we must couple the warning, that, in general, the intemperate are its victims, and therefore the best preventive that can be employed against its attacks, is to abstain from intoxicating liquors. We do not mean to assert, in an unqualified manner, that every person who dies of cholera is intemperate, nor to make the counter-assertion, that no strictly temperate, or even totally-abstinent person will ever be found among its victims; but we assert that this will be the case on the average, and the exceptions to it will be few in number. This is the conclusion to which past experience leads. On this subject we request attention to the following testimonies, which we extract from the *Bristol Temperance Herald*, of last month; and upon the strength of it, we call upon every person, in town and country, to prepare for the cholera, by adopting, without delay, the rule of our Society:—

INDIA.—Ramohim Fingee, a native physician, declares that "people who do not take spirits or opium do not catch the cholera, even when they are with those who have it."

RUSSIA.—Mr. Hubber who saw 2,160 perish in twenty-five days, in one town in Russia, says, "It is a most remarkable circumstance, that persons given to drinking have been swept away like flies. In Tiflis, containing 20,000 inhabitants, every drunkard has fallen!—all are dead—not one remains."

FRANCE.—In Paris, of the 30,000 persons destroyed by cholera, it is said that a great proportion were intemperate or profligate.

ENGLAND.—It has been computed that "five-sixths of all who have fallen in England by the disease, were from the ranks of the intemperate and dissolute.

ALBANY.—When the cholera made its ravages here, out of 25,000 inhabitants, 336 died: there were but two individuals out of the five thousand members of the Temperance Society who became its victims.

AMERICA.—Dr. Rhinelander, who visited Montreal, during the prevalence of the cholera there, says, "that the victims of the disease are the intemperate—it invariably cuts them off." In that city, after there had been twelve hundred cases, a Montreal Journal states that "not a drunkard who had been attacked has recovered, and almost all the victims have been at least moderate drinkers."

The Russian physicians had declared that its ravages had been principally owing to the inordinate use of ardent spirits by the people.—*Times*, August 21, 1848.

Abstain from stimulants, unless prescribed as remedies under medical advice. In former visitations of cholera, many persons, both rich and poor resorted to the use of stimulants—wine, whiskey, brandy, etc., under the false impression, that what was sometimes useful as a cure, was also good as a preventive. This is a great error. Stimulants, frequently taken, or taken in excess, are followed by collapse, which predisposes to the disease; and the general health, moreover, is seriously and permanently injured by the practice.—*Circular of the Irish Central Board of Health, Sept. 1848.*

Our foreign reports testify that Drunkards are carried off at once by this dire disease; and those who, by daily use of a moderate quantity, debilitate the tone of their stomachs and biliary organs, become easy victims to the cholera.

Dr. ADAMS, *Dublin.*

The habitual use of ardent spirits, in the smallest quantity, seldom fails to invite the cholera, and to render it incurable when it takes place.

Dr. BRONSON, *Montreal.*

From five-sixths to nine-tenths of the destructive power of cholera, is generated by ardent spirits. This is a moderate calculation.

Dr. BEAMAN, *New York.*

I recommend entire abstinence from spirituous liquors. Temperance in every shape is the great preventive.

Dr. RHINELANDER, *New York.*

Total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors should be observed.

Dr. SEWELL, *Washington.*

Avoid cider, perry, ginger beer, lemonade, and liquors of all descriptions, and ardent spirits. Great moderation, both in food and drink, is absolutely essential to safety, during the whole duration of the epidemic period. One single act of indiscretion has, in many instances, been followed with a speedy and fatal attack.

Government Central Board of Health, Oct 1848.

"Whisky," says Father Mathew, "has ever been the fatal source of crime in unhappy Ireland. It is also true that the pestilence, that has ravaged our country, has passed lightly over the teetotallers; there has been but very few who did not recover from that fatal disease. Like the Cholera, the intemperate were its victims. These facts, more powerfully than the tongues of the most eloquent, demonstrate the blessedness of total abstinence."

"It is perfectly notorious," says Dr. Dickson, "that comparatively few of those who are in vigorous health, or who have opportunities of occasionally breathing fresh country air, or who live in good houses, and are not over-worked, nor over nor under-fed, nor crowded together in sleeping apartments, nor addicted to intemperance, are attacked with cholera."

Dr. Billing, one of the most eminent physicians in London, has given his views at some length in a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Morning Herald*, and which appeared in that paper on the 2nd ultimo: Referring to one of his Medical works, which has obtained a very extensive circulation, he repeats what he has there advanced respecting cholera, which he considers is a species of fever, and that the proper remedies are fever medicines, and that consequently stimulants must be most carefully avoided.

ANTI-BACCHUS.

The manner in which we intend to discuss the subject of Temperance, may be gathered from our last letter. We do not intend to dwell so much on the state and character of the drunkard, as on the state and duty of moderate drinkers, and to answer, if possible, some of the objections brought by this class to joining our society.

In viewing the tipping system in all its varied aspects, we cannot fail to be struck with the systematic manner in which men have carried on this soul-destroying traffic. Houses have been erected, the primary object of which was the entertainment of travellers;—but what is the nature of the entertainment? When the poor traveller seeks shelter in one of them from the piercing cold, he of course supposes that the most effectual way of warming himself, and thus driving away dull care, is to take a glass of the burning liquid. And be assured that the landlady will by no means discourage him in his intentions. And if she thinks that he has plenty of money, and is likely to prolong his visit, she will, no doubt, be very kind; and, from her regards to such a worthy friend, will immediately give the landlady's treat; but at the same time having a strong expectation that he will not forget to return the compliment. The man is thus led on from less to more, until at last he is firmly enclasped in the arms of Bacchus. All this is done under the semblance of doing good to the man, while the truth is, that it is a systematic plan of ruining him, both soul and body.

But although many and varied are the aspects which this system assumes, yet we may trace certain principles on which the whole superstructure appears to be reared; one of the most important of which is, the power and influence of habit. Were it not for this single principle, the whole fabric would soon tumble to the ground. By the progressive influence of habit, the most bitter things become sweet, and things that once were abhorred and hated, become beloved and esteemed. No one who, for the first time, had tasted tobacco, could say that he liked it, or that the taste of it was pleasant to him. Yet so powerful is the influence of habit, that in a short time it becomes sweet, and the person can hardly do without it, but desires and loves it. Just so it is with ardent spirits. No one ever liked alcohol the first time that he tasted it; but by the continual use of it, he becomes so overcome by its enticing charms, that, at the expense of both soul and body, he will continue to be its deluded votary.

But let us consider more particularly some of the principal objections brought against the temperance cause; all of which may be classed under two heads, namely, either objections against total abstinence, *per se*, or objections against the society. Let us first consider the objections against total abstinence, *per se*.

The class of persons with whom we have chiefly to deal under this head, are the moderate drinkers, many of whom are members of the different Christian churches, and therefore, according to their conduct, they exert either a good or bad influence over the Christian public. The strongest and most common objection brought by this class of persons against the Temperance cause, is founded on the indispensable utility of ardent spirits, and that they are in the highest degree useful and nutritious to the human system. And if you express any doubt as to the solidity of this supposed fact, they immediately refer you to the two extremes of heat and cold. Thus, if you are cold, the most effectual

way of warming yourself is to take a glass of this burning liquid. And if you are under the scorching rays of a vertical sun, you should not forget to quench your thirst by the fiery liquid that Bacchus has mingled. But if you succeed in showing them the absurdity of such arguments as these, they will immediately shift their position, and found their arguments, as they suppose, on a more firm basis. They will tell you, that, although it may be that there is no great utility in the common use of ardent spirits, still there is one thing of which they are very certain, and that is, that there can be no great harm in taking a glass or two occasionally for company's sake; and although it may not do them much good, still it cannot possibly do them much harm.

This kind of negative position is of all others the most dangerous. By it the man is led on unconsciously from less to more, until he finds that his argument, "It will do no harm," has brought him to the brink of a drunkard's grave. This is the mode of argument adopted by those who frequent balls, gambling, and all such amusements. If a person were asked, when on his way to the ball-room, if, before he left home, he entered into his closet, and there asked God's blessing on what he was about to do, the most hardened sinner would be shocked at the idea. What! ask God to bless the communion, intercourse, and exercises of a ball-room! ask God to bless me, while persevering in the wilful service of Satan! Such an idea would never enter into the mind of any one. And yet how do they justify themselves in going to such places? To this question they have no difficulty to find an answer. They immediately refer you to this negative but dangerous argument—"It will do no harm." This is precisely the case with those who indulge in the use of ardent spirits. It must appear evident to them that it cannot be their duty to go into the bar-room, and there spend hours of precious time in drinking, and encouraging the drunkard in that which is to terminate in his destruction. But although he cannot endure this positive way of stating the question, still he always finds a sure asylum in the short but delusive argument, "It will do me no harm."

But is there not a word to be said in favour of this new and bright idea, "It will do me no harm." Is all this most acute and profound reasoning to go for nothing? Is this new discovery in morals to be spurned from society, and not to take a high place in the philosophical writings of the day? In all the hasty strides which the "march of intellect" is making at the present day, shall we lend a deaf ear to the profound reasoning of Bacchanalian philosophers! But what is the discovery? Nothing less than the great principle that a thing may at the same time be neither good nor bad, true nor false, right nor wrong! To be drunk, to encourage the drunkard in all his unholy practices, or even to drink moderately, they feel bound to acknowledge is not their duty, nor could they think of asking God to bless them in such exercises. But although this is the case, still they feel equally assured that it is no great harm. Surely such a discovery should not be permitted to fall to the ground unnoticed in this day of light and knowledge! By no means.

Let the friends of philosophy and profound reasoning have it written on the palms of their hands, yea, and in letters of gold, that it may be transmitted to future generations!

J. SMITH.

Toronto, January 30, 1849.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

We would direct attention to the reports of public meetings in this city which this number contains. All these meetings were large and important; the Anniversary Meeting was the largest of all the meetings held in Zion Church on that week; and though, as usual, the alarm of fire was given to disperse the meeting, yet the trick is now so well understood, like the cry of the wolf in the fable, that it passed off without effect, and the house continued crowded almost to the close. No fewer than four members of the House of Assembly were engaged to speak on the occasion. Three of these were prevented from doing so, as stated at the commencement of the Report; but the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, notwithstanding the pressing business before the House, came to our Anniversary, in his great anxiety to serve the cause of Temperance, and pleaded it with his usual eloquence and effect. We mention these things, because we may congratulate our readers and the country upon them. They furnish additional evidence of the progress which our principles are making in the higher ranks of society. Ministers of Religion, Physicians, Lawyers, Advocates, Honourable Judges on the Bench, Members of Parliament, and Honourable Members of the Provincial Ministry, are to be found amongst our ranks, and are willing to advocate our principles before the public, and employ their influence in extending them throughout the community. This augurs well for the future prosperity of Canada. If men of influence and talent will unite in promoting the rule of abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and continue doing so till it is generally adopted, it will not be necessary for any one to go to California for gold; we will find plenty at home.

RECHABITE MEETINGS.

Very important meetings have been held in this city this winter under the auspices of the tents of the above Order. In our last we gave an account of one which was held in the United Presbyterian Church; another has since been held in Gosford Street Church, an excellent report of which we have transferred into our pages from the *Montreal Transcript*. Another meeting was held in the Methodist Church, Griffintown, on Tuesday evening, January 23rd, at which the Rev. Messrs. DeWolf, Taylor and Girdwood, and A. O. Kimpton, Esq., delivered appropriate addresses. The meeting was a crowded one, and a large number of signatures was obtained to the pledge.

The Fourth Annual Celebration of Rechabites was held on the evening of Tuesday, the 6th current. In consequence of the crowded state of our columns, we content ourselves with the following extract of a very full Report of it in the *Montreal Herald*:—

In order that the Celebration might come off with *éclat*, every endeavour was made by the Committee of Management to render the scene attractive, and justice demand that we state they were, in every particular, successful, although in one essential the Celebration was not what the Committee themselves expected, owing to a large number of the brotherhood withholding their attendance on this occasion. Pecuniary loss may be entailed on the Committee, but those who kept back have experienced a loss also, and one which is not always purchasable at the price of a soiree ticket—we mean an agreeable and pleasantly-spent evening. The room was spacious and tastefully decorated with appropriate emblems, banners, and mottoes. There were also a numerous choir of singers and an instrumental band (the Light Infantry) in attendance, who, during the evening, added to the interest of the proceedings. The Chair was occupied by H. Lyman, Esq. and around him, on the platform, we perceived, in the course of the evening, the Hon. M. Cameron, B. Flint, Esq., M.P.P., W. G. Mack, Esq., Advocate, Revs. W. Taylor, Girwood and Wilkes. Although the company had partaken of a service of tea and coffee, the chairman commenced the business of the evening by desiring the Rev. W. Taylor to read a portion of scripture; when the rev. gentlemen read the 35th chapter of Jeremiah, from which chapter the principles of the Order of Rechabites are taken. The Rev. Mr. Girwood then engaged in prayer, when the chairman delivered the opening address.

The following gentlemen also addressed the meeting in their usual happy and effective style:—Rev. J. Girwood, W. G. Mack, T. S. Brown, and Billia Flint, Esqs. The Rev. Lichlan Taylor was announced in the programme to deliver an address, but from unavoidable circumstances that gentleman was unable to attend. Many compliments were paid to the Rev. M. Chiniquy in the course of the evening, and the following letter from him was read by the chairman:

Longueuil, 31st January, 1849.

Sir,

On my return this morning from an excursion in the north part of this District, where I had the happiness to see near 10,000 new Canadian *habitans* enrol themselves under the holy banner of Temperance, I received the two notes which you did me the honor to address—one of the 20th, and the other of the 29th, of the present month.

I should be proud and happy in having the power to accept the honor you have done me by assisting at the Anniversary Soiree of the order of Rechabites but it is impossible for me, inasmuch as I am expected in the parishes of St. Rose and St. Martin about that period.

Do me the kindness to express to all the brave and generous children of Rechab my sincere acknowledgements for the free invitation they have made, and assure them that I depend particularly on their constant and noble efforts, in the hope which I entertain of soon seeing the hideous monster of intemperance banished forever from our cherished and beautiful Canada.

Accept, Mr. Chairman, my assurance of the perfect esteem with which I have the honor to be, your all-devoted servant,

C. CHINIQUY.

H. LYMAN, Esq., Chairman Committee of Invitation, I. O. of R.

During the evening several songs, glees, &c., were sung by the choir, with which the company seemed much delighted, as they were also with the performances of the instrumental band. Mr. C. Alexander had the providing of tea, &c., and he certainly deserves much credit for the quality and quantity with which the tables were furnished. In addition to the gentlemen already named as having been on the platform, the following Members of Parliament were in the room in the course of the evening—Mr. Brooks, of Sherbrooke, and Mr. Hall, of Peterboro'.

LIST OF AGENTS.

In the present number of the *Advocate* we insert a list of agents, composed principally of those who have voluntarily come forward to use their endeavours to sustain this periodical. We still look for considerable additions to this list, as there are many places, and several societies from which we have not heard, and from which we still expect to hear, knowing that in such places the *Advocate* was wont to be well supported. Some names have been suggested to us, in places from which we have since received lists of subscribers from other parties, in all such cases we have put on the list of agents, those only from whom we have thus heard. In several places we have two names on the list for the same place; in these places we are ignorant of the extent of the district each may take up; we have done so, however, under the impression, that in all such cases, the two will act in concert, and so apportion the locality, as not to interfere the one with the other; and before communicating with us, when that may be necessary, that they will consult with each other, that one letter may serve the purpose of both; and as the postage of the agent's communication will fall upon the proprietor of the *Advocate*, it is hoped all will endeavour to lessen that expense as much as possible.

We have reason to thank the friends of the cause for their exertion in behalf of this paper. In some places the results are very encouraging, in others, we think much more can, and we would hope, will be done.

Agreeably to a previous announcement, we have continued to send the *Advocate* to the subscribers of the past year, without order, yet we would wish to hear from all such, not only in confirmation of what we have done, but with additional names to our list. Let all the friends that have not yet bestirred themselves, be up and doing, for while we are sleeping, the enemy is sowing tares in the field, which many years may not eradicate.

We have received a Supplement to the *Toronto Examiner*, containing "copy of a petition for general circulation, to amend the License Laws founded upon the late Resolutions of the Home District magistracy." This document is unavoidably postponed till our next number, when we will give it that attention which its importance demands.

NOTICE.

We deem it necessary to inform those New Subscribers to the *Advocate*, who have not been furnished with the two first numbers, that we have run out of these two numbers. We will, however, reprint them, as soon as we can ascertain the probable number wanted, and before this can be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, we must wait, perhaps, two months. In the meantime, we will keep an accurate list of those who are not served with the first two numbers, and take care that all will be supplied.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent asks us whether a "Teetotaler who fits up a house for a tavern, lets it for that purpose, and signs the certificate of license, can be considered a friend of the

Temperance Cause." We are disposed to reply in the negative: in every case of this kind, however, there will generally be found some peculiar accompanying circumstances which may affect, more or less, the conclusion to be drawn from them. But, generally speaking, such "Teetotalers" are a stumblingblock, and furnish a handle to adversaries, and should not, therefore, be members of the Society.

NOTICE TO SOCIETIES.

It has been suggested by a valued correspondent, with the view of placing the success of the *Advocate* beyond doubt, (as it is his opinion that all societies throughout the country should take a greater or less number of copies of the *Advocate*), that the president or secretary of each society should consider it a duty to take so many copies and act as agents. In this way a constant communication would be kept up with all the societies in the province, and would be a means of strengthening their own hands. If this plan were generally acted upon, the cause would receive an impetus which would secure its onward progress over all opposition.

Martintown, December 19, 1848.

The annual meeting of the Martintown Temperance Society was held on the evening of the 10th ult., in the Old Presbyterian Church. The chair was taken at 7 o'clock by the President, Mr. Andrew Smart. After prayer by Mr. Peter Christie, the following report was read:—

ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Committee report, that the Society has held fourteen meetings, which have been severally addressed by the Rev. Messrs. McKillican and Gray, Messrs Sullivan, Wadsworth, Hannegan, and Pomroy. Twenty-five names have been added to the list of members; a number, small indeed, considering the great bulk of people in our midst who are under the Satanic influence of Alcohol.

While your Committee would deplore the general apathy pervading the Temperance cause in Martintown, as well as in the Province generally; and mourn over the secession of those who have proved faithless to their pledge, and like the sow, "have returned to their wallowing in the mire," they entertain the hope, that this society is not making a retrograde movement, but is going forward, increasing in strength, and will be ever ready to aid its sister patriots in arms, in crushing the monster Alcohol. Your Committee would strenuously urge a prudent choice of officers for the ensuing year; much depends on the stability, punctuality, and attendance of these pillars of the Society. It is a source of regret, that there are not a greater number of the *Temperance Advocate* in circulation, through the length and breadth of this large Society; being well satisfied, that that periodical is a channel through which the most valuable information flows; your Committee would earnestly recommend the individual effort of each and every member of the society, to obtain subscribers for it. Mr. Pomroy has kindly consented to act as agent for that paper, to whom all subscriptions, communications, &c., in this section can be forwarded.

Two pounds, two shillings, and sixpence, has been raised for the purpose of aiding the Montreal Society in its pecuniary difficulty, and your Committee would have rejoiced to have had it in their power, to say ten times that sum.

In concluding this report, your Committee would feel that they had been guilty of a dereliction of duty, were they not to congratulate the Society, in having attached to its list of

members, the names of staunch and long-tried soldiers, men, who, at the sound of alarm, are ever ready to meet the foe and face it.

May their example produce a salutary influence on the minds of the young and rising generation, and hasten the time when we shall not have to take up the lamentation of the prophet, and say, "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not the streets of Askalon," "that drunkenness is in our midst, and that the name of its victims is Legion."

The Society then elected the following Office Bearers for the present year:—

Mr. DONALD MCGREGOR, President.	
Mr. FINDLAY MCCALLUM,	} Vice Presidents.
Mr. SIMON CHRISTIE,	
Mr. PETER MCLOUD, Cor. Sec.	
Mr. C. F. POMROY, Rec. Sec.	
Mr. NEIL McDERMID, Treasurer.	

FOOD FOR FATTENING CATTLE, KEEPING STOCK, &c.

It has often been said, and we believe correctly, that it is not profitable, generally speaking, to fatten cattle on any kind of grain. Lawrence "on Neat Cattle" asserts "that corn, (by which is meant oats, barley, rye, peas, beans, wheat, &c.) cannot be used in the fattening of bullocks and sheep, except in seasons of superabundant plenty. Even Indian corn is often too costly food to be used, solely or principally, for the profitable fattening of cattle; and grass, hay and roots are the material which true economy requires." It is, however, asserted that beef fattened on oil-cake, raw potatoes, turnips, &c., will not be so firm, nor of so good a quality, other things being equal, as that which is fattened on Indian corn. If that be true, it might be well to commence feeding with turnips, potatoes, &c., and give the animals richer food as they increase in fatness.

An able writer says, "With respect to feeding, the first rule is, little at a time, and often; because experience has shown that animals that eat much in a short time do not fatten so well as those which eat less, but more frequently. The second rule is, to begin the course with cabbages and turnips, then to employ carrots and potatoes, and lastly, Indian, oat, or barley meal. These aliments ought to be varied several times a day, and oftener if convenient; and instead of always reducing them to meal, there is advantage in sometimes boiling them. A little salt given daily is very useful."

It would be advantageous to the community of farmers, if something like the following experiments were made, and their results published. Let a number of cattle of similar, or the same breed, age, propensity to fatten, as ascertained by handling, &c., be fattened at the same time. Let one be fed entirely on potatoes raw; a second on the same root steamed or boiled; a third made one-half or two-thirds fat on potatoes, and his fattening completed with Indian corn; a fourth be fattened on Indian corn, or corn meal; a fifth be fed with a mixture of all these kinds of food, given together in the same mess, or in different messes. The first food in the morning, for the last mentioned bullock, might be a small quantity of potatoes, pumpkins, or turnips; the second, ruta baga, or carrots, mangel-wurtzel, or parsnips. Then as the last course of the day's feast, give Indian meal, or other food, the richest you have. It

would be well, likewise, to try the virtues of sweet apples.—The most important object of such experiments however, would be to ascertain whether the beef of cattle fattened on potatoes or other roots, raw or boiled, or steamed, is equal in quality to that which is fattened on Indian corn. If not, whether an ox may not be made nearly fat enough for profit on roots and hay, his fattening completed on corn, and the flesh be as good as if he had been fattened on corn. And if an ox partly fattened on roots, and his fattening completed on corn, gives as good beef as one wholly fed on corn, the question occurs, how long a time will it require to give the beef its good qualities arising from the corn? We know as respects swine, that farmers make them partly fat on anything which they will devour, and then feed them for some time before they are killed with Indian corn, or meal, to "harden the flesh," as they express it; and perhaps the same process will answer for beef cattle. Some farmers say that the red or La Plata potato, given raw to swine, make as good pork as that which is corn fed. Others say that any kind of potatoes if steamed or boiled, will make as good pork as can be made of corn. If this be true of pork it may be so of beef.

It is a truth which has been confirmed by repeated experiment, that food for swine fermented till it becomes a little acid, will go farther, and fatten them faster than unfermented food, of the same quantity and quality. But it is not, I believe, generally known in this country, that *acid food* is most valuable for neat cattle in certain circumstances. Mr. Bordley, a celebrated American writer on rural economy, however asserts, that oxen made half fat, or in good plight, on grass or turnips, are then finished in France, upon a *sour food*, prepared as follows: rye meal (buckwheat or Indian meal may be tried) with water is made into paste, which in a few days ferments and becomes sour; this is then diluted with water, and thickened with hay, cut into chaff, which the oxen sometimes refuse the first day, but when dry they drink and prefer it. All the husbandmen are decidedly of opinion that they fatten much better because of the acidity. They give it thrice a day, and a large ox eats twenty-two pounds a day. Maize (Indian) meal, or maize steeped till it is sour, should be tried. This *sour mess* is given during the last three weeks of their fattening, and they eat seven and a half bushels of meal, value four dollars.

Care should be taken that the process of fermentation be not carried too far. The paste should not become mouldy, nor the slightest degree putrid. We think, moreover, that there is good reason for waiting till animals become "half fat," or in good plight, before they are fed with acid food. Acids, like alcohol, create appetite by stimulating the stomach, but if long continued, they weaken the digestive powers, and in time entirely destroy the tone of the stomach. The animal will then be visited with what in a human subject would be called dyspepsia, or a want of the power of digestion; fattening him will be out of the question, and he will be worth but little more than the value of his hide. The constitution of an ox may be destroyed by excessive eating, and it is only towards the close of his days, near the last

stage of his preparation for the butcher, that he should be allowed to become epicure, and indulged with as much as he can eat of rich and high seasoned food.—*Christian Messenger.*

DRAIN YOUR LANDS. Let not a particle of stagnant water lie on the surface nor under the surface of the lands you cultivate. One of the best of all blessings is pure, wholesome running water. But see that it is running and not stagnant. The latter destroys all useful vegetation, all economy in working the land, all health and all beauty of landscape. It is the loss of everything as far as it extends, and breeds malaria and disease for cattle, and all domestic animals equally with man. Manures are inoperative upon wet or moist land. Do not content yourself with removing what is on the surface, for stagnant water, just below, is frequently equally prejudicial with that which is visible. This may be removed by under, as the former by surface drains.

NEWS.

CANADA.

A large public meeting was held in Kingston, on the 6th inst., to consider the proposition now before the Legislature, to pay the Lower Canada rebellion losses. The Mayor was in the chair, and the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen. Several resolutions in opposition to the proposed indemnity were unanimously carried, and the Secretary was instructed to transmit them to the Member for Kingston, and request him strenuously to oppose any such appropriation. We observe that in compliance with a numerously signed requisition, the Mayor of Montreal has called a public meeting to be held in the Bonsecours Market Hall on the evening of Saturday the 17th instant.

RAILROAD MEETING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—A numerously and respectfully signed requisition, addressed to the High Sheriff of the county of Northumberland, and assented to by him, is published in the *Miramichi Gleaner* of January 30th, calling a public meeting of the inhabitants of the county, which was to be held at the Court House in Newcastle on Monday last, to take into consideration the proposed Railroad from Quebec to Halifax.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

The steamer *Niagara*, which left Liverpool on the 27th ult., arrived at Boston on the 11th inst. We select such items of news as our limited space will admit of. There appears to have been a slight advance on Flour, which is quoted at 26s in bond, or equal to 26s 7½d, free after 1st February.

Lord John Russell had made an abortive attempt to form a coalition ministry with the aid of Sir James Graham. Sir James refused, it is said, because he would not consent to impose a duty on grain.—It is also said positively, though we do not learn on what authority, that the only change to be made in the Navigation Laws is to admit goods, the produce of Asia, Africa, and America, (after being landed in Europe. This would be of no service to Canada.—The cholera is still rife; but less so than at last advices. Total number of cases, 8854, of which 3961 were fatal; 2118 had recovered, and 2776 were under treatment. The weekly deaths in London, from this cause, were about 63.

The Tone of the Young Ireland Organs has undergone a sensible change of fate. The clerical party in that country have been much alarmed by the results of clubbism on the continent, and by the expulsion of the Pope from Rome.

In India, the British troops, under Lord Gough, had gained another great victory over the Sikhs on the right bank of Chertaub. The affair seems to have consisted of a succession of skirmishes, with somewhat various fortune, from the 22d December to the 2d January. On that day, General Thackwell having joined, engaged the enemy, and worsted them in the skirmish. A general attack was to be made the next day, but the Sikhs were found to have decamped. It is feared, however, that their spirit is not yet

broken, and that they will yet give more trouble. The British lost a large number of officers and about 40 men during these operations. Officers killed:—Brig. Gen. Cureton, and Colonel Hanolock, wounded; Captain Fitzgerald (since dead); Captain Gall; Captain M'Mahon, Captain Sendmore, of the 14th Dragoons; Captain Cauley, of the 7th Dragoons; Colonel Alexander, and Captain Riley, 5th Light Cavalry; Ensign Harding, of the 45th Native Infantry; and Captain Holmes, 12th Irregular Cavalry. It is said in addition to these, Brigadier Hogan, Captain Barnes, Captain Newbold, and Coronet Chetograd are among the wounded.

LIVERPOOL, 31st January, 1849.

We have had a decidedly improved tone in our market to-day, and a desire to purchase bonded Wheat and Flour. Good Western Canals were taken freely at 26s, and not much offering. Wheat was 2d to 3d higher than on Tuesday. In Indian Corn not much was done, but as there was an anxiety to press sales, we quote Yellow at 30s to 31s, duty paid; White 28s to 29s, duty paid; United States Wheat (White), per 70 lbs, 7s 3d to 7s 6d, duty paid; Canada White, 7s to 7s 3d, duty paid; Canada Flour, 26s 6d to 27s, duty paid; Pease, 29s to 30s, duty paid. Pot Ashes nominally, at 42s.

The California Gold seeking mania had extended to the continent, and in Portugal, Germany, and Denmark already, vessels are fitting out for the conveyance of adventurers to the region. The English ports are still crowded with adventurers; vessels are loading, enterprisers, and joint stock companies forming.

The English Government are about adopting important measures of financial retrenchment in the army and navy, to which is ascribed a greater buoyancy in business circles.

The Queen's Bench has overruled the errors assigned at the case of Smith O'Brien and his fellow prisoners. The Court was unanimous in its decision.

An application has been made for the requisite permission from the Lord Lieutenant, in the case of O'Brien, but Messager declines to proceed farther, resolved to submit to his fate.

A preliminary motion towards the dissolution of the French Assembly has passed, viz., 400 against 386. M. Marrazet retains his seat as President of the Assembly, to the astonishment of all parties. M. Barclay de la Marthe has been elected Vice-President of the republic by the Assembly.

Eleven steamers are fitting out at Toulon, capable of carrying from 7000 to 10,000 men. Rumor ascribes the expedition to an armed intervention in favor of the Pope.

The Pope asks the intercession of Austria to reseat him in power.

The Sultan has abolished all prescript laws against Christians. They may now aspire to the highest dignities.

The Niagara brought 45 passengers.

News from the Gold Regions of the same favourable character, and the rage for mining as strong as ever. Rains in the lower, and snows in the Upper Country, have brought work to a stand.

The diggers are very sick, and are returning the coast exhausted from over work and improper living. The diggers put their property in the shape of gold under their heads tied up in a dirty rag, and die with their hard earned wealth unable to procure aid. Two deaths of this character occurred yesterday and two more to day; many deaths occur for want of proper attention.

CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, February 13, 6.30 P.M.

A great sensation was created here to-day, by a Despatch from Washington, dated 13th instant, which says:—"The Union of this morning has a letter from San Francisco, dated December 25, which states that affairs in California are getting worse as regards order and government. Murders and robberies are of daily and hourly occurrences. Within a short time, over twenty murders had been committed, and the people were making preparations to organize a Provisional Government. Within five days three men had been hung by Lynch Law. The gold washings continue to be abundantly productive. All previous accounts are fully confirmed. 500 gold adventurers arrived in the Gold Regions in a body from Sierra, Valparaiso, &c. The Sandwich Islands are completely drained of goods."

UNITED STATES.

Horrible Murder.—According to the *Chicago Tribune*, a horrible murder was committed at the Summit, a place about ten

miles south of that city, on the 8th ult. Screams were heard by the neighbors on that night, and on the following morning the body was found, having the marks of repeated blows, and the opinion is entertained that the wretched woman was literally pounded to death by a club or some other deadly instrument.—The murderer had been addicted to drinking, and is supposed to have been intoxicated at the time the terrible deed was committed. An inquest was held upon the body of the deceased; the verdict of which was, wilful murder by the husband.

Shot in the Head.—A party of drunken young men in Steubenville, Ohio, after kicking up a general row in the street, attempted to force an entrance into the C ty Hotel, when a shot was fired from within, which entered the head of one of the party blowing out his left eye, and seriously injuring him in other respects.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—19th ult., Mrs J. C. M'Laughlan, of a daughter.—29th ult., the wife of Mr. J. McNeill, of a daughter.—Bever Hall, 6th instant, the wife of Mr. William Hutchinson, of a son.—6th instant, Mrs. James Cline, of a daughter.—7th instant, Mrs. David Aird, of a daughter.—8th inst., Mrs. F. X. Desrosiers, of a son.

Dundee, County of Beauharnois—1st instant, the wife of David Baker, Esq., of a son.

Hamilton—26th ultimo, the wife of R. O. Duggan, Esq., of a son. St. Johns, C. E.—6th inst., Mrs. L'Estrange, 71st Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—5th inst., Joseph A. Tetrault, Esq., of St. Pie, to Miss Ellen McNamee.—Tuesday, 13th instant, by the Rev. W. A. Adamson, John H. Isaacson, Esquire, Notary Public, to Miss Eliza M'iver, both of this city.

Barnston—23d ultimo, by Rev. J. Green, Mr. John N. Crooks, to Mrs. Caroline Clysley, both of Barnford.

Chambly—1st instant, by the Rev. J. White, William H. Brehant, Esq., Barrister, to Esther Eliza, fourth daughter of the late George Mortimer Taylor, Esq.

Sorel—4th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Anderson, Rector, Mr. William Henry Buttery, to Jane Wallace, eldest daughter of P. McIne, Esq. Blairgowrie, Scotland—December 25, a jovial basket-maker, to a fair maid from Glasgow. The happy bridegroom is nearly 60 years of age, has a wooden leg, and is the recipient of 2s 6d weekly from a neighbouring parish. The youthful bride is about 22 years of age.

DEATHS.

Montreal—26th ult., Mary Matilda, daughter of John Radiger, Esq., Advocate, aged 19 months. 4th inst., of consumption, George Robert, son of Daniel Mackay, aged 19 years. 4th instant, Henry Edgar, infant son of William H. Lee, Esq., aged 16 months. 7th instant, Mountain Mary, second daughter of the late Charles Whitcher, Esq., Sheriff of the District of St. Francis. 13th inst., Mary Lucie Suzanne, daughter of Mr. Justice C. Mondelet, aged 11 years and 9 months.

Dumfries, Scotland—2nd December, Elizabeth Catty, relief of the late William Herkness, formerly of L'Assomption.

London, England—9th ultimo, John William George, Esq., son of the late William George, Esq., of Quebec, aged 69 years.

Richmond—23th instant, Charles Frederik, youngest son of Mr. Isaac Cutler, aged 13 years.

Sorel—30th ult., Mr. Arthur Starkey, aged 92 years, a native of the County of Down, Ireland.

Wexton, River Humber—23d ult., the Rev. Thomas Phillips, D.D., aged 63 years.

Monies Received on Account of Advocate.

Thorald, P. Hovey, 4s. 3d.; Lachute, T. Lockie, 2s. 6d.; J. McQuat, 2s. 6d.; Bristol, W. King, 2s. 6d.; Abbottsford, O. Stimpson, 12s.; Prescott, W. D. Dickenson, 50s.; Kingston, G. H. Dotlor, 5s.; A. Milne, 2s. 6d.; T. Corkhill, 2s. 6d.; Rev. R. V. Rogers, 7s. 6d.; G. W. Malloch, 1s. 3d.; Cowansville, A. Sargent, 10s.; Quebec, S. White, 52s. 6d.; J. Ferguson, 5s.; Carl. n., D. Sinclair, 15s.; Onliia, J. Cuppage, 10s.; Greenbush, H. V. Blanchard, 37s. 6d.; Addison, O. O. Stowell, 27s. 6d.; Bytown, Rev. J. T. Byrne, 125s. Corp. G. Gondie, 42s. 6d.; Smiths. fa. r. R. Bartlett, 17s. 6d.; Rev. W. Aitkin, 2s. 6d.; Grimsby, D. Palmer, 15s.; Mascouche, L. Alexander, 5s.; St. Laurent, W. Box, 2s. 6d.; Fergus, J. Watt, 10s.; Colborne, L. Boardman, 25s.; Stanbridge, W. Jersey, 32s. 6d.; Port Robinson, S. Johnston, 20s.; John M'Gillivray, 5s.; York Mills, Rec. T. Wightman, 2s. 6d.; Vankleek Hill, J. Stewart, 5s.; C. Campbell, 2s. 6d.; H. Caldwell, 2s. 6d.; Sharon, C. Haines, 20s.; Chingacoussey, Jas. Wilkinson, sen., 70s.; Port Sarnes, A. Young, 10s.; Longueuil, Rev. C. Chiquy, 10s.; Buckingham, O. Larwell, 12s. 6d.; Easton's Corners, Mr. M'Crea, 20s.; W. Hutton, 10s.; Bath, P. Aylsworth, 10s.; Belleville, S. B. Shipman, 5s.; Kitley, H. Holmes, 10s.; Madoc, G. A. Olmsted, 15s.; Green Island, W. Jarvis, 2s. 6d.; Oshawa, Rev. R. H. Thornton, 102s. 6d.; J. Hepburn,

2s. 6d., J. Currie, 2s. 6d., J. Ratcliff, 2s. 6d., Hemmingford, Rev. J. Douglas, 10s., James Curran, 2s. 6d., Mr. Moore, 2s. 6d.; Eaton, Rev. A. Gillies, 5s.; Potte Nation, S. Tucker, 2s. 6d.; E. Cole, 2s. 6d.; Dundas, J. Spencer, 2s. 6d.; River Tront, J. Simmons, 15s.; Windsor, C. St. Lewis, 2s. 6d.; Port Stanley, Rev. W. Allworth, 2s. 6d., J. Turval, 2s. 6d.; Farmersville, J. Carpenter, 45s.; Waterloo, C. E. Dr. Parmalee, 20s., D. Taylor, 2s. 6d.; Landsay, J. Bigelow, 2s. 6d.; Clarence, Rev. J. Edwards, 12s. 6d.; Rawdon, C. E. W. Norrish, 1s. 3d.; Hawkesbury, J. Lamb, 30s.; Grafton, Rev. W. Reid, 2s. 6d.; St. Johns, W. Cooté, 17s. 6d.; Ayr, R. Whyte, 35s.; Newburgh, J. Black, 25s.; Rainham, J. Root, 10s.; Ameliasburgh, G. B. Way, 25s.; North Augusta, J. B. Bellamy, 10s.; Mill Creek, P. Timmerman, 35s.; Zone Mills, W. Webster, 2s. 6d., Mrs. Van Allen, 2s. 6d.; Bloomfield, T. Donnelly, 25s.; Augusta, H. McLean, 10s.; Williams-town, J. Cumming, 2s. 6d.; Chambly, J. McLoughlin, 10s.; McKillop, Rev. W. Graham, 2s. 6d., Thomas Sproat, 2s. 6d.; Oakville, J. W. Williams, 2s. 6d.; Clarke, J. Motley, 2s. 6d., J. Blackburn, 2s. 6d.; St. Vincent, R. Burchill, 2s. 6d.; Annerstown, A. Bartlett, 9s. 6d.; Percy, W. Christie, 32s. 6d.; Edwardstown, J. Hamilton, 7s. 6d.; Martintown, D. Robertson, 2s. 6d., C. F. Pomeroy, 5s.; Paris, E. G. Hill, 10s.; Richmond, P. McElroy, 30s.; Streetsville, J. Clendinning, 5s.; Nelson, A. G. McCoy, 10s.; Bondhead, C. Wilson, 2s. 6d.; Bradford, T. Driffield, 5s.; Ireland, J. Wilson, 2s. 6d., W. Paul, 2s. 6d.; Pictou, C. Pier, 67s. 6d., Rev. E. Miller, 10s.; Lloydtown, G. Edwards, 2s. 6d.; Cobourg, W. Kerr, 5s.; Berlin, A. Z. Gotwals, 25s.; South Potton, Jos. Manson, 10s.; Carleton Place, Rev. J. McMorine, 2s. 6d.; Barrie, Jos. Thomas, 17s. 6d.; Embro, Dr. Hyde, 22s. 6d.; Cumberland, A. Petrie, 2s. 6d.; Aylmer, W. Corey, 5s.; Ormstown, W. McNaughton, 2s. 6d.; Ingersoll, J. Matthews, 2s. 6d.; Kenyon, D. Catternach, 2s. 6d.; Woodstock, J. Scorrif, 2s. 6d., R. H. Burk, 2s. 6d.; Clarenceville, T. G. Bruinerd, 20s.; Millbrook, M. Knowlson, 5s.; Galt, Jas. Cowan, 2s. 6d.; Bransville, Jacob Ruit, 2s. 6d., Jos. James, 2s. 6d.; Malahide, W. E. Murray, 15s.; Lanark, Rev. T. Fraser, 10s.; Perth, W. Allan, 30s.; Warwick, S. Shepherd, 5s.; Wellington, W. Wright, 27s. 6d.; Adelaide, N. Eastman, 10s.; Brooklyn, C. Campbell, 25s.; Sydenham, J. B. Horton, 10s.; Granby, A. Chalmers, 2s. 6d.; Norwich, John McKee, 35s.; Niagara, A. R. Christie, 10s.; Bromie, E. Mills, 2s. 6d., H. P. Jackson, 2s. 6d.; Toronto, W. Harrington, 2s. 6d., W. Miller, 2s. 6d., A. Christie, on account, 7s. 6d., Per A. Christie—Sharon, John Penzance, 2s. 6d.; Etobicoke, G. Shaver, R. Craig, Jas. Sloan, 2s. 6d. each; Pickering, W. Dunbar, 2s. 6d.; Chinguacousy, John Smith, 2s. 6d.; Toronto, R. Shepherd, 2s. 6d.; Weston, Sundries, 27s. 6d.; York Mills, Sundries, 25s.

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