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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

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THE LAST GLASS.

How insatiate is the appetite for strong drink when once acquired! What powers can break it but the force of love, or the very jaws of death!

At a fashionable hotel in the city of Baltimore, stood two men, one far wasted with the consuming breath of alcohol, the other, much younger, and just becoming seasoned to its destructive effects. The decanters were paraded, and each helped himself *ad libitum*. The elder of the two was noisy and rude. "Come, George, old fellow, let's have another drink," said he.

"Oh, no! Powell, not yet," said George Gordon, the party first addressed; "wait awhile, I have enough."

Powell became exceedingly uneasy; the thirst was raging within like a demon. He approached the bar, and demanded another glass. He swallowed it, and was drunk. The liquor had hardly diffused itself through his system, ere he wanted another. The bar-keeper had gone far enough; the last glass was not paid for, and when a man forgets to pay, then it is thought he is too drunk to bear any more; it's the same if he happens to want the finances.

"You have had enough," said the bar-keeper with rather more bluntness than was his wont.

"Who made you a judge?" said the drunken man.

"But come, let us have a drink." He seized Gordon by the arm, and dragged him toward the bar; the decanters were set out, and both took another drink.

While they were drinking, a great commotion was heard at the door; the bar-keeper hastened to see what was the cause, leaving his liquors exposed. Powell seized one of the decanters, and drinking deeply, hastened to the scene of confusion.

A young man, who had left the bar but a few moments before, in passing out, had been stabbed by a foe secreted behind the door, and was now *expiring in his blood*.

Gordon and Powell approached the door, and as the latter,

who was very drunk, stepped out, he fell to the pavement, gave one struggle, and was dead! His neck was broken.

The hue and cry was raised, and every effort used to detect the assassin of Thomas Crawford, the young man who was stabbed; the jury found no difficulty in making a verdict of willful murder, and the suspected party was arrested and thrown into prison to await his trial.

But how of the other case? Was that murder? The same jury brought in a verdict of "death by the visitation of God!"—Strange conclusion! both men were dead; one fell by the dagger, the other by the last glass; the first was murder, the second the act of a holy God!

Where was the difference in the moral agents employed? One man gave the dagger, the other the fatal cup. One may have been swayed by momentary passion, the other was actuated by a settled, deliberate policy of avarice. It may be said that Crawford was killed against his will, and without his consent, while the other was eagerly seeking death. How great a mistake! Henry Powell had no will—he could give no consent; but would it have been less a murder, had Crawford begged the assassin to plunge the dagger into his heart? Would a compliance with the insane request have been thought a visitation of Divine Providence? Still shielded before his legal bulwark, the license-holder will go on defying God and man in his fatal traffic, while he who extinguished a life in an instant, and at a single blow, without years of torture and misery, will probably perish on the scaffold.

The dreadful tragedy was not without its effect upon George Gordon. He had paid for that last glass, and he felt conscious of having been accessory to the death of Henry Powell. He returned home to his family, and the pale face of his lovely wife lighted up with a glow of joy to see him return so early, and sober, for he had been a sad truant for many months past. He related to her the circumstances of the "double murder" as he termed it, accused himself bitterly of the part he had acted. "I shall never cease to regret it," said he, "as long as I live." "Do not deal too harshly with yourself, my love," said she, "Powell could not have lived much longer." "Tis no justification," returned Gordon, "he was my friend," and he sat with his face buried in his hands, absorbed in deep and painful reflection. He was aroused by the entrance of his child. "Is there not some brandy in the house, Ann?" he asked. His wife replied there was, and hastened to get it; she was far more willing that he should keep it in the house and drink it at home, than disgrace himself by grog-shop revels. She placed the liquor before him.

"Ann, witness what I resolve." He grasped the decanter by the neck and hurled it with crushing force into the street.

"I have taken my last glass," said he.—His wife threw her arms around his neck, and gave herself up to the flood of joy.—

"Come to your father, boy," said he to his little son; "your father has taken his last glass, never do you take the first."—"Oh, there is no danger, pa," said the ruddy little

fellow. "I belong to the 'army;' I have signed the pledge." "And so will I," said the father, brushing away the tears to kiss his manly little son.

George Gordon is now a Son of Temperance, his wife is again light-hearted and happy, his business prosperous, his home a paradise; and he attributes it to the LAST GLASS.

Reader, we hope you have taken the last glass.

INDIRECT ADVANTAGES RESULTING FROM THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

BY PHILIP P. CARPENTER, B.A.

(Abridged from *Huwtitt's Journal*.)

It was told us eighteen centuries ago, that a tree is known by its fruits; and that we cannot gather grapes from thistles. This practical test of the value of principles and modes of action is somewhat distasteful to those who love darkness rather than light.

There can be no doubt now as to the effects of teetotalism. It has been advocated for fifteen years, and practised extensively on both sides of the Atlantic, in the islands of the Pacific, in India, even in China, and in most parts of the civilized world. In the British dominions, you can scarcely go into any village without finding these abstainers from intoxicating drink, many of them reformed from habits of the grossest intemperance. You may see them in all trades and modes of life; in the extremes of heat, cold, and exposure to the weather; of both sexes, and all ages; persons whose previous habits had been as various as possible; in fact, in every conceivable difference of situation;—and yet all agreeing in the same testimony, that intoxicating liquors are, as a beverage, wholly unnecessary, and generally injurious. There can be no sham here; for most of them (as we may hereafter show) have had to suffer, more or less, for their testimony.

Teetotalers, then, can live; can live as well, as healthily, as happily, as actively, as the drinkers. They are saved much expense, much sickness, and all the moral evils resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors. They are made sober, if they have been intemperate; they are kept from falling into drunkenness, if they were sober to begin with. This is all the promulgator of the system promised; and most completely has the promise been fulfilled. The original temperance societies promised to reform and prevent drunkenness; they made a grand attempt, but suffered a signal failure. They prepared the way for a more thorough and truthful system, and then died a natural death.

The direct benefits of teetotalism, then, are such that its principles must be sound. But we have further confirmation of their truth. Good things are linked together, so that they cannot go alone. Bad things often produce apparently fine fruit; but we are led to discover its rottenness when we see the evils necessarily consequent on it. The advocacy and practice of teetotalism, however, have led to many indirect and (to a considerable extent) unlooked-for advantages. To some of these we now beg to direct our readers' attention.

Teetotalism has created a spirit of self-reform. Giving up drink is a personal work, a real thing, which each must do for himself, without which no permanent good can be done him by any other man. Drinkers are ready enough, when together at the pot-house, to advocate political reforms, and all sorts of other changes, except personal reform, for their supposed advantage. Teetotalers have shown them the paramount importance of the latter; and if they succeed in inducing them to mortify this fleshly lust, the spirit, incited or strengthened by the deed, leads to other as noble, or yet greater, sacrifices. Accordingly, we find numbers of teetotalers, when the cloud cast over their spiritual eyes by drinking has been removed, giving up one sensual indulgence after another, devoting themselves with energy to the improvement of their minds, and seeking that full regeneration

of their hearts which true religion, the spirit of Christ, alone can give.

Teetotalism has called forth a spirit of self-sacrifice. This is the motive to which we appeal in our reasonings with moderate drinkers. We urge them to deny themselves for the good of their brethren. Every act performed from right motives, strengthens the force of those motives. And thousands, to whom self-denial before was mere pulpit talk, having done their duty here, have gone on to do it in other ways also. It was easy to sign our names to pledges for peace, free trade, etc., and subscribe money to benevolent societies, and go on living as we did before: but teetotalers have to give up something daily for their brethren's sake. The teetotal society has been what the Christian Church ought to be—an assembly of men, each a worker and a missionary. It is heart-cheering to go into every town and village, and there find a set of working men spending their time, after their hard day's labour, in holding meetings, in distributing tracts, visiting their neighbours to do them good, without an atom of personal advantage thence accruing. We ourselves know many who do not scruple thus to walk six, eight, or even twelve miles, in a winter's night, to speak, without any recompence but the testimony of their consciences. And we generally find teetotalers not engrossed by this one question, though they might well be so; but among the foremost in carrying forward other reforms and philanthropic labours, and in secret works of benevolence.

Teetotalism promotes education. The most frequent cause of absence from school is drinking. The child is sent in the tenderest years to work, that the father may have its wages to drink on the Saturday night. And whole families are debarr'd from even Sunday school instruction, because the money that should have clothed them is consumed in liquor. One of the first fruits of a drunkard's reformation is, that his children are clothed and sent to school: and it is surprising what efforts they will make to keep them at the day-school longer than is usual, from their keen sense of the importance of education. It is not uncommon for children thus instructed to teach their ignorant parents to read and write. And teetotalism has mightily increased the number of labourers in this cause. Scarcely a Sabbath school can be found, in places where temperance has been much agitated, which has not received an addition of teachers out of those who before profaned the Sabbath by selfish laziness or indulgence. In very many places new schools have been established entirely by teetotalers, and carried on without any assistance or encouragement from the higher classes.

Teetotalism has taught men to disobey fashion. It is the first popular movement that has directly set itself against every-day and all-ruling custom. Rich and poor are alike bound by this worldly rule, and no real good can be effected until its power is modified. Every teetotaler is necessarily brought into constant collision with the "idol of Britain;" and once having learnt to set up a higher rule, and live by it, the power of mere custom is thenceforth crushed.

Teetotalism has led to juster notions of politics. When we perceive the terrible waste occasioned by the use of intoxicating drinks, we see how comparatively futile are the panaceas of political parties, and are led to seek for a more searching and complete reform. The teetotalers have a much more effective mode of producing cheapness of food, and preventing famine, than any yet proposed by governments. This will easily appear when we consider that the food annually consumed in the manufacture of alcoholic poisons would feed the whole of our starving population; and that we spend more than £64,000,000 a year in the purchase of these articles, besides losing nearly as much in other ways by the use of them.

Teetotalism leads to the understanding of the laws of health. While doctors have been occupied in curing dis-

cases, teetotalers have learnt how to prevent them. Their senses become aware of the injurious influences which surround them, and they are ready at once to believe in the principles of sanitary reform. They learn the efficacy of pure air, are not afraid of cold water, and relish plain wholesome food. They find that alcohol cannot cure all diseases for which it is recommended; and that it produces far more maladies than it removes.

Teetotalism prepares the way for everything that is good. It pioneers: and, like John the Baptist, makes straight the way for religion. Drinking is a clog on all good works; teetotalism is an assistant to them. It does not prevent any kind of useful labour, but gives a helping hand to all. By freeing the body and mind from the deadening effects of intemperance, it leaves them prepared for the reception of all good influences. If you want to corrupt a man, first give him drink.

Teetotalism leads to a better understanding of religion. These are some of the good results of the Temperance Movement. We do not say that they have been the universal results; but we say they are the natural results, which would have shown themselves in all cases, had there not been counteracting influences. Into the causes which have prevented the complete success of teetotalism we may inquire at another time. In conclusion, we will observe that the good of teetotalism has not been confined to the members of its own body; but

Teetotalism has led to more sober habits among all classes of the community. Both among rich and poor, drinking is becoming more and more disreputable. Some of those who drank much, now drink little; and many have almost entirely given up the use of intoxicating liquors. The compulsory drinking usages of etiquette and trades are giving way; and "moderation" is becoming a thing more strictly answering to its name than it used to be. We do not say that teetotalism has done all this; but by the circulation of tracts, and the copious diffusion of information among all classes of the community, as well as by setting a good example, it has mainly contributed to this happy result.

STRONG DRINK AND INSANITY.

The healthy operations of the brain are materially hindered by drinking intoxicating liquors. Inflammation and engorgement are frequent consequences of the use of alcoholic drinks, and may take place at the time of a debauch, or arise some time afterwards, during the stage of debility from a loss of the healthy balance of action in the system. Inflammation of the organ, when it is acute, is usually attended with furious delirium and other indications of high cerebral excitement. In support of these observations we would direct attention to the following testimonies:—

"The use of fermented liquors, and particularly of spirits, is very conducive to the bringing on of insanity; they first act on the stomach, then on the nervous system; they bring on diseased action; disorganization of the brain is the consequence, and all the dreadful results of insanity follow. Out of twenty-eight cases admitted at the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum last year, that were reported to us as having been recent cases, *nineteen* of the twenty-eight were drunkards."—*Dr. Ellis.*

"Among four hundred and ninety-five patients, admitted, in four years, into a Lunatic Asylum, at Liverpool, two hundred and fifty-seven were known to have lost their reason by drunkenness."

"Dr. Halloran ascertained, that at the Cork Lunatic Asylum, out of three hundred and eighty-three male patients, one hundred and three had become deranged through the excessive drinking of whisky."

"In Scotland, where they drink about three times the quantity of spirit that is consumed in England, the number

of insane persons is about three to one, as compared with the number in England."—*Parliamentary Report.*

"The intellectual faculties are impaired by alcohol. Every excess is a voluntary insanity, and if often repeated, and carried beyond a certain degree, it often produces the horrible disease called *delirium tremens*, in which, while the animal powers are prostrated, the mind is tortured with the most distressing and fearful imagination."—*Forty Physicians of the State of New York.*

"No man," says an eminent physician, "who has taken only a single glass, has all his faculties in as perfect a state as the man who takes none."

STATISTICS OF SPIRIT-DRINKING.

On Thursday evening, a return was laid before the House of Commons, of the annual consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom, from 1800 to 1845. From this interesting document, we learn that the consumption of British, foreign, and colonial spirits in Great Britain and Ireland has increased considerably since the commencement of the present century, but not in a much greater ratio than the increase which has taken place in the population. During the five years ending in 1801, the average annual consumption of spirits in the whole kingdom was 13,195,153 gallons; during the five years ending in 1815, the average annual consumption was 23,739,841, showing an increase of 10,544,688 gallons in forty years. As the population of Great Britain and Ireland had increased, from 15,506,794 in 1801, to 26,715,920 in 1818, it will be seen that the amount consumed per head is but a small fraction greater now than it was forty years ago; indeed, if we take into account the very great decrease in illicit distillation, since the reduction of the spirit duties in 1823, it will probably be found that the consumption is really less per head at present than it was in 1801.

On comparing the returns relating to Ireland and Scotland with those of England, we find a very wide difference in the rate of progress which has taken place during the last forty-five years, as will be seen by the two following tables:—

The number of imperial gallons of spirits charged with duty for consumption in England, Ireland, and Scotland, from 1800 to 1804 inclusive.

Years.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.
1800	7,994,572	2,365,323	1,631,606
1801	6,150,983	1,719,367	930,490
1802	8,168,759	5,444,733	1,922,873
1803	10,048,298	4,639,354	2,600,112
1804	6,507,759	3,746,478	2,045,053

Aver. Annual Consumption 7,774,070 ... 3,583,051 ... 1,838,027

The number of imperial gallons of spirits charged with duty for consumption in England, Ireland, and Scotland, from 1841 to 1845 inclusive.

Years.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.
1841	11,511,907	6,515,761	5,078,719
1842	11,056,096	5,320,196	5,667,113
1843	10,785,750	5,574,921	5,665,618
1844	11,368,790	6,481,251	6,001,090
1845	12,507,995	7,638,993	6,525,489

Aver. Annual Consumption 11,446,107 ... 6,302,228 ... 5,991,605

The most startling fact which we gather from these figures is the enormous increase in spirit-drinking which appears to have taken place in Scotland since the beginning of this century. At that time the average annual consumption was about one gallon per head; at present it appears to be considerably more than two gallons per head, or more than three times the average quantity consumed by the people of the land. Much of this apparent increase may, no doubt, be owing to the suppression of illicit distillation by the reduction of the duty on whisky from 6s 2d to 2s 4d per gallon, in

1823; but, after making every allowance for that, we fear that there is still too much reason to believe that the practice of spirit-drinking has very much increased since the end of the last century.

In Ireland, on the other hand, we learn from these returns that a very great decrease in the consumption of spirits has taken place within the last few years. During the five years ending in 1839, the average annual consumption of spirits in England was 11,436,127 gallons, which is only about 10,000 gallons less than the entire quantity consumed annually in England. Thanks to the exertions of Father Mathew, however, the practice of spirit-drinking appears to have received a very decided check since 1839, as will at once be seen by comparing the average annual consumption in 1839 with what it was in 1841-5, as given in one of the above tables. At the former period Ireland required 11,439,127 gallons yearly; at the latter period only 6,302,228 gallons. Were England and Scotland to reduce their allowance to the same extent, what a falling off it would cause in the excise duties!—*Manchester Express*.

Progress of the Cause.

CANADA.

St. CATHERINES, May 23d, 1847.—The temperance cause in our town has suffered a most awful deterioration of late. Some of our most active and influential leaders have withdrawn their efforts, while others have done worse than that, gone to their cups.

* * * * * Our Police Officers, a majority of them, I am sorry to say, are anti-temperance in their principles and practice. Every little dirty grocery in the town, with a few pipes and tobacco in their windows for a sign, sells as much whisky as they can without any fear of fine. I went to a magistrate some time ago with evidence to convict a man for selling whisky, but all the satisfaction I could get, was—well, I will see about it, and inform the inspector of licences about it—and that was the last of it. There have been some of the most alarming deaths and accidents from intemperance, in and about our vicinity. Three men went on a fishing excursion on the other Sabbath, and one of their number was left on an old boat or raft, and was not found for some days after. Left a wife and several children, poor and destitute. Three of our most considerable tavern keepers, the past year, have been hurried into eternity with very little warning; one by poison, and the others by dying quite suddenly. But their places are supplied, and the business, the work of death, still goes on. But enough of this you will say. Will you not take a tour through these upper regions of Canada West again; we should be very glad to see you once more.—A TERTOTALER.

PORT HOPE, 28th May.—Your insertion of the accompanying Constitution of the Newcastle District Temperance Union, in an early number of the *Advocate*, would confer a favour on the friends in this district. The last report of the Union, read at the annual meeting on the 4th March last, is not in my possession, or I should have sent you a copy for publication. We have at present an able and zealous agent in the field, Rev. Samuel Papscof, who is labouring in the rear townships of the district; and I am happy to say that the Executive Committee are resolved to employ their most strenuous exertions to promote the cause within their sphere. They are now engaged in devising means for purchasing or building a first class Temperance House in Cobourg, by means of a joint-stock fund, in shares of \$10 each; and from the recent manifestations of a devoted spirit in the leading temperance men in the Newcastle District, our expectations are sanguine of a speedy

accomplishment of our desires in this matter.—Yours, &c.,—MORRICE HAY, Rec. Sec., N. D. T. U.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT TEMPERANCE UNION.

Article 1. This society shall be called the Newcastle District Temperance Union, and shall be constituted as follows, that is to say, of the delegates appointed by the local societies, as provided for in the third article of this constitution, and of the officers of this society, who may be elected from any of the town, township, or local societies.

2. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Committee of thirty persons.

3. The several temperance societies in this district shall be auxiliary to this society, and shall be represented in its annual and semi-annual meetings by delegates, to be appointed in such manner as each society shall deem proper, the scale of representation to be as follows:—Every society with less than fifty members to send two delegates, and every society having more than fifty members to send one delegate for every additional fifty members; which delegates, together with the officers of the society, shall transact the business of the society in a room apart from the public meeting, the delegates' names to be attached to the reports of their respective society.

4. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the society; and, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents.

5. It shall be the duty of the Secretaries to co-operate with the Committee, to attend the meetings thereof, and promptly discharge such duties as may be reasonably required of them.

6. It shall be the duty of the Committee, with the assistance of the officers of the society, to appoint and attend temperance meetings in various parts of the district, to form auxiliary societies, to establish one or more temperance houses in the district if practicable, and in all suitable ways to advance the interest of the common cause.

7. It shall be the duty of the Committee, at its first meeting, to appoint an Executive Committee of seven persons, who, with the President, Secretaries, and Treasurer, shall attend to the financial concerns of the society, and prepare a report for the annual meeting—five of whom shall form a quorum, with power to add to their number.

8. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the society to receive all monies of the society, and pay over the same to the order of the Executive Committee, and prepare a regular report of the same, and present it at the annual meeting of the society. The Treasurer's account shall be open for inspection to the members of the Executive Committee.

9. It shall be the duty of all the officers of this society to watch over and reprove any member of a branch society for a breach of its rules; and, unless proper satisfaction be given, to report the offence to the Secretary of the society to which such offender may belong.

10. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of town or township societies to send annual reports of their society, to the secretary of this society, at least two weeks before its annual meeting.

11. The annual meetings of this society shall be held on the 1st Thursday in March. The semi-annual meetings at such time and place as the Executive Committee may appoint.

12. All ministers of the gospel, pledged to support the temperance cause, shall be considered *ex officio* members of the General Committee.

13. The election of officers for this society shall take place at its annual meeting.

14. No alteration shall be made in the constitution of this society, except at its annual or semi-annual meeting.

Officers for the present year, elected 4th March, 1847.

Mr. Alex. Fisher, President; Mr. Cryderman, Mr. William Peters, and H. Munro, Esq., Vice-Presidents; Mr. M. Hay, Recording Secretary; Rev. J. Baird, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. O. W. Powell, Treasurer.

RICHMOND, DALHOUSIE DISTRICT, 31st May.—The Richmond Total Abstinence Society was formed about the year 1834, and for some years continued to prosper, until neglect crept into our ranks, and thus our once flourishing society was laid well nigh prostrate. For some years previous to the month of March 1846,

our meetings were entirely neglected; and here, permit me to remark, that there is no cause to which we can attribute this state of torpor in our society, so much as the neglect of our officers. You will, no doubt, readily agree with me, that much depends upon the exertions of such individuals in the promotion of the temperance cause. At the period referred to above, we came to the conclusion of endeavouring to resuscitate our fallen society; and, as many persons whose names were enrolled had violated the pledge, reorganization appeared inevitable; and on the 18th March, 1846, we dissolved the old society, and commenced to form a new one from its ruins—a step, which we have never regretted. We have had abundant reason to rejoice in our labours; though such have not been pleasing to some, yet have they been blessed to others; we can now with pleasure look around in the streets, and at our meetings, and behold those who once were likely to come to a drunkard's end, sitting clothed and in their right minds. Our monthly meetings are regularly and punctually attended to, though we cannot boast of public speaking, yet amongst ourselves we have contrived to do a little in this way. Necessity is said to be the mother of invention; we, at least, have found it so. We should be happy here, could we consistently do so, to record a vote in favour of our ecclesiastical friends in pushing on the car of temperance, but we dare not belie them; they must be all classed together, all denominations alike, save only with three exceptions. Since March, 1846, we have not been favoured with clerical influence in any of our meetings, and they have been numerous, not only in Richmond, but around the country for eight or 10 miles in different directions: yet we have more than once received professions of friendship and amity to the cause from such persons. But we want something more substantial; "be thou clothed," "be thou fed," is at best but cold and empty charity. Whilst speaking of our spiritual ulcers, perhaps it would be as well to cast a glance at those who hold the sway in temporal affairs. Our magistrates—what of them? For the past time we can only say that they have given no help in the way of temperance; and as to what may be expected from them for the future, the prospect is at best but doubtful; particularly so, when acquainted with the fact that more than one of our worthy J.P.'s are extensively employed in manufacturing the intoxicating drug, more deadly in its effects than all the other evils put together, which go to form the cup of affliction prepared for the lips of the sinner. Nay more, would you believe it, that we have actually, within the district of Dalhousie, men holding the commission of the peace, who do not by any means consider it derogatory to the high honour thus conferred upon them, to take out a tavern license, and thus have their names enrolled in the list of those licensed for the year, with all the idle and profligate of the land, the keepers of pothouses and low drunkeries, and which may, with no great impropriety of language, be termed "cages of unclean birds." How creditable to the dignity of that great empire in which we belong, to behold the letters J.P. attached to some of the worthy names composing such a list! Our society at present numbers 121, all of them in good standing. Besides this, we have an auxiliary society in the Township of North Gower which numbers somewhere about 60 members, and one in the Township of Beckwith, about ten miles distant, numbering between 50 and 60, so that through the whole we may safely say that our prospects are good, and we are determined to use our utmost endeavours in driving from our land the demon of intemperance.—Yours, &c., P. McELROY, Sec., Richmond T. A. S.

[We are much obliged to our correspondent for his communication, and are glad to find so good a spirit, and such determination

to be active, in some individuals in Richmond. Has our correspondent, or others of the committee, made any attempt to increase the number of subscribers to the *Advocate*? Possibly all the ministers in that vicinity would take it, and very likely many others. We commend to the notice of all the letter of the Rev. Mr. McKay, in our number of 1st June. We are well assured that no one will have any reason to consider as "Fool's Pence" the 2s. 6d. which the *Advocate* costs, nor will his labour who obtains subscribers be lost. He will have his reward in the consciousness that he is doing good.—Ed. C. T. A.]

CHAMBLY, June 7.—I am happy to inform you that the total cause in this village still progresses, notwithstanding the unaccountable standing aloof of the higher orders, and the plots and schemes of the dealers in alcohol. Our meetings are well attended, and pervaded by a spirit of determined perseverance in the maintenance of that which has proved of such evident benefit to those whose homes and property were desolated by the practice of moderate drinking, consummated in the climax to which it inevitably tends. Most of our members remain firm in their adherence to the pledge, in spite of the efforts of the moderate drinkers again to enslave them; and such has been the influence of their fidelity on the community, that licenses are almost at a discount. The other evening, one of the most noted rum-sellers, named Young, came forward and signed the pledge, declaring his determination to give up the traffic and seek a more respectable employment. Indeed, the change which has taken place in the appearance of the reclaimed drunkard, and in the former moderate drinker, but now staunch teetotaler, in his family and circumstances, is so apparent, that the most open and secret foes to the cause are obliged to acknowledge the validity of the principle, while they yet plead for the necessity and respectability of the single glass. We, however, regard the change with a sacred and heart-cheering delight, and while we give all the glory, as is most justly due, to the Author of every good, we thank Him and take courage, feeling assured of the ultimate triumph of the principle for which we contend. The little marks of shyness we experience from some, we regard as the specious by-play of fastidious squeamishness, frequently displayed by those who inwardly acknowledge and bow to the purity of an upright principle, and yet refuse to pay the price of an open and candid confession of it, and consequent adherence to it. We long to hear of the aristocracy of Canada following the example so nobly set them by that of Great Britain and the United States, in coming forward to unite in, and advocate the cause of, virtue and the public good. It would present a most pleasing prospect of permanent prosperity were they, like the Ashleys and others, to take hold of ragged schools, temperance societies, &c.; and the priests would act more consistently with their sacred character were they, like good Father Mathew, to preach total abstinence as one of the fruits of faith in the Cross of Christ.—Yours, &c.,—JOS. T. DUTTON, Sec.

ENGLAND

TAVISTOCK.—WORKING MEN'S DEMONSTRATION.—On Easter Monday, April 5th, a very interesting meeting took place in this town, at the Temperance Hall, which was numerously attended, including a large number of the fair sex. John Paul, Esq., was called to the chair. After singing a hymn, the Chairman then addressed the meeting, and gave his own testimony in favour of total abstinence. The following working men then addressed the meeting:—Edward Wetherell, town-crier, (late a miner); Hon. Spencer, carpenter; Thos. Wetherell, miner; Sol. E. Lis. Inghour; Henry Wetherell, miner; J. Hammett, saddler; Geo. Coram, mason; Henry Huswell, tailor; Thos. Jackson, blacksmith, and several others, gave excellent testimonies in fa-

your of abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, as tending to elevate the working classes, both in regard to their moral and religious character. Mr. C. Windcat then addressed the meeting in an excellent speech; and he was followed by Mr. G. H. Smith, a young advocate, aged 18, who gave a most impressive speech. The Chairman having made a few remarks, this very interesting meeting closed by singing a hymn, all returning to their homes very much interested and pleased with the speeches they had heard.

WEST BROMWICH.—WORKING MEN'S DEMONSTRATION.—On Eastern Monday a highly important tectotal meeting was held in Messrs. Chance's School, Spoonlane; G. S. Kenrick, Esq., the President of the British Central Temperance Association, occupied the chair. A great number of strong, healthy-looking working men addressed the meeting, including, amongst others, carpenters, puddlers, shinglers, boiler plate rollers, brickmakers, blacksmiths, glass blowers, forge rollers, shoemakers, farm labourers. They all testified to the innumerable, mental, moral, and domestic benefits they had received from the practice of tectotalism; and that they were as well or much better able to perform their work then when they drank intoxicating drinks; while their spirits were always good, they never being subject to that alternate excitement and depression which are inseparably connected with the use of intoxicating liquors. Their appearance in every respect spoke volumes in favour of the principles they had adopted, and at the conclusion of the proceedings, a number of persons enrolled themselves members of the Temperance Society.—*Birmingham Journal.*

TEMPERANCE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION OF LONDON.—The sixth Annual Report of this Institution is now published. The accounts show an increase of no less than thirty per cent. both in the Renewed Premiums, and in those of new members. The number of policies issued to the present date is, 2354, being an increase of 491 since last report. The claims by death during the financial year, have been only three, amounting to the small sum of £140; three other claims have since been reported amounting to £400; but the total is still under that of last year. So great a difference in the rate of mortality between this and all other offices, during a space of six years, is a strong testimony to the superiority of tectotal lives. The value of such a testimony in favour of abstinence, can hardly be overrated: it was acknowledged by the recent "World's convention," and entitles this institution to the cordial support of all the friends of temperance and of science,

SCOTLAND.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

The second anniversary of this Association has been celebrated at Edinburgh during the present week.

A public meeting for considering the relation of the Temperance movement, to the various means now in operation, for promoting the social elevation of the people, was held in Broughton Street Chapel, on Wednesday evening. Rev. William Reid, President of the League, occupied the chair. The meeting having been opened with prayer, Mr. Robert Reid of Glasgow moved the following resolution:—"That total abstinence from intoxicating liquors would have done more to prevent scarcity of food, and alleviate distress, than any measure, or than all other measures combined; because it would have saved from artificial destruction a larger quantity of food than was destroyed by natural causes." The Hon. Judge Marshall seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. A. H. McLean of Glasgow, then submitted the following resolution:—"That total abstinence must necessarily form a part, and a most important part, in all such benevolent enterprises, as would either prevent the increase, eradicate the existence, or in any way alleviate the horrors of pauperism." Mr. McLean, in a very able speech, showed that pauperism has more than doubled during the last few years, and that that increase is mainly owing to the intemperate habits of the people. The resolution was seconded by Mr. George Johnstone, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Robert Lowry of Aberdeen, moved, "That total abstinence from intoxicating liquors is the best precursor, the most successful ally, and the surest preserver of Sanatory Reform."

The motion was seconded by Mr. William Logan of Rochdale, and also adopted.

Rev. John Kirk moved, "That total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, by compelling the entire cessation of the enormous strong drink traffic, would turn a great amount of labour and capital into healthful channels—would cut the unnatural cord that connects the prosperity of a class with the degradation of the community—would free the Christian Church from a crippling alliance—and the world from a matchless curse."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. George McWhirter, and unanimously agreed to.

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting, which was numerous and respectable, broke up about a quarter past ten o'clock.

DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN BY BREWING AND DISTILLATION.—A public meeting of the citizens of Edinburgh, friendly to the temperance reformation, was held in South College Street Church, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of protesting against the destruction of grain, by brewing and distillation, in the present scarcity of food in Ireland and Scotland. Mr. George Johnston, president of the Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society, was called to the chair. A series of resolutions were submitted to the meeting, condemning the conduct of the Government in sanctioning, and of the people in encouraging the annual destruction of 6,000,000 quarters of grain in the production of a pernicious liquid; and calling upon all to abandon the use of intoxicating liquors, and wash their hands of so gross an abuse of God's bounties. The resolutions were supported in a very able manner by the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, Rev. William Reid, Rev. James Edwards, Judge Marshall, Henry Clapp, Esq., Robert Reid, Esq., and other speakers.—*Scottish Herald.*

KIRKALDY.—The movement against the funeral drinking customs proceeds most vigorously here. A public meeting, called by the provost, in accordance with a numerously signed requisition, was lately held, at which resolutions were moved and seconded by the Revs. Messrs. Bain, Black, Laird, Dr. Croelman, and Messrs. D. W. Henderson, W. Lockhart, R. Herriott, and R. Lockhart. The resolutions have also been read and recommended from nearly all the pulpits in the district. The committee appointed at the public meeting having met, they agreed upon an address, which has been numerously signed, a copy of which will be left in every house in the town.—*Scottish Temperance Review.*

IRELAND.

FATHER MATHEW.—The *Journal of the American Temperance Union* has the following letter from this distinguished advocate of temperance, addressed to Moses Grant, Esq., of this city, an untiring co-labourer in the great work, which was received by the last steamer from Liverpool:—

Cork, 13th March, 1847.

My Dear and Respected Friend,—A brotherhood in promoting the sacred cause of Temperance encourages me to address you by this endearing title; and I fondly hope I have not been guilty of presumption.

For your valuable and interesting present, I return you my grateful acknowledgments, and entreat your acceptance of the enclosed medal. It was, and still is, the dearest desire of my heart to visit your great and happy country; but some untoward event has hitherto deprived me of this happiness. Under the present awful, frightful circumstances, the idea of forsaking, for any purpose, however laudable, my stricken countrymen, my joy and my crown, could not be entertained for a moment. That great and good God, who disposes all things wisely, will, in his own time, dry up the mourners' tears, and make us all happy. Then, with delight, in the name of the Lord, I shall ship myself for one of your seaports. May our meeting be fortunate, pregnant with abundant increase in tectotalism.

I have the honour to be, with profound respect, dear sir, yours, devotedly,

THEOBALD MATHEW.

WEST INDIES.

We gave in our last a notice of a meeting in Kingston, Jamaica, for the formation of a Temperance Society. At that meeting the following created much interest; Mr. Oughton is a Wesleyan Minister there.

Rev. S. Oughton was then called on to move the third resolution. On rising the rev. gent. said,—Mr. Chairman and

Christian friends, I can scarcely imagine for what purpose the resolution which I hold in my hand was committed to my care. It is a resolution of congratulation to those who have come to this meeting for the purpose of signing the total abstinence pledge, and of course, in order to be consistent, ought only to be moved by one who had himself set the example. I can only therefore regard my situation, as the mover, as a sort of conspiracy, for it is well known that although I have for the last seven years entirely abstained from the habitual use of alcoholic liquors, that still I have not signed the pledge. I have not done so for two reasons; first, I entertained a high value for that which I considered my liberty, and regarded the pledge as savouring too much of the yoke of bondage, to feel very willing to become entangled with; and secondly, I entertained an opinion, that whilst wine was altogether unnecessary on ordinary occasions, that there were circumstances in which its use was both proper and necessary; and I regarded my severe exertions on the sabbath-day as one of these. On those accounts, as well as several other reasons which it is not necessary to recite, I have hitherto refused to take the pledge. But a few minutes before I ascended this platform, a gentleman (to whom wine and strong drink have been for years a dreadful snare) asked me whether I could say that I never took wine, and how long it was since I drank the last glass. This question was to me a stunning blow. I remembered that last Sabbath, when exhausted and streaming with perspiration, I entered my house from the pulpit, well knowing that in little more than two hours I should be obliged to return to my anxious and arduous labours. I drank a glass of port; I took it, conscientiously believing that it was under such circumstances justifiable; but I then saw that that single glass of wine had robbed me of my strength in fighting the battles of temperance; that that single glass of wine, in my case excusable, if not absolutely indispensable, might be employed in order to justify the excessive and sinful use of the same intoxicating drug; it was new light suddenly bursting on my mind, and brought to my recollection subjects of the most painful interest. I thought to myself how important was the position which I occupied; I am placed in the providence of God over a Church and congregation, consisting of twelve deacons, thirty-three leaders, and three thousand people, to whom I am not only to teach the truths of the everlasting gospel, but to present a pattern of all holy conversation and godliness. And ought I to indulge in anything by which my ministry might, by any possibility, be hindered? Ought I to consider any sacrifice too great, if by it the torrents of vice and drunkenness which are overwhelming our land, may be arrested, and the temporal good, and everlasting interests of precious souls advanced? I feel that I ought not. I was ashamed and confounded, because, for one poor glass of wine a week, I had lost an opportunity of doing good to one who greatly needs it, and given an excuse to many for the indulgence of a debasing and destructive vice. On this account, Mr. Chairman, I feel that this resolution ought not to have been placed in my hands. I am not fit to congratulate others for signing, when I have abstained from signing myself; but I shall do so no longer. I return to you Mr. Chairman, the resolution which I cannot move, because I have made up my mind to place myself among the number of those who are the honoured objects of its congratulations and its prayer. I will sign the pledge myself (Great excitement and loud cheers). The Rev. Genl. continued his observations, of which we can only furnish a brief abstract. He could not conceal from himself the fact that the use of intoxicating drinks was increasing to a fearful extent; that in the city of Kingston alone there were not less than one hundred rum-shops; and in conversation with an eminent merchant a few days since, he showed him a statement of the rum duties which had been paid by the one house with which he was connected, for the last six months which amounted to no less than £1782 18s. which at 1s. 6d. per gallon, represents no less than 23,772 gallons sold by one establishment in six months. Now, supposing that to be one-fourth of the entire quantity sold, it amounts to the enormous quantity of 190,176 gallons of rum per annum consumed in Kingston, being no less than 4 gallons and 3 quarts per head for every man, woman, and child, who constitute the 40,000 of our population; besides wine and porter, in equal proportion. With such a fact as this before us (said the Rev. Genl.) can we wonder that our churches and chapels are not better attended, that our schools are almost empty, whilst our prisons are full? The Rev. Genl., sat down amidst loud cheering.

Rev. G. Rouse, took up the resolution laid down by the preceding speaker, and which read thus:—"That this meeting rejoice in witnessing respectable and influential persons, with others of the working classes, pledging themselves to abstain from alcoholic drinks, and would fervently and affectionately commend them to the care of Almighty God." This, he stated, had been the happiest evening he had spent in Jamaica, and he did rejoice with all his heart in witnessing not only so many influential persons, with others of the working classes, coming forward and uniting themselves to the total abstinence society; but also, and especially, his dear friend and brother, the Rev. S. Oughton, and he earnestly commended them all to the care of God.

Mr. H. B. NEWHALL, rose to second the resolution. It is always gratifying to behold men placing themselves under the banner of total abstinence, but very gratifying when mechanics and working men come to the rescue. And if there is not joy in heaven to-night, there is joy on earth. It is said that the mechanics of Jamaica have crooked eyes; cannot place a board straight upon the side of a house. When men are drunk, they see double, and perhaps, when mechanics have taken what the doctors call a "little," they see a little crooked. Total abstinence would soon straighten their eyes.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was then moved by W. Whitehorn, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Westley; after which the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks was signed by 112 persons, among whom were the Rev. S. Oughton, William and David Smith, Esqrs., Dr. McBayden, and other gentlemen, and most of the clerks, engineers, apprentices, and men connected with the railway establishment.

The following day the Rev. G. Rouse the Secretary of the Society, visited the Railway Station, and the pledge was administered to 32 more, so that now 94 (being nearly every person employed on the Railway) are total abstainers.—*Abridged from the Kingston Morning Journal.*

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Temperance Societies of Hamakua embrace all the churches and all the schools. The pledge precludes the use of tobacco as well as intoxicating liquors. Mr. Lyons found that few comparatively had violated their engagement, and most of these renewed their pledge. The different societies had their annual celebration in January. One of these celebrations, held last March amid the beautiful scenery of Waipio, is described below. The whole valley seemed full of life. The four schools, and multitudes of adults, assembled at the appointed place, midway between the extremes, and, forming a procession, marched to the shore. Waving banners, fantastic dresses, imitations of caps and plumes, and the rough music of rude Hawaiian drums, gave the procession a military aspect. Performing several evolutions along the shore, amid the deafening roar of the dashing surf, the procession formed into several columns, opening in the centre, and facing each other. Hymns, songs, and portions of Scripture were repeated in concert; after which the two choirs of singers, one belonging to the valley, and the other from abroad, united in singing an appropriate hymn. Prayer followed, and then all proceeded to a spacious yard, and sat down beneath an overspreading awning to the temperance banquet. This being ended, a meeting was held, the exercises of which consisted of singing, addresses, —one by a blind man,—and a dialogue between a farmer and a schoolmaster. At the close, the contribution towards the missionary's support was brought forward, and exhibited before the whole assembly. This consisted of a purse of money, containing fifteen dollars; and four large rolls of kapa cloth, a bridle, &c., the whole amounting to about sixty dollars. It was contributed by the church members and some forty or fifty children, and was their first effort to aid in supporting their own missionary. Prayer closed the exercises of the day.—*Missionary Herald.*

UNITED STATES.

LAWS IN MAINE.—The law in Maine, which strictly prohibits the sale of intoxicating beverages, is said to be working well. The people are determined to sustain it. In many places the rum-sellers have abandoned the business. In other places they persist in their lawless course. At East Corinth, some thirty cases were preferred against one of the principal rum-sellers, and

he walked up and settled them all before the day of trial came on, and gave an obligation to sell no more rum so long as he should keep the house

Miscellaneous.

ANOTHER VALUABLE TESTIMONY.—"Military discipline, in all its branches, becomes deeply affected by habits of intemperance. To the generally prevailing vice of drinking are to be attributed almost every misdemeanor and crime committed by British Soldiers in India. The catalogue of these, unhappily, is not a scanty one; for by rapid steps, first from petty, and then more serious, neglects and inattentions, slovenliness at, and absence from parades, follow disobedience of orders, riots, and quarrels in barracks, absence from guards, and other duties, affrays with the natives, theft, and selling of their own and their comrades necessities, robberies, abusive language, and violence to non-commissioned officers, insolence to officers; and last of all, desertion, mutiny, and murder, may be traced to this source. This frightful picture is not exaggerated. *I have seen thirty-two punished men in a regimental hospital at once.* Perhaps not a single individual of that number suffered for a crime which was not a direct or indirect consequence of the immoderate use of spirits. I recollect attending at the punishment of seven men of the same regiment, who received among them 4,200 lashes. They had been all tried for crimes arising from intemperance."—*Mr. Marshall, army physician.*

SINGULAR AND IMPORTANT FACT.—It is a curious and important fact, that during the periods when the distilleries were stopped in 1796—7, although bread and every necessary of life was considerably higher, than during the preceding year, the poor, in that quarter of the town where they chiefly reside, were apparently more comfortable, paid their rents more regularly, and were better fed, than at any other period for some years before; even although they had not the benefit of the extensive charities which were distributed in 1795. This can only be accounted for by their being denied the indulgence of gin, which had become in a great measure inaccessible from its very high price. It may be fairly concluded, that the money formerly spent in this improvident manner, had been applied to the purchase of provisions and other necessaries, to the amount of some hundred thousand pounds. The effect of their being deprived of this baneful liquor was, also, evident in their more orderly conduct. Quarrels and assaults were less frequent, and they resorted seldom to the pawnbrokers' shops; and yet during the chief part of this period, bread was fifteen pence the quarter loaf, and meat higher than the preceding year, particularly pork, which arose from the stoppage of the distilleries, but chiefly from the scarcity of grain.—*Colquhoun's Politics of the Metropolis.*

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.—I was returning from a meeting one night, about twelve o'clock; it was a fierce blast of wind and rain. In Prince's Street, a pitious voice and a shivering boy pressed me to buy a tract. I asked the child why he was out in such a night and at such an hour. He had not got his money; he dared not go home without it; he would rather sleep in a stair all night. I thought as he passed a lamp, that I had seen him before. I asked him if he went to church. Sometimes to Mr. Guthrie's, was his reply. On looking again, I soon recognised him as one I had occasionally seen in the Lowgate chapel. Muf. fled up to meet the weather, he did not recognise me. I asked him what his father was. "I have no father, sir, he is dead." Your mother? "She is very poor." But why keep you out here? and then reluctantly the truth came out. I knew her well, and had visited her wretched dwelling. She was a tall, dark, gaunt gipsy-looking woman, who, notwithstanding a cap of which it could be but presumed that it had once been white, and a gown that it had once been black, had still some traces of one who had seen better days: but now she was a drunkard; she had turned her into a monster; and she would have beaten that poor child within an inch of death, if he had been short of money, by her waste of which she starved him, and fed her own accursed vice.—*Rev. T. Guthrie.*

We believe the public generally have not any idea of the extent to which human life is sacrificed, by the trade in strong drink. Valuable statistics, on this head, might be obtained by our friends which we are satisfied would prove very startling. We

should be glad to receive from the different towns in the West of England information as to the number of public houses, with an account of those kept by widows, with the age of their husbands at the time of their decease; also the number of publicans who died in early or middle life, and whose widows do not follow the traffic.—*Bristol Temperance Herald.*

MORTALITY OF PUBLICANS.—There are at present no fewer than thirty widows who keep Inns in the town of Carlisle.—*Leeds Mercury.*

DESTRUCTION OF CHILDREN.—Few persons not familiar with the diseases of children, can have any just conception of the extent of the practice which now prevails among the lower orders of nurses, of giving spirits and opiates to children. A poor woman, the wife of a labourer, lately informed me, that out of ten of her children, who were born healthy, nine had died under the age of three years, and most of them under two months; and that by the advice of her nurse, she had given spirits to them all before they were a week old.—Another poor person had twins, who were healthy until they were three months old, when, being obliged to work daily for her subsistence, she endeavoured to procure herself rest during the night by giving them an opiate at bed-time. The consequence was such as might have been foreseen; the poor infants immediately became ill from it, and in the course of a few weeks, literally perished from its effects.—*Dr. Ayre on diseases of the Liver.*

A LAMENTABLE FACT.—We have at least one hundred thousand persons in Britain alone annually forsaking the pale of the church. If the church's office-bearers can witness this wholesale defection and remain inactive, certainly they do not "watch the souls as they that must give account."—*Rev. W. Reid.*

Leaving drunkenness out of the question, the frequent consumption of a small quantity of spirits, gradually increased, is as surely destructive of life, at more habitual intoxication.—*Dr. Gordon.*

Alcoholic drinks poison our Sunday Scholars, check the progress of education, neutralize Tract, Bible, the City Mission, and Home Missionary Societies.—*B. Parsons.*

SPIRITS AND WATER.—Nearly all the illness of my adult patients and most of the cases of sudden deaths, are occasioned by the practice of taking a glass of spirits and water after dinner.—*Dr. Lettwin.*

A GOOD TESTIMONY IN FAVOUR OF WATER.—These comparatively weak beverages (French Wines), the intoxicating strength of which is just no more in proportion to the fiery wines used in England, than the strength of an infant compared with that of a giant, are but poor and meagre drinks at best. Smollett thus writes of them, seventy years since: "All the persons who take wine for their ordinary drink are of diminutive size, in comparison to those who use milk or water; and it is commonly observed when there is a scarcity of wine, the people are more healthy than in those seasons when wine is abundant. The longer I live, the more I am convinced that wine and all fermented liquors are pernicious to the human constitution; and that, for the preservation of health and proper exhilaration of the spirits, there is no beverage comparable to simple water."

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND TEETOTALISM.—At a recent tea party of the Temperance Tract Society at Birmingham, the Rev. Henry Gwither said that Sir Robert Peel had lately written to Mr. G. S. Kenrick of West Bromwich, in order to arrange for to administer the pledge to a coachman of his brother, Captain Peel of Lichfield, whose habits rendered such a step advisable, and who proposed repairing to West Bromwich for the purpose. Such a testimony to the preservative efficacy of our practice, from such a quarter, is truly gratifying. In aiding Sir Robert's benevolent proposition, Mr. Kenrick, of course, had to explain that the whole affair might be managed without the necessity of such a journey, there being actually a society at the city where the coachman was residing.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

INTOXICATING LIQUORS AMONG INDIANS.—The Secretary of war has issued regulations of a stringent character, prohibiting, according to law, the introduction of intoxicating liquors among the Indian tribes. They have suffered severely in health, property, and morals, by the excessive use of ardent spirits, and this effort to arrest the abuse is worthy of praise.

GOOD EXAMPLE.—Several of the tavern keepers in Merdins, Ohio, removed the liquor from their bars in anticipation of the license election recently held there, although their licenses had several months to run.

Poetry.

A PORTRAIT.

The poet Crabbe, has drawn the following picture of a village Land'ord, which well deserves the consideration of the friends of the people. Such men as Andrew Collett are Village School-masters, Professors of Immorality, and everywhere they find multitudes but too willing to receive their lessons:

ANDREW COLLETT.

With Andrew Collett we the year begin,
The blind fat landlord of the Old Crown Inn,—
Big as his butt, and for the self same use,
To take in stores of strong fermenting juice.
On his huge chair beside the fire he sat,
In revel chief, and umpire in debate;
Each night his string of vulgar tales he told;
When ale was cheap and bachelors were bold:
His heroes all were famous in their days,
Cheats were his boast and drunkards had his praise;
"One in three draughts, three mugs of ale took down,
As mugs were then the champion of the Crown;
For thrice three days another lived on ale,
And know no change but that of mild and stale;
Two thirty soakers watched a vessel's side,
When he the tap, with doctereous hand applied;
Nor from their seats departed, till they found
That butt was out, and heard the mournful sound."

He praised a poacher, precious child of fun!
Who shot the keeper with his own spring gun;
Nor less the smuggler who the exciseman tied,
And left him hanging at the birch-wood side,
There to expire;—but one who saw him hang
Cut the good cord—a traitor of the gang.

His own exploits with boastful glee he told,
What ponds he emptied and what pikes he sold;
And how when blest with sight, alert and gay,
The night's amusements kept him through the day.

He sang the praises of those times, when all
"For cards and dice, as for their drink, might call:
When Justice wink'd on every jarial crew,
And ten pins tumbled in the parson's view."

He told when angry wives, provoked to rail,
Or drive a third-day drunkard from his ale,
What were his triumphs, and how great his skill
That won the vex'd virago to his will;
Who raving came;—then talked in milder strain,
Then wept, then drank, and pledged her spouse again.

Such were his themes; how knaves o'er laws prevail,
Or when made captives, how they fly from jail;
The young how brave, how subtle were the old;
And oaths attested all that folly told.

On death like his, what name shall we bestow,
So very sudden! yet so very slow?
'Twas slow;—disease, augmenting year by year,
Show'd the grim king by gradual steps brought near:
'Twas not less sudden; in the night he died,
He drank, he swore, he jested, and he lied;
Thus adding folly with departing breath;
"Beware, Lorenzo, the slow sudden death!"

THE FAMINE IN SCOTLAND

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

There's weeping mid the lonely seas,
Where the rude Hebrides lie,
And where the misty Highlands point
Their foreheads to the sky.

The oats were blighted on the stalk,
The corn before its bloom,
And many a hand that held the plough
Is pulseless in the tomb.

There is no playing in the streets,
The haggard children rove—
Like mournful phantoms, mute and slow,
Uncheered by hope or love.

No dog upon his master fawns,—
No sheep the hillocks throng,—
Not even the play-mate kitten sports
The sad-eyed babes among.

No more the cock his clarion sounds,
Nor brooding wing is spread,
There is no food in barn or stall,
And all are with the dead.

From the young maiden's hollow cheek
The ruddy blush is gone—
The peasant like a statue stands
And hardens into stone.

The shuttle sleepeth in the loom,
The crook upon the walls,
And from the languid mother's hand
The long-used distaff falls.

She hears her children ask for bread,
And what can she bestow?
She sees their uncomplaining sire
A mournful shadow grow.

Oh Scotia!—Sister!—if thy woe
Awake no pitying care,
If long at banquet board we sit
Nor heed thy deep despair;

While thou art pining unto death
Amid thy heather brown,
Will not the Giver of our joys
Upon our luxury frown?

And blast the blossom of our pride,
And ban the rusted gold,
And turn the morsel into gall
That we from thee withhold?

Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, JUNE 15, 1847.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

It is not often that it seems to be our duty to meddle with a speech from the Provincial Throne, but one paragraph of that delivered by the Governor-General on the 2nd inst., appears to be a matter to which we have a right to call the attention of our readers. It would appear from the speech, that "Her Majesty's Ministers are prepared to surrender to the Provincial authorities the control of the Post-office department, as soon as by consent between the several legislatures, arrangements shall be matured for securing to British North America the advantages of an efficient and uniform Post-office system."

We sincerely trust that the Provincial Government will be prepared to go heartily into this measure, and give us an efficient cheap postage. We have found that the present high postage has been the great barrier in the way of our obtaining frequent communications from the country; and if union of action is of consequence in attempts to advance the cause of temperance, the total abstinents of Canada and the Sister Provinces owe it to themselves to endeavour to remove every thing which

prevents correspondence. Wishes have sometimes been expressed for a Canada Temperance Union or League, but with the small funds usually at the disposal of Committees, high postage stands in the way, completely preventing rapid and frequent exchange of ideas, in order to its formation on a proper basis, which might under a uniform low postage be kept up. Were such a league entered into at present, we also fear the postage would operate as a bar in the way of schemes affecting the Province as a whole, being carried promptly into effect. But our pages do not relate merely to temperance. Education and agriculture are matters which would participate largely in the benefits arising from the cheap conveyance of letters. We should be sorry if it were thought by any one that we were stepping out of our sphere to meddle with party politics. The question, however, of cheap postage, will not be considered such. When it was proposed in Great Britain, the only difference of opinion was what the amount of postage should be, all parties uniting in the desire and determination to have the thing; and even opposition-jealousy slept, until a measure so full of good to the empire became law. The first proposition of a four-pence postage was found not to answer. Nothing served the purpose of placing free communication within the reach of all but the penny, pre-paid by means of a stamp. Here, however, we do not think there will be enough of letters for some time to pay the expenses of the Post-office at a penny, but we trust the government will give a fair trial of it at two-pence within half an ounce, pre-paid, and four-pence when not pre-paid. We do not think a high rate will answer, and we wish we only had the ear of government to tell it so. The only way in which we can efficiently do this is by suggesting to the Committees of all Societies throughout the country to meet immediately, and send up a petition to the Houses of Legislature, embodying their desire to have a low uniform rate of postage, and expressing the opinion that no rate would suit the necessities of the country so well as a two-penny one, nor would a higher be likely to yield so good a revenue in the course of a year or two. It cannot be expected that a change so great, (we suppose the average postage in Canada may be about eightpence,) will be effected without at first a considerable loss to the revenue, but it is now universally admitted that it is much better to look for no surplus revenue from the postage, but that the more cheaply articles within the Post-office means of transport can be conveyed, the higher will be the amounts returned from those which are legitimately taxed in order to defray the necessary expenses of government.

There is nothing in the Governor's speech to let us know whether a reduction in the postage from the Colonies to Great Britain is contemplated. This, however, is a most important matter, and one in which every individual to whom this is an adopted country, is deeply interested. We are receiving, daily, thousands of emigrants who have left behind friends anxious to hear of their welfare; but to whom, with the exception of a single letter, if even as much, when they have got somewhat settled, they never write, because they cannot think of paying the high postage which the transmission of a letter involves. Now, surely it is desirable, that when families are thus separated, they should have the encouragement which cheap postage gives, of still continuing to be acquainted with one another. Of course we cannot expect that the postage to Great Britain should be Two Pence, but there cannot be a doubt, that a much lower rate than the present would in the long run pay better. There seems at present every probability that the exports of produce from this country to Great Britain will be very large, increasing year by

year; and, although there are differences of opinion as to whether, in certain circumstances, restriction should be placed on importation and exportation, all agree that it is bad to restrict the communication requisite for this being done so as to be mutually beneficial.

This seems somewhat like going more into commercial motives for reduction of postage than we at first intended, but this matter, though in some respects a political one, is not one of party. It is an interest of the people, and we have thus touched on it as we are aware that our pages are read by many who may not learn in any other way, that such a thing as low postage is contemplated by Government. If then there is a desire for the means of cheap postage communication, let there be conversation and agitation of the matter until it is obtained. It is well known that, in Great Britain, the idea of being able to make use of the penny postage, has induced many to learn to write in order to take advantage of it, and we have little doubt it would have its own effect here. Many a parent who has come to this country, unable either to write or cypher, will immediately see the importance of having his children taught. Knowledge will be increased, where not merely persons run to and fro, but there are facilities for sending ideas hither and thither; and in this point of view, the education of the people, the increase of knowledge, must be very much facilitated by a low rate of postage. Many a youth who has come to our shores might have been preserved from vice and misery, many a family might be still united even though "oceans rolled between," if there had not existed the sometimes fancied and sometimes real barrier of a high postage, in the former case, to the advices which a parent would have given, and in both, where the kinder feelings of our nature would have been cherished to the temporal and possibly eternal benefit of the whole.

BYTOWN JUVENILE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

We do not know how many of those who minister at the altar in this Province are readers of our pages. We wish much their number was increased, and that we had frequent communications from them. Such we value highly, and we feel well assured that those who themselves abstain, and by their personal attendance at total abstinence meetings in their several localities, encourage the young or others who may be inexperienced in the most advantageous mode of conducting meetings, &c., enjoy an abundant reward in their own greater soundness of mind and body, and in the pleasing consciousness that their sphere of usefulness is thus increased. We think that there can be little doubt, also, that those ministers who are consistent total abstiners, and who endeavour by all prudent means to introduce the practice of abstinence amongst their people, must be freed from very many harassing cases of church discipline. Such testimony as we have heard on this matter, points to the use of intoxicating drinks as the most fruitful cause of these painful backslidings which constitute so dark a chapter in the history of the Church of Christ. Our ministerial brethren could tell many an instructive tale on this subject. The esteemed writer of the following has our warmest thanks for his communications of progress. Bytown will be the centre of an extensive district, which will consider it as their city, and we are happy to find that it is, in this stage of its existence, to be so well leavened with the salutary influence of teetotalism.

To the Editor of the Temperance Advocate.

Bytown, 19th May, 1847.

Sir,—From your knowledge of the history and position of Bytown, I feel assured that you will be gratified to learn that the temperance reformation continues to advance in interest and moral

power, and to warrant the most sanguine expectations of its ultimate triumph. Monthly meetings are held, and measures are projected and adopted, with apparent advantage. Hitherto every meeting has been attended with cheering success, and we anticipate yet larger accessions to our ranks. Great cordiality and active co-operation is evinced by most of the resident Protestant clergymen. A most interesting memorial has recently been adopted, to be presented, ere long, by a respectable deputation to the bench of magistrates. And last, not least, a Juvenile Branch of the Bytown Total Abstinence Society has been formed, which bids fair to be eminently useful. It is to the latter my remarks will be confined.

On Monday evening last, pursuant to notice in all the papers, (which are now kindly and gratuitously open to editorials, and brief and general notices on this and kindred subjects, not sectarian, but of general interest,) a meeting of the friends of temperance was held in the Methodist Stone Church, Upper Town, for the purpose of organizing a Juvenile Temperance Association. The meeting was well attended, there being about 150 persons present, consisting chiefly of the young. William Rogerson, Esq., was called to the chair, when the business was commenced with praise and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Musgrove; after which resolutions were submitted and adopted, moved and seconded by the Rev. Messrs Wardrope, Musgrove, Durie, Wilson, and the Secretary (Mr. Byrne), and Messrs G. B. Playter, and G. Hay. At the close of the meeting, seventy-seven signatures were received, chiefly for the Juvenile Branch, thirty-nine names were presented from pledges entrusted to the Committee, and subsequently ten more were added, making in all an accession of one hundred and twenty-six names.

For my own part, I am fully persuaded of the importance of a youthful institution like this, and my ministerial brethren cordially enter into it. There is no schism on this point, but full concurrence. We act from principle and conviction, and shall cheerfully aid and encourage our young friends in every step requisite to secure respectability and high moral influence in all their proceedings. The parent and the child will thus go together, and by the Divine blessing, we hope to spread our principles in Bytown, and to diffuse the varied benefits connected with abstinence from alcoholic stimulants. We have now the pulpit and the press in our favour, and ere long we trust to number in our ranks increasing numbers of the influential classes. Never were our prospects so bright as at the present time; for this we feel grateful, and we will not fail to improve the golden opportunity.

Surely all young persons who may favour this article with a perusal, will be stimulated to action in this noble cause. The young Bytownians deserve credit for what they have done; they intend to persevere in the good work they have commenced, and they trust that the youth of our Province will go and do so likewise. One thing is needful, compliance with which will secure our fondest expectations. Let parents, teachers, and guardians encourage the children and youth under their charge in this great moral reform; let them do this by precept and example, or, at all events, do not throw indirect obstacles in the way of others; and we venture to predict a succession of bloodless and truly glorious victories over selfishness, appetite, and fashion, and every other antagonist. Yours truly,
J. T. BYRNE.

We have received the June number of the Journal of the American Temperance Union, which corroborates what we had previously learned, that "the Excise Law of 1815 in New York State is repealed." This is certainly to be regretted, but we are glad to find that although our friends in New York are beaten, it is not one apparent defeat that is to daunt them. Their motto seems to be what it ought, "He that believeth will not make haste;" they will not hurry to the conclusion that with this check all is lost. Very far from it. It will only tend to make them take more care that each step of the argument theoretical, and each movement of the action practical, is good, and to be trusted. They say, "We must maintain our position all over the State and all over the world. In truth can we triumph, and truth alone. Here is our strength. Here God will help us." He will, indeed, and "that right early."

This number contains, also, the report of the Eleventh Anniversary of the American Temperance Union. There is much interesting matter, and we will try to give our readers a synopsis of it.

In our number of 15th of April last, there was a communication referring to the organization of a new Society in Kingston, and believing that in other places a desire may be prompted, or already really exists, we have deemed it advisable to publish the following Constitution:—

MARINE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OF THE LAKES.

ART. 1.—The object of this Society shall be to promote Temperance on the Lakes.

2.—This Society shall consist of several co-ordinate Branches, to be established in the important Ports on the Lakes.

3.—The officers shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

4.—The Executive Committee of each Branch will be composed of the Officers of the Branch, together with the Captains, (members of the Society,) who may be in port at the time.

5.—There shall be a FLOATING COMMITTEE, of corresponding members connected with the Society, to be composed of such Officers of Vessels navigating the Lakes as will volunteer their services to get up Temperance Meetings, or circulate the Pledge, and obtain Members—all the names, so received, to be reported from time to time to either of the Branches.

6.—It shall be the duty of the Secretaries to keep a Roll of Members received into their Branches severally, and report the same in the month of December in each year, to each of the Secretaries, so that the Roll of each Branch shall contain the names of all the members of the Society, it being understood that the members of one Branch are members of all the Branches.

7.—The Officers of the several Branches shall be chosen annually, in the month of March, by a vote of the members then in port, and who may be present at the meeting.

8.—The stated meetings of each of the Branches shall be held monthly.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF OUR CITY MISSIONARY FOR MAY.

Number of Tracts distributed, 2,940.

New subscribers to the *Advocate*, obtained during March, April, and May, 31.

Subscriptions towards the tract effort, £15 10s 7½d.

May 7th.—Some more encouragement from reading of tract "Fool's Pence." One woman told me, that since her husband read it, he is quite a changed man. He was accustomed to drink very hard, but now takes no intoxicating drink. She says, that when he is asked to drink by his old companions, the words "Fool's Pence" are always uppermost, so that he cannot get rid of them. The poor woman was very glad to see me back again with more, and was thankful for those that had been such a blessing to her family.

From the following, it will be seen that while our agent considers it his special duty to advance the cause of temperance, he does not lose opportunities of speaking also "of righteousness and judgment to come," and pointing dying men to Him who "came to seek and save that which was lost."

May 11.—As I went along from house to house, with my bundle of tracts in my hand, a young lady inquired of me if I was connected with the Religious Tract Society. I said I was, but at present I was engaged in the Temperance cause. The reason why I ask the question, said she, is, that there is a young man just dying in a house not far from this, and the people are not long come to the town, and they have sent for a minister, and he was not at home; will you go and see him, and I will show you

the house, that you may talk to him about the interests of his soul, and pray with him. So I went with her, and found the young man in a very low condition, I think in the last stage of consumption. We had a very profitable meeting; the father, mother, and daughter were present, and also some strangers. I saw him once since, when he was very low.

To the Editor of the Canada Temperance Advocate.

MR. EDITOR,—Please to allow me, through the *Advocate*, to plead with my brethren in the ministry to be more engaged in promoting the temperance reformation. We cannot expect that pure religion will prevail until all intoxicating drinks be suppressed.

God has commanded all to do good as they have opportunity; and if ministers of religion, and teachers of the rising generation, will advocate total abstinence, the result would be highly important.

We hear many saying, that we set a good example in using all the good creatures of God without abusing them. But, if Paul would deny himself the use of meat, provided it gave offence to his brethren, ought we not to deny ourselves the use of those articles which not only give offence to many, but which prove to be the means of destroying thousands annually.

Should this city, with its fifty thousand inhabitants, be destroyed by fire, what sympathy and deep regret would be manifested! but strong drink is doing more injury in the British Empire every year, than the loss of Montreal would be, with all its inhabitants. And are not all who use strong drink, as a beverage, accessory to this great calamity?

That all ministers, in church and state, with all teachers of the rising race, may wholly abstain from all that intoxicates, is the prayer of

THADDEUS OSGOOD.

Education.

EFFORTS AT SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT.

(From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.)

Scarcely a day elapses in which we do not receive one or more documents connected with social progress. It would appear that, all over the country, in small as well as in large towns, efforts are making to establish and sustain institutions calculated to improve the mental condition of the people. In very many instances, these efforts make little or no newspaper appearance. Plans are matured quietly, and carried into execution unobtrusively. So far as we can observe, a number of the institutions thus originating are professedly for mutual improvement. The principle of employing hired lecturers succeeds only in connection with large establishments: where only a handful of persons are concerned, with little money to spare, the members are necessarily driven on their own capabilities—those who have a little more knowledge than the others volunteering to act as instructors. We are hopeful that plans of this kind will answer every reasonable purpose. In every locality there are persons who possess sufficient ability to become the advisers and teachers of others.

A library is the point round which the members of such institutions rally. An improvement society without a library of some kind, would be like a system without a sun. Fortunately, a library is not difficult to commence; and when once begun, it is surprising how soon a collection of books swells into importance. A mutual improvement society lately begun by a few ploughmen in Aberdeenshire, has already, we are told, a pretty fair collection of books, and is otherwise doing well. And it could scarcely fail to do so. All that is wanted is a little energy, in union with a little common sense, and any dozen of rural labourers may instruct themselves in a manner which would not discredit much higher circles. The value of a small library of miscellaneous literature in a country district—say no more than a hundred volumes, mostly of a cheap class—cannot be too highly estimated.

Vacant hours in the evening, formerly spent in listless idleness, or degrading amusements, are devoted to reading, and by and by a sensible improvement in the morals of the neighbourhood is effected. A few days ago, when visiting the house of a parish clergyman in a mountainous, though agricultural district of Scotland, he mentioned that a remarkable change for the better had taken place in the morals of the neighbourhood within the last twelve months, in consequence of a small library which he had set on foot. Among the population, young and old, there was already created an eager thirst for reading, which unconsciously banished tastes and habits of a meaner kind.

On our way to the above district, we had occasion to pass through a small country town, where a reading-room on a peculiar plan had been established about a year ago, and was now in a flourishing condition. The way in which this useful engine of instruction had been brought into, and kept in existence, deserves notice. A small committee of management, who assumed the institution and direction of the establishment, procured the use of a public hall gratis; and this apartment was already furnished with a table and forms. Newspapers were supplied from divers individuals, also gratis. Gentlemen at a distance, who take an interest in the undertaking, send London and other papers daily; many papers have come even from America and India, the gift of natives of the town; in short, the quantity of papers which are contributed is immense. On the day of our visit to the room, from forty to fifty different papers—English, Scotch, Irish, Isle of Man, Jersey, British America, United States, Bombay, and Australian—lay on the table; the whole forming quite a feast to the various readers. We were told that the average attendance daily is about fifty persons, most of whom however, make two or more visits. The only expenses incurred are for one or two newspapers, which it is considered necessary to have regularly and promptly, along with two magazines and a review, at half price. The providing of attendance, and fire in winter, with lights, forms also an unavoidable cause of outlay; but it is confidently expected that the voluntary contributions dropped into a box in the room, and money from the sale of papers, will leave only a trifle to be raised by subscription. Admission is free to all. The whole population are invited to come and read for nothing; and this is a boon of so much value, that one could reasonably have expected to hear of a greater attendance than that above alluded to. The pleasures and advantages of literary recreation, however, are everywhere slowly appreciated. Men accustomed to stand thirty years in the street with their hands in their pockets, do not all at once fall in with the fashion of reading newspapers or monthly periodicals. Everything in the way of mental improvement requires time; and perhaps, after all, little is to be expected from the old or middle-aged. The great thing is to prevent the young from forming bad habits; and this, to all appearance, is done by the reading-room which we speak of. As one means of improvement usually leads to another, a library has just been added, which will greatly promote the objects of the institution.

The account of the above reading-room will suggest what may be accomplished in thousands of situations where no place of resort exists, at least for popular improvement. There must be an incalculable number of newspapers, of one kind or other, wasted after being read. Why should a single paper be destroyed, while there are millions of people mentally famishing for want of any accessible literature? Every newspaper bears a stamp, and this gives it wings to fly over the whole country. Without expense, and with no other trouble than the tying of a piece of string, and the writing of a name, off it will go to any part of the United Kingdom, even to the obscurest hamlet. Hackned and useless though it seem to the sender, with what delight is it received at its destination! A *Times*, read and tossed aside in a London counting room, is new to the inhabitants of a village hundreds of miles distant, and is read with an avidity greater than that with which it was received wet from the press. We would, then, endeavour to press on all persons who have used newspapers at disposal, the politeness and benevolence of despatching them to parties who are in the way of seeing them. Little recommendation, however, will be necessary. Most people would be glad to find an outlet for what becomes a nuisance in their parlours. What we must incite people to do, is to get up reading-rooms in various parts of large towns, and also in small towns and villages, to which used papers could be gratuitously sent. Let the directors of these institutions make known their wants to all who are likely to assist them—natives of small towns living in cities or

abroad not to be forgotten—and there can be little doubt of their success.

We have seldom heard of a body of artisans doing anything more likely to be useful to thousands than that which has just been undertaken by the operative printers of Newcastle-on-Tyne. These individuals have organised themselves into a society, to be called the Newcastle and Gateshead Typographical Mutual Improvement Society; the object being the improvement of the profession generally, but more particularly in reference to the training of youth in a knowledge of the rise and progress in the art of printing, as well as to imbue them with a spirit of emulation to become more proficient workmen, to promote a better general knowledge of all matters appertaining to the trade, and to cultivate the moral, intellectual, and social well-being of all parties connected with it. The ordinary members of the institution are to consist of journeymen printers and apprentices; honorary members are to be employers, and others connected with the press, and donors of books or money. Besides addresses on the history and peculiarities of the art of printing, likely to improve the professional taste, lectures are to be delivered on generally scientific subjects. A library is formed for reference and instruction.

Every one must wish well to a scheme fraught with so much benefit to the parties interested. As soon as the prospectus of the society came under our notice, we felt that such an association was needed, and we should be glad to hear that it was imitated in Edinburgh and other cities. According to existing arrangements, apprentices receive only technical instruction in the particular department to which they are put. They never hear a word of general principles; they may grow up in ignorance of every interesting fact connected with their profession; and even as journeymen, they may be deficient in a knowledge of nice peculiarities in the art, which an improvement of taste would suggest. The scheming of handsome titles, of neatly-shaped pages in reference to size of type, and similar matters, form exceedingly suitable themes for general and mutual instruction among compositors. As to pressmen, how few are able to distinguish niceties in colour! In printing a book, one sheet will be made pale and another dark, by which general uniformity in the volume is destroyed. Among the high-skilled pressmen of London a better knowledge prevails; but rarely have we seen proficiency in this respect in any provincial printing. It is this defect alone—a defect arising entirely from want of care and taste—that keeps provincial typography inferior to that of London. To this imperfection, and also to a general ignorance in the art of printing wood-engravings, we beg to direct the attention of the Newcastle Society. We cannot conclude our notice without expressing a hope that other operatives, besides printers, may see the importance of associating for professional improvement.

(To be continued.)

Agriculture.

RECEIPTS FOR MAKING VARIOUS ARTICLES OF FOOD OF INDIAN MEAL.

Common Journey, or Johnny Cake.—Into one quart of meal stir one pint of boiling water, with salt; spread it on a board, an inch thick, and bake it before the fire, or otherwise on an iron over the fire.

Superior Johnny Cake.—Take one pint of cream, half a pint of meal, two eggs, two table-spoonfuls of wheat flour, half a tea-spoonful of carbonate of soda, and salt to suit the taste. Bake it in a hot oven.

An Excellent Johnny Cake.—Take one quart of milk, three eggs, one tea-spoonful of carbonate of soda, one tea-cup of wheat flour and Indian meal sufficient to make a batter of the consistency of pan cakes. Bake quick, in pans previously buttered, and eat it warm with butter or milk.

Indian Cake.—One pint of sour milk, one tea-spoonful of carbonate of soda, one table-spoonful of sugar, one table-spoonful of butter, one egg, salt, and stiff enough to pour.

Batter Cakes, No. 1.—Prepare a thick batter, by wetting, sifted meal with cold water, and then stirring it into that which is boiling, salt, and when it is lukewarm, add yeast, when risen, bake in thin cakes over the fire.

No. 2.—Take some milk, correct its acidity with carbonate of

soda, add salt and meal to make a thick batter, and cook as before.

No. 3.—Stir a quart of boiling water into the same quantity of meal, add a little salt and two eggs well-beaten; cook as before.

Corn Muffins.—Take one quart of butter milk, three or four eggs well beaten, a small quantity of flour; mix them together, and then make it quite thick with corn meal; add a table-spoonful of melted butter and salt to suit the taste; butter the pan in which it is baked.

Corn and flour Bread.—Prepare a thin batter, by wetting sifted meal in cold water, and then stirring it into that which is boiling, salt, and when it is lukewarm, add yeast, and as much flour as there is corn meal; bake in deep dishes in an oven when risen.

Corn Bread.—To one quart of sifted meal, add one tea-cup of cream, three eggs, one tea-spoonful of carbonate of soda dissolved in water, butter-milk to make it quite soft, stir it well, and bake it in a bake-kettle or oven.

Hasty Pudding.—Put it in three pints of water and a table-spoonful of salt, and when it begins to boil, stir in meal until it is thick enough for the table. Add, if you chose, sour apple, chopped. Cook twenty or thirty minutes. Eaten with milk, butter or treacle.

Fried Hasty Pudding.—Cut cold pudding into smooth slices, and fry brown in a little butter or pork fat.

Hasty Pudding Bread.—Prepare hasty pudding as before; when lukewarm, add yeast, and after rising, bake in a deep dish in a hot oven.

Corn Meal Pudding.—Scald four quarts of milk, stir into it one quart of sifted meal, one cup of molasses, a table-spoonful of salt, a little spice of any kind you like; bake it three or four hours in a pretty hot oven.

Baked Pudding.—To two quarts of milk, add one quart of meal, a little salt, and a cup of sugar. Prepared by heating the milk over the fire, stirring it occasionally to prevent its burning; when it scarcely boils, remove it, put in the salt and sugar, and scatter in the meal, stirring rapidly to prevent its collecting into lumps; put in the nutmeg, and turn into a deep pan. Bake immediately, or otherwise as may be convenient, in a hot oven, three hours. When it has baked an hour or more, pour over the pudding one gill or one half-pint of milk, this will soften the crust and form a delicious whey.

Boiled Pudding.—Into two quarts of meal, stir three pints of boiling water, some salt and a gill of molasses or treacle, spice or not, as you choose,—tie up in a strong cloth or pudding bag, put into boiling water, and cook over a steady fire for three hours.

Superior Boiled Pudding.—To one quart of Indian corn, add three pints of hot milk, half a pint of molasses or treacle, a dessert-spoonful of salt, an ounce or more of beef suet stued fine. Stir the materials well together, tie them in a cloth, allowing room for the pudding to swell one-eighth larger, and boil it six or eight hours—the longer it boils the better. It may be made without suet.

Indian Dumpling.—Into one quart of meal, stir one pint of boiling water with salt. Wet the hands in cold water, and make them into smooth balls, two or three inches in diameter. Immerse in boiling water, and cook over a steady fire twenty or thirty minutes.

If you choose, put a few berries, a peach, or part of an apple, in the centre of each dumpling.

Superior Dumpling.—To one pint of sour milk with carbonate of soda, add one quart of meal and a large spoonful of flour, roll out with flour and put in apple, and cook as before.

Homony.—This article is considered a great delicacy throughout the Southern States, and is seen on almost every breakfast table. It is prepared thus:—the corn must be ground not quite into meal. Let the broken grains be about the size of a pin's head. Then sift the flour from it through a fine hair sieve. Next, shake the grains in the sieve, so as to make the hulls of bran rise to the top, when it can be removed by the hand. The grains must then be washed in several waters, and the light articles, which rise to the surface, poured off with the water through the fingers, so as to prevent the escape of the grains. Have a pot or boiler ready on the fire with water in it, add the grains at the rate of one pint to two pints of water. Boil it briskly about twenty minutes, taking off the scum and occasionally stirring it. When the homony has thoroughly soaked up the water, take the boiler off the fire, cover it, and place it near, or on a less heated part of the fire, and allow it to soak there about ten minutes. It may be eaten with

milk, butter, treacle or sugar. The flour or meal sifted out can be used to make bread or cakes.

Buck Wheat Cakes.—This cheap article of food is considered a luxury throughout most of the American States, from the 1st of October to the 1st of April. During this period, it is found almost everywhere at breakfast, on the most frugal and the most sumptuous tables. When eaten warm, with butter, sugar, or molasses, or treacle, it possesses a flavour that cannot be equalled by any other girdle cake whatever. The buck wheat flour, put in small casks in Philadelphia, is the best that can be procured in America.

Receipt.—Mix the flour with cold water; put in a cup of yeast and a little salt; set it in a warm place overnight. If it should be sour in the morning, put in a little carbonate of soda; fry them the same as any girdle cakes. Leave enough of the batter to leaven the next mess. To be eaten with butter, molasses, or sugar. —*Temp. Chron. and Recorder.*

COWS.

Although we have been favoured with the luxuries emanating from the cow ever since the flood, we are still ignorant of her value, and of the proper mode of managing her in sickness and in health. We were taught to believe that it was unnecessary, indeed improper in all cases, to milk a cow before she had her first calf; and, if I am not mistaken, this belief prevails universally at the present day.

Our attention was recently called to a favorite Durham heifer, whose udder was considerably inflamed and distended, nearly three months before her time of calving, and gradually increased for two months, until the size was so enormous and the inflammation so great that we were apprehensive matter would form in the udder. To prevent this, we ordered her udder to be well bathed, morning, noon, and night, with water as warm as it could be applied without scalding. By this mode of treatment the udder was relaxed, but gradually increased in size, until we were satisfied that she could not be relieved until she was milked. The first effort brought off several pints of thick serous, or watery matter; the second day the discharge was a mixture of water and milk; and on the third day we had the pleasure of measuring seventeen pints of milk; and from this time forward until she calved—which was about one month from the first time of milking—she yielded from sixteen to eighteen quarts of fine rich milk every day. The calf found the udder in fine condition for suckling, teats all soft, and the milk flowed upon the slightest compression of his lips. In this way we preserved the udder of one of the finest cows we ever milked; and we feel very confident that if we had left nature to herself the udder would have been spoiled. —*Tennessee Agriculturist.*

Our farmers here frequently draw milk from a cow before calving when the udder is excessively swollen. No harm arises from the practice when enough is left to sustain the calf before he comes into the wide world. —*Ploughman.*

TREATMENT OF HORSES.

At a late meeting of the N. Y. Agricultural Association, Mr. Pell made the following remarks on the soiling and treatment of the horse.

The Bedouin horse, when soiled, was taken in the arms and nursed as if a child. These horses roamed at liberty on the plains—horses were known to have been in existence sixteen hundred years before the birth of Christ. The best breed of horses existed in Great Britain, and horse racing was first introduced in the time of Henry the 8th. The sort of food given to the horse it was material to consider—oats was the best sort of food for horses; but grass or soft vegetable food could be given to them when idle. Carrots, he considered, were an excellent sort of food for horses. The change from green to dry food should be gradual also. Soiling, if not continued, should at all events be occasionally practised. A square rod of ground would nearly support a horse.—The English cavalry supported their horses partly on soil, and it was ascertained that one horse consumed more than eight sheep. The body of the horse was daily consuming. When a horse refused to work, or showed a disinclination to work, it ought to be allowed to rest, and the cause of its complaint should be ascertained. Potatoes and soft food are good for the horse. The stable in which the horse is kept should be more than five stalls. Stones should never be used in stables. He considered that the stables should

always be paved with wood, and the practice of keeping horses close to each other should always be avoided as it was apt to generate contagion. There ought never to be more than twenty-six nails used in shoeing horses, and by good care a horse would be made serviceable for twenty-five years.

News.

Steamers have begun running on the Thames at the fare of a halfpenny.

A HINT TO BROUGHAM.—The woosack for the new House of Lords has printed on it in large letters, "Licensed only to carry one." —*Punch.*

At a late meeting of the journeymen carpenters of New York it was proposed to fix the wages at 14s. a day; an amendment proposing 13s. was carried.

Complaints are made in some parts of the country, that teetotalism has so progressed that yeast cannot be procured to make bread with. —*Stanford Mercury.*

There has just been published what is seriously—however drolly—styled "a condensed abridgment of the Statutes at Large, in six or three volumes,—price, only £33!"

The *New York Sun* says that in America the game of chess is generally looked upon with suspicion, and as connected with almost every species of vice and immorality.

It is said that there are in Paris four hundred acres of burying ground for less than one million of inhabitants, while in London there are but one hundred for two millions.

Some species of infusorial animalculum, inconceivably small as they are, and only visible through powerful microscopes, have, nevertheless, upwards of a hundred distinct stomachs!

The piston cap for the engine manufacturing by the Perran Foundry Company, Cornwall, for the Dutch Government, and intended to be employed in draining Haarlem Lake, weighs nearly twenty-four tons.

According to the *Bath Journal*, a gentleman commoner of Winchester College, whilst helping a friend to discuss a barrel of oysters the other day, lit upon something hard, which turned out to be a pearl worth 200 guineas!

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—Negotiations are, it is said, about to be entered into between France and Prussia for a treaty for the protection of literary property, on the same basis as that contracted about a year ago between Prussia and England.

We observe by a late number of the *Montreal Witness*, that an additional weekly sheet is to be given, containing prices current, commercial circulars, shipping lists, lists of commissions of bankruptcy, advertisements of dividends, dissolutions of partnership, and applications for acts of parliament. General paid advertisements will also be inserted. The circulation is about 1500 copies.

The missing vessel *Erromanga*, *Albion*, and *B. Heise*, after being six weeks in the ice, have all arrived safe at Montreal.

The Roman Catholic bishop of Montreal arrived a few weeks ago from Europe, and went immediately to the parish church, to "return thanks to the Virgin Mary for the protection afforded him during his travels!"

The Abbe Maurette, in France, has returned to the church of Rome.

General Taylor is to be nominated as presidential candidate for 1848.

Guerrilla war has commenced in Mexico, and is filling the American public with alarm. Santa Anna is said to have issued a hundred commissions to officers to arm these bands.

Large numbers of the American troops are sick with the *remito*, or yellow fever.

A large body of Swiss have enrolled themselves, and sent a message to the United States, offering to serve against the Mexicans, on condition of being allowed to occupy the territory to be acquired.

Martial law has been declared in the city of Mexico.

The agitation for cheap postage is going on in the United States with considerable vigour. We must have it in Canada also.

The Great West is filling up rapidly by emigration from the older States and from Europe.

The anniversaries of the various religious and benevolent societies were held in New York early in last month.

Several medical gentlemen from Montreal and Quebec were

sent down to Grosse Isle, to report on the best course to be pursued in the present emergency, arising from the great sickness amongst emigrants. They have recommended that steam-boats be sent to take healthy emigrants from Grosse Isle to Montreal, without touching at Quebec.

The news from England by last steamer, received here on the 5th instant, had the effect of advancing the price of flour very much;—\$8-75 being in some cases paid for fine. We trust the year's harvest, all the world over, will be good.

Lady Elgin arrived here, per Hibernia, on the 5th. Lord Durham, her brother, accompanied her.

By the American papers, we learn that General Taylor would start for San Luis about 1st June, where another grand battle was expected, which would probably be the final struggle.

The provincial parliament assembled on the 2d instant, when the Governor General made the following speech:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

It gives me sincere gratification to meet you, that we may deliberate on the important interests committed to our charge.

The representations which have proceeded from this and the neighbouring Provinces on the subject of the Post Office, have engaged the anxious consideration of the Imperial Government. I am enabled to inform you, that her Majesty's Ministers are prepared to surrender to the Provincial authorities, the control of that Department, as soon as by concert between the several Legislatures, arrangements shall be matured for securing to British North America, the advantages of an efficient and Uniform Post Office system.

By a Statute passed during the last Session of Imperial Parliament, the Colonial Legislatures are empowered to repeal differential duties, heretofore imposed in the Colonies in favour of British Produce. It is probable that by exercising this power you may be enabled to benefit the consumer without injury to the Revenue. I commend the subject to your consideration, and I shall lay before you certain communications relating to it, which I have received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and from the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Measures will be submitted to you for extending more generally Warehousing facilities to Inland ports, and for effecting other improvements in our commercial system, all of which will, I am sure, engage your attention.

In pursuance of an address presented by the House of Assembly during the course of last Session, inquiries have been instituted with the view of ascertaining the practicability and probable cost of the construction of a Railway between Quebec and Halifax. A survey of the proposed line has been undertaken by the Imperial Government and is still in progress.

I shall submit for your information a Despatch from the Secretary of State describing the course which Her Majesty's Government propose to take in order to remedy the inconvenience which the Provinces of British North America appear to have sustained from the operation of the Imperial Statute for the protection of Copy right.

In view of the large Immigration which may be expected to take place this year, measures have been adopted for providing additional accommodation and Medical attendance for the sick; and for increasing the means of forwarding the destitute to places where their labour may be required. An increased grant has been made by the Imperial Parliament in aid of this service. Although it is to be feared that there may be much want and suffering among certain classes of immigrants who arrive this season, I have reason to believe that they will be accompanied by a greater number than usual of persons possessed of capital who are likely to prove an acquisition to the Province.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly
I have directed the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of the past year, with the estimates for the current year, to be laid before you.

I observe with satisfaction that there is an increase in the Revenue derived from Public Works.

I rely on your making such provision for the maintenance of the establishments and credit of the Province who may be necessary to support the high character for probity and good faith which Canada has at all times maintained.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.
We have reason to bless Providence for our exemption from the

calamity of famine with which another part of the Empire has been so sorely afflicted, and I congratulate you on the liberality which the Inhabitants of this Colony of all classes and origins have evinced in contributing to the relief of their suffering fellow subjects.

I cannot refrain from adverting to the fact, that among those whose generosity has been so conspicuous on this trying occasion, are our Indian Brethren. The occurrences of the past year, though in some measure exceptional, indicate that there is a growing demand in Europe for the produce of this Continent, and render it highly important, that the inhabitants of Canada should improve to the utmost, its natural advantages, and those which attach to it, as an integral part of an Empire, abounding in wealth and population.

I feel confident that you will duly appreciate the responsibility which rests on Parliament at this conjuncture, and that you will endeavour by wise Legislation to afford all practicable extension and development to the trade and productive capabilities of the Province, and to give its institutions that hold on the affections of the people which is the foundation of public and private credit, and the best security for social progress.

In all measures calculated to affect these important objects, I am prepared heartily to co-operate with you, and I am authorised to renew the assurance of the earnest desire of our Gracious Queen, to promote the prosperity of Canada and the happiness of its people.

Monies Received on Account of

Adroente.—H. Lyons, Mascouche, 2s 6d; A. Carlyle, North Williamsburgh, 2s 6d; Sundries, Montreal, 11s 3d, and 5s; D. McLaren, Litchfield, 1s 6d; Rev. C. McKay, St. Andrew, 4s 6d; W. Cotte, St. Johns, 5s; Mr McLellan, and Thomas Noon, Middleton, 5s; Miss R. Mallock, Brockville, 2s 6d; D Fisher, Darlington, £3 17s 6d; A. Kugour, West Williamsburgh, 5s; M. Magill, Hamilton, 12s 6d; W. Russel, Thurso, 2s 6d; Sundries, Montreal, per J. McCallum Agent, 11s 3d; L. Houghton, Brockville, 2s 6d; J. Dunnet, Paekinham, 2s 6d; T. Eager, Leeds, C. E. 2s 6d; J. Loyd, New Glasgow, 1s 8d; J. Pikes, Moulinette, 2s 6d; Rev. G. Cheyne, and H. Lewis, Stoney Creek, 5s; Thos. Sanders, Richmond, C. W. 2s 6d; A. Elliot, and W. Stevens, Beverly P.O., 5s; Rev. R. Neil, Seymour East, 10s; Jas. Mandaville, Port Dover, 2s 6d.

Consignments.—M. Magill, Hamilton, 10s; M. Hay, Port Hope, 12s 6d; L. Parsons, St. Catharines, 10s.

Tracts.—J. Edwards, Barric, 5s; Dr. MacDiarmid, Prescott, 10s.

Tract Effort.—Received at Office.—Mr. Jas. Cooper, Montreal, £2; T. Weldon, Darlington, 6s 8d; T., balance, £4 10s; Received by the Agent, Mr. J. McCallum—Ch. Jus. Reid, £2 10s; John E. Mills, £1 5s; S. Straug, 5s; "A friend," £1 6s 1d; Mrs Lyman, 1s 3d; "Cash," £1 17s 10d; D. A. R., 1s 3d; W. D., 1s 3d; C. E. A., 1s 3d; T. D. H., 2s 6d; J. Twamley, 1s 3d; W. S. W., 5s; Dr. Meilleur, 2s 6d; J. Fox, 2s 6d; Jas. Stewart, 2s 6d; John Black, 5s; James Duncan, 2s 6d; John Nice, 1s 3d; C. U. Pollen, 5s; W. H., 5s; J. McCutchen, 7d; T. L., 1s 3d; James Day, 2s 6d; Robert Lavers, 1s 3d; T. A. Gibson, 1s 3d; Mr Langhorn, 1s 3d; J. Hilsley, 5s; J. Alley, 1s 3d; J. Johnston, 1s 3d; Rev. Mr. L., 1s 3d; J. Gillespie, 1s 3d; James Potts, 2s 6d; Mrs A. Westwood, 7d; James Poet, 1s 3d; Thos. Wright, 1s 3d; E. W. P. T., 2s 6d; John Campbell, 2s 6d.

N. B. Parcel for J. Edwards, Barric, sent off May 18th by Express. One for Rev. J. T. Byrne, Bytown, on 21st through Wm. Lyman & Co.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—JUNE 12.

ASHES—Pots, 25s 6d a 26s 0d	PEASE - per min. 5s 9d a 6s 3d
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FLOUR—	Prime Mess (do) 60s 0d a 00s 0d
Canada Superfine (per brl.	Prime - - (do) 50s 0d a 00s 0d
196 lbs.) - - 42s 0d a 00s 0d	PORK per 200 lbs.—
Do Fine (do) 40s 0d a 41s 3d	Mess - - 95s 0d a 00s 0d
Do Extra (do) 00s 0d a 00s 0d	Prime Mess 7s 6d a 7s 9d
Do Middlings, none	Prime - - 67s 6d a 68s 9d
American Superfine	BUTTER per lb. - - - 0d a 0d
(do) - - - 00s 0d a 00s 0d	
Wheat, U. C. Best,	
(per 60 lbs.) - 10s 0d a 0s 0d	

LIST OF CONSIGNEES.

With whom may be found Temperance Publications, Medals, &c. &c.,

Aldboro', *John M. Dougall*,
Amherstburgh, *P. Taylor & Co.*
Belleville, *Dr. Holden*,
Beamsville, *D. Skelley*,
Bath, *E. D. Priest*,
Brampton, *J. Holmes*,
Brantford, *W. Mathews*,
Bertic, *J. Baxter*,
Bradford, *C. Wilson*,
Brockville, *W. Brough*,
Bowmanville, *J. M. Feeters*,
Bytown, *C. B. Knapp*,
Clarke, *S. M. Coy*,
Chatham, *C. W., S. Fant*,
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Carrying Place, *C. Biggar*,
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Dickinson's Landing, *J. N. M. Nairn*,
Dundas, *J. Spencer*,
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Waterford, *J. L. Green*,
Wellington, *A. Sarles*,
Woodstock, *T. S. Shenstone*,
Williamstown, *J. Cumming*,
Zone Mills, *O. Van Allen*.

Of the above, twenty-eight have not made any remittance, on account of the consignment, but it is hoped may be enabled to do so shortly.

†The parcel was sent off in May 1844, to the care of Mr. Edgecombe of Cobourg, and it is expected will be forthcoming.

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THE UNDERSIGNED begs to announce his intention of preparing for the press a Volume entitled as above, provided a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained to cover the expenses. The work will be 18mo., 200 pages, and embellished with several Wood-cuts.

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