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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, &c.

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"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.—*Vacnight'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 DISCOURTAGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

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THE TRAFFIC.

(From the National Temperance Advocate.)

It has been the source of considerable doubting and disputation whether we, as moral reformers, should ask for legislative enactments in putting down the traffic in strong drink. The question is more especially interesting at the present moment, when our transatlantic brethren are advocating the no-licensing movement, and we are agitating for the repeal of the beer-bill. The opponents of legislative interference say this evil is a moral evil, to be bent back by moral suasion; and to step from the course and legislate upon the subject is to extend the province of government too far, and to unduly interfere with the liberty of the subject.

Let us test this objection, if we can, for a moment. Governments, properly defined, are moral necessities, and their functions are popularly limited to the protection of the lives and liberties of the subject. Judges and the medical profession are the highest authorities in all matters pertaining to the two most important communitive results—crime and disease. Now just in the proportion that intoxicating drinks incite to those results, do they become obnoxious to legislative interference. Well, then, what do these authorities say of those drinks? Simply this. The judges say—'Without doubt, drinking those fluids is the principal cause of crime; that nearly every criminal case that comes before us is caused by drinking.' The medical profession—at any rate those in the higher walks—say that 'very many of the diseases incidental to our civilization—and of consequence premature deaths—are caused by drinking intoxicating drinks; that alcohol is a poison; and that intoxicating drinks as a beverage are perfectly pernicious.' Coroners, subordi-

nate to those authorities, and whose duties are to enquire into the causes moving to all violent and sudden deaths, unequivocally affirm that in a proportion of more than two-thirds of the cases coming under their observation, the moving cause of the death of the individuals is intoxicating drinks. These statements are too notorious to be denied by any one.

In England there is an old parochial law, which holds that a person being non-compos mentis, and the overseer of the parish being cognizant of the fact, allowing him to go at large, is responsible for the acts of the lunatic. Just so; and that contains the gist of the whole question. Governments are bound by the relation that they bear to the subject, to suppress, *vi et armis*, any traffic that jeopardizes the lives of individuals, be they few or many. Whatever interferes with the liberty of the subject—*i.e.*, produces crime or disease—governments are bound to put down; or if they do not, they are amenable to the constitution, and are liable to impeachment.

What is the condition of our criminal population? Is the predisposition to crime in them educational or organic? And in what proportion does the government, the publican, and the criminal, share in those cases that come before the country for judicial investigation? I will state a few cases off-hand, indicate the normal condition of the culprit, and leave it to the reader to discriminate the degree of responsibility of the above named parties.

Some three or four years ago, three blackguard lads sat drinking in the town of Barnard-Castle all day. At night they went drunk to a dancing in Gilligate. At the dancing was a silly good-natured tailor, tipsy, dancing with his sweetheart. One of the three young men had a spite at the tailor for giving evidence in a criminal case at York some time before; the young man and his sweetheart went out, were followed by these young ruffians, attacked on a bridge crossing the Tees, robbed, and then were thrown into the boiling and roaring water below, and drowned! The young men were apprehended, and tried at York for the murder; but in consequence of a deficiency in the chain of evidence, were acquitted. They returned to Barnard-Castle, got drunk, threatened to murder the young woman who had given the evidence in chief, went down to the water side and danced upon the very spot on the bridge from which they had hurled their victims into eternity—for the link in the chain of evidence being completed, they were again apprehended, and transported for life for the robbery. At about the same time a party of country people in a village in the county of Northumberland, went to church with a child to christen. As is the custom in villages in that part of the country, the people, after leaving the church, went to the village ale-house to have a drink. While there, the father of the child and a countryman, a stranger to that part of the country, and a surly sort of fellow, differed, and went to the door and fought, when the stranger was worsted. The party thinking that all was over, left for home, which was a short distance from the village. But not so. The stranger returned to the public house, washed the blood from off his face, drank glass after glass, was seen to sharpen a large clasp-knife on a stone at the door—took a short cut

across the fields, met the party, and deliberately plunged the knife into the breast of the child's father, killing him in an instant! He was apprehended, tried, and hung. At the same Northumberland assize two other men were tried—one for murder, and the other for being accessory before the fact. They were Irishmen, and had killed an English laborer in revenge of a drunken quarrel about nationality. The one for murder was convicted, and hung; the accessory was acquitted. Two or three hours after he left the dock, he was seen drunk, quarrelling in a public-house in the neighborhood of the court, about a similar subject to that which originated the quarrel and the murder for which his companion was hung. The conduct of the two malefactors between conviction and execution, illustrated the position that drink was the moving cause to the crime. The Englishman continued a hardened, unapproachable sinner. The Irishman showed all that nervous prostration, that woman-like fear shown by a man not desperately bad, but of ill-regulated passions, and had to be literally carried screaming to the place of execution. Yet if you examine the normal condition of the man, it was precisely the same. Neither of them could have wrought themselves up to the killing point but for drink.

I have tried to make my paper suggestive rather than dogmatic. Much may be said on both sides, and I am sure our worthy editor would be inclined to devote a proportionate amount of space to the statement of the converse of my proposition. There is an American motto which, though terse, is philosophical and apposite. It is this:—"Be sure you are right, then go ahead." Our lecturers, staticians, writers, and societies, have labored in vain if we are not in a position to demand as a right now what we begged as a favor some years ago. Hundreds of our members are possessed of the elective franchise, and it is for them to dictate terms to their representatives. The teetotalers in nearly every large town in the United Kingdom could turn the election, parliamentary or municipally. Their work is coming, but the task now is to make that work consistent with principle.

THE MAIL COACHMAN.

The following is a letter from the mail coachman who drives daily from Cardiff to Swansea, Wales, to a gentleman who rode on the box of his coach to the late meeting of the British Association at Swansea. This gentleman, observing that the coachman was a very intelligent man, and the picture of robust health, and learning from him that the circumstances under which he became a teetotaler were very interesting, begged to have an outline of them in a letter, of which the following is an abstract, and which is now publishing with his permission.

Cardiff, May 4th, 1848.

Dear Sir,—A short time since you came down on the "box," of the London and Pembroke mail, via Gloucester, which I drive, and have driven for nearly eight years; and among other topics which our conversation led to, was that of "temperance," and the most important one of "total abstinence" from all stimulating, exciting, or intoxicating drinks, which you and myself agreed were not at all requisite, for there is not one man out of every hundred who requires to take it for the sake of keeping up his strength. Some persons may perhaps say, that with some constitutions it is requisite; but from my experience and long observation, there are but a few instances where it would be absolutely, *bona fide* useful, and then to be taken most strictly—not to gratify the palate—in every sense of the word, "medicinally." I will now endeavor to convince you, (and God grant that I may be enabled to convince others,) from the following narrative, that it is "quite a mistake" for a man to think he requires a glass of ale, wine, or spirits of any kind while

he is travelling, or exposed to the inclemency of the weather. I tell him he does not require it because he is exposed to the different states and temperature of the atmosphere; I speak from experience; and I think you will allow my authority to be good, and I hope of some value to the "cause," when I tell you it is the result of an experience of twenty-seven years of exposure to all kinds of weather; and that during that time, as a servant of the public, I have never been out of employment "one minute." I have driven on several roads out of London and in the provinces, but was never out of a situation, always having a coach to go to before my previous engagement terminated; during that period I have driven a distance equal to more than twenty-seven times round the earth which we inhabit, allowing the circumference of the globe to be 25,000 miles. My present appointment is seventy-four miles per day, or 27,010 miles per year; and during the last fourteen months (with the exception of my having been "subpenned" in Bristol, in October last, on a trial to prove an "alibi,") I have never been one day off the "box" of the mail, Sundays not excepted, and I have been through some very severe weather last winter, yet I have never had recourse to "stimulants" of any kind, showing clearly that a person in health does not require them. And it is really quite astonishing what a very little we do require, only the "mind" cannot be brought to think so with all people; for instance, from the amount of exposure to which I am subject, a person would fancy he ought, previous to starting, to lay in a good "foundation." It is a mistake—the majority eat and drink too much. Now I will tell you my habits for the last fourteen months, and their results.

I rise regularly without being called, about six A.M., and immediately have a cold bath, dress, read for three quarters of an hour, and prayers; breakfast, which consists of a small basin of bread and milk; am at my duties (the coach-office) at eight o'clock; go seventy-four miles (all weather) without taking any thing whatever; return to my home at 5 o'clock P.M. At half-past five o'clock Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, I partake of meat for dinner, (roast or boiled mutton,) potatoes and bread, and about half a glass of water, (always leaving off when I could eat half as much again;) and in the evening of those days, at nine o'clock I take a cup of tea and a slice of bread and butter. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, I do not eat meat, but take tea and dry toast for my dinner; and on those evenings, at nine o'clock, I have a glass of water and a slice of bread and butter; read every evening and pray, and go to bed very regularly at ten o'clock. The result of such extreme regularity of diet, habits and rest, I find to me to be most conducive to health, and I have no doubt it would be so to others. Very faithfully, your obedient servant, JOHN PROBERT.

P.S.—I never smoke or take snuff.

Some years ago, when he was in the company of several coachmen, they affirmed that no one could drive a coach and attend to his business properly on less than two glasses of brandy and water a day. That very evening Probert dropped 1s 6d., into the box and said, "There go two glasses of brandy;" and with this money, which he dropped in every night regularly, he paid the insurance on his life for £1000. After a while a bonus was granted, which reduced his payment! and it is now only one shilling a day. Thus he has secured a competence to his family in case of his death. Besides this, he has been enabled to send four of his children to boarding schools, that they may enjoy the inestimable advantage of a good education. He keeps a regular journal of the events of each day, and stands at the head of his profession. How much better to make this use of his money, than for a man to spend it in making himself more or less drunk, which is the case with many a coachman, who becomes a pauper as soon as he loses his employment.—*English Paper.*

NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY.

We regretted that it was not in our power to attend the meeting of this society at Syracuse on the 27th of June. The daily expectation of Father Mathew kept us at home. The State Societies are the great basis of the temperance reformation. They are the concentration of local societies, and discuss and settle matters relative to the legislative action and general interests of the cause in the State. They are open and popular combinations, and in them we feel a peculiar interest, as the officers of the State Societies compose the American Temperance Union. This society was formerly the leading temperance organization in the land, and under Mr. Delavan, and afterwards of Elisha Taylor, pushed forward the enterprise with great power. Last year an attempt was made to revive its energies after a temporary paralysis, by giving it a new location at Syracuse and appointing a new Executive Committee. The meeting was opened by Gen. Smith, the President of the society in the following able address.

Fellow laborers:—Living as we do at a period in the history in temperance reform, when we can look back upon obstacles encountered and overcome;—upon mighty results from efforts which seemed to many to promise little, we cannot fail to see the hand of God in our enterprise.

Though the instruments employed have been very imperfect, and the means used sometimes injudicious; though we have sometimes looked for complete victory, when we scarcely escaped defeat, still a calm review of the past will show abundant cause of encouragement.

All true reforms must necessarily be slow, and especially those which aim to break down the power of interest and appetite.

The force of prejudice, the power of perverted taste and fashion, which have for ages kept the human race in bondage, are not to be snapped in a moment.

It is well for us to bear in mind, and to remember that in this world, it takes a great deal of work to do a little good. Much as yet remains to be done, before the world will be freed from the curse of intemperance. Let us reflect that much has been done, and that we are surrounded on every hand by the evidences of progress in our great and glorious cause.

The period of excitement is past, but at no time since the commencement of the reform has there been a more constant and healthy growth. The truth is silently at work in the hearts of our countrymen;—truths that have been scattered broadcast by hands that now moulder in the grave. Let us, then, continue, with unwavering diligence, to toil in this great work of humanity, for our reward, although as yet incomplete, is certain in the end.

The temperance reformation, like every other commenced with moral suasion, appeals to the intellect and the heart, based upon the moral, social and physical evils brought upon men by intemperance, have been brought before the people with convincing power. Upon moral suasion we must depend in all our direct efforts to reform the unfortunate victims of the vice of intemperance.

But all experience hitherto, has proved that for the abolition of the liquor traffic, moral suasion is powerless. One effect of the spread of light on the subject, has been to drive a majority of the men of principle once engaged in the business into other pursuits, and their places are now filled by a class of men who cannot be reached by any considerations save those of gain. Indeed, such is the natural tendency of the traffic to harden the hearts of all engaged in it, that so long as it is profitable and lawful, it will go on in spite of all that may be argued against it by the friends of temperance.

These facts seem to me very clear, namely:

1st. That intemperance will never cease while the liquor traffic continues as a beverage.

2d. That the liquor traffic can never be abolished by moral suasion; that nothing save the strong arm of the law will ever succeed in banishing the constant temptation which it everywhere affords to intemperance.

3d. That moral suasion is the only means to induce the people to sanction the law against the traffic.

4th. That a law, however stringent it might appear upon the statute book, would, under our forms of government, prove a mere dead letter unless sustained by a correct public opinion.

Experience proves that prosecuting officers and jurors are apt to act according to the feelings of those around them, and to disregard their oaths, and every other consideration except mere personal popularity.

Thousands of cases of this kind have occurred under the license laws, which are a disgrace to the name of justice, and would occur again, whatever laws might be erected, unless there existed in the tone of public sentiment an honest determination on the part of the people and their public officers to give an adequate and impartial support to the laws of the State.

The use of moral suasion is therefore still necessary to create a strong public sentiment against the traffic, and the real friends of temperance and humanity are everywhere called to employ it to the utmost extent of their power. But we should not forget, at the same time that moral suasion, as it succeeds in enlightening and awakening the public mind, must terminate in law. All places of reform have heretofore, must now, and will hereafter end in a law expressing the progress of the reform and its principles as approved by the people themselves.

The temperance reform began with pure, practical benevolence, manifested in seeking out the victims of intemperance, and extending to them the hand of charity and sympathy. It was right that it should be so, but the champions of our noble cause, while they ply their arguments and urge their appeals to save the inebriate, should not forget that there is a class who stand directly in the way of reform, and who can be reached only by law. The late no-license law of this State, although repealed in the most disgraceful manner, before it had been fairly tested, will serve at least to lead to further investigation of the subject. The evils of the liquor traffic are now passing in solemn review before the minds of the people, and the result must and will be a determination on their part to claim their rights, and to resort to effective prohibitory laws upon the subject, to protect themselves from unequal taxation, growing out of the unjust and destructive effects of the traffic, upon the best interests and happiness of almost every family in our country.

Other States are doing much in this direction, and we may be able to profit by their example and experience.

Wisconsin has taken new grounds. Her laws do not prohibit the traffic, but make the liquor-seller accountable for all damages which may follow in consequence of his business. Such a law, where a correct public sentiment prevailed, would doubtless, to some extent, answer the purpose, but it is much to be feared that a perverted public taste, and the influence of liquor-dealers and their allies, will render the law in most cases a nullity. Indeed, even apart from this hostility, there seems to be an insuperable impracticability in executing such a law. For what sum of money can be made the measure of damage to a wife, for the destruction of the reputation, the health or life of a husband? I can conceive of no pecuniary equivalent for the evils caused by intemperance, to the families of the victims, or to the community at large.

Vermont seems to have taken the true ground of prohibitory law. It is the ground taken by every government against crimes and offences against the public welfare, and in my opinion there exists no reason, in sound policy or morals, which should render the liquor traffic an exception.

This accursed traffic is so interwoven with the business of this State, that no law could annihilate it at once. May it not be advisable to take into consideration the feasibility of a prohibitory law, to take effect after submitting it to the people. It seems to me highly probable, that public sentiment, even at this time, would, if it were once concentrated and united, be able to procure the passage and sanction of such a law by the public voice. By the time that it came into effect, it would have been fully discussed among the people, and it would stand a chance of being fully and fairly tested upon its merits.

The subject of the Sunday liquor traffic claims our attention as Christians and as good citizens. It is notorious that the present law forms no check to the traffic, and that on the Sabbath more intoxicating drinks are sold than on any other day in the week.

I would not insult the good sense of this assembly by attempting to demonstrate that this Sunday liquor traffic is dangerous in the highest degree, to every interest of religion, social order, and morality, but would ask the best aid of their wisdom in devising means to procure the passage of an effective law upon the subject, at the earliest moment practicable.

As to the best practical means of agitating the public mind, and shedding light upon the great cause of temperance, it is obvious that the two chief means must be the lecturer and the press.

The power of the press should be brought to bear with redoubled force, for it excels all others in moving the mass of the people.—There should be agents in the field, men of cultivated minds, high character and abilities, who can commend the subject to all classes of our citizens. This may be regarded as indispensable to the progress of the cause.

Some plan of action which should secure a proper number, distribution and payment of able lecturers, would be of incalculable service.

A system of colportage, by which temperance tracts and publications are gratuitously distributed throughout the community, has been tried with great success in some portions of the State.

In this way thousands of families are reached who would never hear the voice of the living lecturer, and great good is accomplished.

Indeed, every year shows some new improvement in the mode of carrying on the great reform, and I feel great encouragement from the many evidences that the various temperance organizations in the Empire State are becoming more united, active and efficient.

May we not hope that the arrival of Father Mathew, the great Apostle of Temperance, on our shores, may prove the occasion of a new revival and increased zeal throughout every division of our great Temperance army. As he has proved a blessing to the Emerald Isle, may he prove such to her sons in this new world. As the son of an Irish father, I can but take a deep interest in the welfare of his countrymen who have become the adopted citizens of America. May the advent of the great Irish reformer prove a blessing to them, to all other adopted citizens, and to our cause throughout this great nation.

In conclusion, I need not speak of the terrible evils caused by intemperance, which still exist around us. You, friends of the cause, know them, you mourn over them as I do; and we can but ask, that the Almighty may enable us to devise those measures which, by His blessing, may bring them to an end.

The public conscience, reason, common sense and God are on our side! Naught is against us, save avarice, appetite and perverse custom.

In such a struggle, surely, ultimate victory on the side of truth is certain.

FATHER MATHEW'S VISIT—SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The following remarks of the *Boston Partisan Recorder*, show such broad views and so excellent a spirit, that we cannot fail to give them, though greatly abridged.

"This event has significance. It signifies that the temperance pledge has become an influence of might in shaping the destiny of nations. When twenty-five years ago the Temperance Reform began, it was an effort of a few minds, and was denounced as visionary. Now this nation, in a manner more honorable than if Congress had voted it, and the President had issued his proclamation—by the spontaneous act of her purest and best citizens—stretches her hand across the ocean and grasps the hand of degraded Ireland to congratulate her, not on any political achievement, but simply on the success of the temperance reform.

It signifies a more Christian state of feeling towards Roman Catholics. Embittered by reciprocal persecutions, Protestants and Catholics once could hardly believe, either party, that human hearts beat in the breasts of the other. If in those days there were any invitations to exchange visits, they were such as the warlike message of Amariah to Jehoshaphat: "Come let us look one another in the face." All this is passing away; we have learned to approach the Romanists with Christian love, and to labor for their conversion; and God has given great success. We can bid them come a thousand in a day and "look us in the face," with the expectation of doing them good.

It signifies the growing ascendancy of the spirit of international peace. These visits from nation to nation, this public and personal interchange of delegates from churches and societies, and of invited guests, are linking the hearts of the nations closer and closer together, while proving that the union is already begun. One hundred and fifty years ago there existed a hatred between our race and the Irish, compared with which, that of Englishmen and Frenchmen, was almost friendship. Now we send them food in famine, we receive her sons in our bosom, and welcome with shouts of exultation her benefactor to our shores. It is a proof and a pledge of peace.

It signifies the lasting superiority of efforts to advance good morals in individuals above the political agitations of the demagogue. Had O'Connell come among us in the hey-day of his popularity, he would have been welcomed by the turbulent and the demagogues. Father M. is welcomed by the best of our citizens. O'Connell's influence is already undermined, and the fragrance of his memory has passed away even from the hearts of his countrymen. Father M. is cherished by his own people, and by the philanthropists of every nation. The influence that will live the longest on the earth, and change the aspect of society with most enduring power, is the influence of virtue in the hearts of individual men.

It signifies an approach to a right estimate in what true glory consists. By nothing can the state of advancement among a people be determined easier, than by the character of the men they delight to honor. Once it was bodily strength, as in a Hercules, which secured to a man the highest praise. It has been that peculiar intellectual greatness which makes a man a successful general. Again, and in a higher state of civilization, the poet, the orator, the philosopher, the statesman, takes rank above the warrior. But there is yet to come a time, when goodness shall be esteemed above genius, and philanthropy, with its heroic aims, and its gigantic plans, and its unflinching energies, shall be more honored than military skill. Such are Father M.'s claims to our regard. And we hail with joy every token of this steady advancing disposition of the public mind to exalt simple, energetic philanthropy to the highest place of fame.

From the *Independent* also, we make with pleasure, the following extract:—

"He has now commenced his work in this city. In this labor we wish him success, as we have rejoiced in his usefulness, and in the public honors which philanthropy has received through him. We do not share in the apprehensions of some of our Protestant brethren, of the evil to arise from the fact, that Mr. Mathew is a Roman Catholic priest. Some denounce him as an emissary of the Pope. But we think the Pope would be doing a very commendable thing were he to send such emissaries in such numbers as to persuade all his people to leave off drinking rum. Or if popery, or any other religion, can gain influence by doing good, it is legitimately entitled to it. If we Protestants, with our Bibles and Free Schools and Colleges, cannot hold our own against such 'emissaries' let us go the wall. But we are under no such concern."

In relation to Mr. Mathew, the *New York Evangelist* uses the following language:—

"The Rev. Theobald Mathew has been raised up by Divine Providence as an Apostle of Temperance among the Irish Catholic people. To them his labors have been confined, and we presume, from the nature of the case, will necessarily be confined. That he is a man of pure philanthropy, we have no doubt, and by many rare qualities, adapted to his peculiar field of labor. He has awakened in the Irish Catholic heart, a just and deep confidence in his philanthropy; but in connexion with this, is the power of that reverence, which from the force of education they feel for the priest. The very mode of taking the pledge shows this. Mr. Mathew is not remarkable as a lecturer, and therefore could never have aroused the Protestant people of this country like Dr. Hewitt and other men. Where a reverence for the priest is not felt, he would of course have proved unsuccessful. So far, therefore, as the cause in this country is concerned, the epithet, *the Apostle of Temperance* by no means belongs to him. The great work in our country has been started and carried on by other influences. At the same time, we believe he will find a large field among us in the Irish Catholic population, and on their account, we hail his visit as auspicious and timely.

"It is peculiarly grateful to witness the generous and unsectarian spirit of Protestantism manifested in his reception in this country. We honor good men and philanthropists, of every denomination, and bid them God speed. Yet who can help, at the same time, remembering that if our American Apostle of Temperance had gone abroad, there is not a Roman Catholic people in the world that would have received him, because he is not of their church. These are facts of great significance."

Says the *American Messenger* :

"It is a cheering evidence of the change in public sentiment on great moral questions, that such a reformer as Theobald Mathew can command the plaudit of municipal governments, and become the nation's guest. Surely, if a Protestant community can be roused to enthusiasm by the arrival of a preacher of temperance—a Roman Catholic—an Irishman—a priest—who comes on an errand of mercy, there is hope that moral enterprises are coming to have a more just position in public regard. It may be, after all, that the nobility of goodness, and the heroism of benevolence, even in a wicked world, shall come to be estimated as the chief titles to public applause—that those who stand in the front rank as the benefactors of the world, shall have a welcome as cordial as the world has been wont to give to the greatest destroyers.

"We trust Father Mathew will not be diverted by public adulation from the vastly important work of his life, but that he will gather the hundreds of thousands of his immigrant countrymen under the temperance banner. Thus will his visit to America be made a national blessing."

A PROBLEM FOR LAW MAKERS.

The effects of the sale of intoxicating drinks are *uniformly the same everywhere*, and in all conditions of society. Sell them to savages or civilized men, whites or blacks, Turks, Hindoos, or Christians, and the effect upon all is just the same. It makes them alike noisy, ill-tempered, quarrelsome, abusive to neighbors and relatives; it is followed by poverty, degradation and crime; assaults and batteries, riots, lightings, and murders, follow in the wake of the liquor traffic, just as certainly and uniformly as a report follows the explosion of gunpowder.

The effects of the traffic are also *wholly injurious* in all cases. It cannot be pretended that the case ever happened in which a community was rendered wiser, better, more industrious, wealthier, or more respectable in consequence of the traffic, licensed or unlicensed. And there is not the least reason to hope that such beneficial effects ever will follow this business.

When, therefore, a legislature licenses this traffic, it does so with a perfect assurance that it will result only in misery, degradation, poverty, and crime. Now, suppose that the man who buys drink of your licensed vendor, after making himself drunk, should go into the house of the law-maker, and do there what he is accustomed to do at his own house, that is to say, break the looking-glass, kick over the supper table, beat the children with the tongs, break the chairs over the mother's back, and compel the whole family to fly barefoot and half-dressed into the snow to save their lives! what would our law-maker say to that? Would he say it was more than he had bargained for? But we tell him, nay, it is *not more* than he bargained for, because all experience shows that men will act in this way *when they get drunk*, whether on licensed or unlicensed sales. The only difference is, that he beats the family of the man who licensed the sale, instead of his own innocent family, who had nothing to do with it.

Now it seems to us that any magnanimous, high-minded man would prefer that the legitimate consequences of his acts should come upon himself and his family, rather than fall upon the heads of innocent wives and children who protest against his acts, or at any rate are wholly innocent of all participation in them. If the consequences of the traffic in strong drinks were not universally and invariably such as described: if it only happened once in a while, even, that the traffic resulted in doing good and making families happier, wiser, and better, why then the law-maker might say that he had hoped for the best in licensing the business, and, if it turned out otherwise, it was *accidental and unfortunate*. But nothing of the sort can be pretended. The result of the traffic is *bad only—and continually—and everywhere—and in all times and places*. The licenser knows it, and, instead of throwing the consequences on the family of the drunkard, should hold his peace if they fall on his own household.—*New York Organ*.

DR. MUSSEY ON BRANDY IN CHOLERA.

In a discussion on Cholera at a late session of the "Ohio State Medical Convention," Dr. Mussey made the following remarks in reference to the use of brandy as a *prophylactic*:

"Upon boats on the river the increase of brandy drinking, consequent upon the approach of the cholera, has been frightful, and the mortality on board those vessels has been terrible and unprecedented. One boat lost forty-three, another forty-seven, and a third fifty-nine of its passengers and crew. Spirits is not a prophylactic in any case. To temperate it is an active exciting cause. To the drinker it is not advisable to drop off the use suddenly; but the quantity should be diminished rather than increased.

In Albany, in 1832, the cholera was very severe and

fatal. Of 336 cases, all but 16 terminated fatally. Of these 140 were intemperate, 33 free drinkers, 131 moderate, 5 strictly temperate—but all but one immoderate eaters, two members of the temperance societies, and one idiot. In that city, which had a population of 26,000 inhabitants, 8,000 were members of the temperance societies, of whom only two died. With these facts in view, who can doubt the danger of spirit drinking?

In 1832, in Albany, where 336 cases of cholera occurred, in a community of 26,000 inhabitants, one-third of whom were members of the temperance societies, only two of the members died. Last winter, when this dreadful scourge was raging in New Orleans, the papers of that place disclose the same fact. Among the hundreds that were swept off by the disease, only two were Sons of Temperance, and among the 1200 in that city, only three were attacked.

These important truths well deserve the attention of those who frequent regions where cholera prevails.

THE DEATH OF THE INTEMPERATE.

It is a sad death. There is no comfort on that dying pillow. No sweet repose. No voice of friendship bidding adieu. No lighting up of joy in the departing spirit.

It is a frequent death. Three, every hour, go through its gates in our own land.

It is an early death. Few drunkards live out half their days.

It is an unlamented death. "I'm glad he is gone," is the common saying, as the bell announces the solemn event. Even his family look for comfort, now he is no more.

Let it be soberly contemplated—

1. By the moderate drinker.—It may be his.
2. By the vender.—He has filled the bottle, and done the deed.
3. By the magistrate.—He signed the license.
4. By the heedless parent.—It may yet be the death of his own son.
5. If not too late, by the drunkard himself. And O let him escape, as for his life.
Habit hurries him onward.
Appetite hurries him onward.
Sickness hurries him onward.
The vender hurries him onward.
The devil hurries him onward.
But oh! his end!!

"Stop, poor drunkard, stop and think,
Before it be too late!"

—*Jour. of Am. Temp. Union.*

Progress of the Cause.

ENGLAND.

HULL.—The *Sculcoates Society* is in a very flourishing condition, about 400 having signed during the last two months. Mr. Lomax, of Manchester, has been lecturing for eight nights during the past month, besides attending several out-door meetings, all which were of the most animated character. Although held in the largest rooms that could be procured, hundreds could not obtain admittance. Our first out-door meeting this season was attended by about 6000 persons. Indeed all Hull seems to be moving towards teetotalism. Dr. Firth has delivered four lectures illustrated by the oxygenated light with the magic lantern. The interest occasioned was very great. We are now holding four or five out-door meetings weekly, besides four in-door meetings.
—T. D. LEAVENS, Sec.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—Our society has recently prospered very much. Not only are meetings crowded to excess in the town, but even in the village which surround us we are holding concerts and festivals. Hundreds of persons, in the course of the last year, have enrolled their names in our pledge-book. There

have recently been delivered in St. Peter's Quay, a village about one mile hence, a course of popular temperance lectures, where every evening the Reading-Room was crowded to excess, one halfpenny being charged for admission. The first was delivered by Mr. Wileke, 'on the nature of intoxicating drinks, and the chemical changes which take place in producing them.' Mr. Weir gave a second lecture, 'on the history of intemperance, its influence on the destinies of empires.' Mr. Burney gave a third lecture, on 'the moral elevation of the working classes.' Mr. Allen gave a fourth lecture, on 'the position of the church in relation to the drinking customs of the age.' Mr. Turner gave a fifth lecture, on 'the influence of temperance on the sons of toil.' Mr. Barkas gave a sixth lecture, on 'strong drink.' The whole were listened to with the deepest attention, and every night several names were obtained. Several temperance melodies were sung each evening, by Messrs. Simpson, Lackland, Carlow, and others. The friends of the village, observing the excitement the lectures were producing, determined on having a temperance tea party and concert, took tea together. After tea the place was crowded to excess, there being about 800 persons present. Mr. Wileke presided over the meeting and concert, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Weir, Burney, Elliot, Littlefair, and others. Between each address, temperance melodies were sung by Messrs. Simpson and Lackland. Recitations were also given by Mr. R. Allen, and the band enlivened the meeting by playing several pieces of music. After a vote of thanks to the lecturers for their services had passed with acclamation by the audience, Mr. Simpson gave the finale,—"there is a good time coming, boys,"—when the meeting separated, highly gratified with the entertainment. As the fruit of this meeting, thirteen persons signed the pledge. We are determined to go ahead, until we see our town and villages filled with teetotallers.—**JOHN DONALDSON, Jun.**

LOWESTOFT.—On Wednesday, April 4, we had the pleasure of hearing an able address from Mr. J. Beattie, of Edinburgh, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel. The lecturer addressed the meeting in the language of facts, of which he seemed to be a perfect master. His lecture, which lasted an hour and a half, was closed with a telling appeal to all present to help forward the temperance cause. Nine signatures were taken.—**Z. C.**

BOLTON.—*Wesleyan Temperance Society.*—On Friday, the 11th of May, a numerous meeting of Wesleyans was held in the Temperance Hall, convened by the committee of the Bolton Circuit Branch of the Wesleyan Union of Total Abstainers. Fergus Ferguson, Esq., President, occupied the chair. The meeting was opened by singing the 475th hymn in the Wesleyan collection, given out by Mr. John Broadbent, leader and local preacher; after which the Rev. Henry D. Lowe, of Bolton, engaged in prayer. The chairman in commencing the business of the evening, adverted to the injurious influence of the drinking customs of this country on our extensive missions. While the truths of the gospel were being announced by missionaries, soldiers, sailors, and others were busy inculcating in the native habits which, in many instances, had proved effectual barriers to the spread of every thing good. The removal of these counteractions of benevolence he deemed a sufficient motive for Wesleyans giving a hearty support to the temperance reform. The well known ardent attachment of himself and family to the cause of missions, in addition to his position as a trustee and leader, rendered this line of remark interesting and influential. Mr. Raper, leader,—one of the respected secretaries,—gave some lucid explanations as to the design of the meeting, and the nature of the operations of the Wesleyan Temperance Society. Deputations had waited upon most of the officers in the circuit, to call attention to the question, and obtain their co-operation.

SERMONS ON TEETOTALISM.—We are glad to learn that the Committee of the National Temperance Society are arranging for sermons to be preached monthly, in various parts of the metropolis and suburbs, for the purpose of explaining and enforcing the practice of Total Abstinence from strong drinks.—*London Teetotal Times.*

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

Notwithstanding the vast importance of the Temperance Movement, there has not hitherto been any special effort for the purpose of presenting its claims to the notice and support of the various sections of the community. It is to be regretted that the metropolis of England, so far from taking the lead in this matter,

has been considerably behind some of the Provincial Towns. The result has been a great want of interest in the Temperance question on the part of the public, and comparative apathy and inactivity on the part of the great bulk of the Metropolitan Teetotalers. In the confident hope of arousing Teetotalers to a sense of their duty, and of imparting valuable information as to the Temperance Movement to the public generally, it is proposed to hold at least six public meetings in the large room, Exeter Hall, to be convened on the evenings of the first Monday in each of the following months—October, November, December, in the present year, and January, February, and March, in 1850.

To render the meetings as interesting and effective as possible, it is intended that the addresses to be delivered shall be confined to some specific view of the Temperance question, in some such order as the following:—

First Evening.—The Temperance Reformation in its bearing upon the moral, social, and political elevation of the working classes.

Second Evening.—The influence of the Temperance Reformation on the extension of religion at home and abroad, and the moral obligation of professing Christians to promote it.

Third Evening.—The claims of the Temperance movement upon the teachers and friends of the Sabbath Schools.

Fourth Evening.—Juvenile depravity:—The extent of the evil—its immediate and proximate causes—and the importance of the Temperance Reformation as a remedial measure.

Fifth Evening.—Intoxicating liquors not necessary for working men, either to assist them in their occupations, however laborious, or to promote their health and happiness. To add peculiar interest to this meeting, it is proposed that addresses shall be delivered by ten or more speakers, selected from various trades and occupations.

Sixth Evening.—Intoxicating liquors not essential to the health, and their entire abandonment promotive of the physical, intellectual, and social benefit of the community. With remarks on the influence of the drinking customs of the country; the importance of sanitary improvements; and an appeal to fathers and mothers to promote habits of Temperance in their families.

To carry out the objects thus specified, it will be necessary to raise a fund of at least two hundred pounds. In addition to the hire of Exeter Hall, there will be the expenses of printing and advertising. Some of the gentlemen whom it may be thought proper to engage in this advocacy will have to be brought from distant parts of the Kingdom. An endeavor will also be made to secure good reports of the proceedings in the leading journals; and it is believed that influence sufficient for that purpose can be exerted. The Committee feel confident, that if the requisite sum is raised (as they have every reason to hope it will soon be,) large and overflowing audiences will be obtained, and the Temperance movement be made interesting—and even attractive—to thousands who attend none of the ordinary meetings. The good likely to result from the gatherings thus anticipated will be by no means confined to the Metropolis, though if the Metropolis were its utmost limit, that is an object of magnitude claiming and deserving the most liberal support.

Particulars of each meeting will be duly announced. In the meantime it may be sufficient to say, that the most distinguished advocates of the Temperance Reformation will be invited to take part in the addresses.

Donations will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, 80, Fenchurch-street; Messrs. Wilson and Campbell, Surrey-road, Blackfriars; Mr. E. Tisdell, High-street, Kensington; Mr. W. Spriggs, 14, Brook-street, West-square, Lambeth; or by any member of the committee.

T. B. SMITHES, J. H. ESTERBROOKE, G. C. CAMPBELL, Hon. Secs.—*London Teetotal Times.*

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Honor to the Sons! Tuesday was a gala day with them in Brockville, and in a small town like ours, where right seeing cannot be gratified to the same extent as in a large city, the proceedings of Tuesday must have been gratifying to our townsmen, while we have no doubt it will be favorable to the cause of Temperance.

The Sons of Temperance in Brockville, having invited a very

eloquent lecturer, Mr. White, to pay them a visit, turned out in good numbers on Tuesday, for the purpose of honoring the talented lecturer with a grand reception. Being so turned out, they took the opportunity of forming a procession and marching through the town, headed by the Kingston hook and ladder band, then regalia, banners, &c., rendering the scene extremely pleasing. Nor must we forget the Daughters. In works of mercy, women are not out of their place, and it is the part of their duty, as Daughters of Temperance, which we believe it is, to seek out the fallen of their own sex, to try and raise them from a position of degradation to one of comparative respectability, we wish them God speed. No one will deny that the spectacle of a man in a state of intoxication is sad to look upon, but to see a woman in this position is tenfold more so.

After walking in procession through several of the streets, the Sons and Daughters, according to appointment, met in the Pine Grove, where a platform had been erected and seats placed. Here Mr. White addressed a large number of people in favor of temperance, and in the course of which gave a short history of his progress through the Lower Provinces, and the success attending his efforts. When the lecture was finished, about three hundred of the Sons and Daughters, with several friends, repaired to Mr. Wilson's new hotel, where dinner was prepared for them in Mr. Wilson's best style. We trust this will prove to have been an auspicious "opening" of the new hotel to our worthy and energetic townsman, Mr. Wilson.

In the evening a meeting was held in the Methodist Church, which was well attended. Mr. White spoke for upwards of two hours. His text, so to speak, was respecting "our duties," and was based on the two first questions found in the sacred Scriptures—"Where art thou?" and "Where is thy brother?" In various of the narrative portions of his address he was listened to in almost breathless silence. We have no time at present to give even an outline of his masterly address, but we may, should our duties permit, try for the benefit of our tale loving readers, and throw one or two of the incidents related into story form.

Mr. White intends lecturing in several parts of the District, and we can assure our readers, teetotal or otherwise, if they miss hearing him they lose a treat not to be had every day.—*Rockville Recorder.*

It is encouraging to learn from our Upper Canada exchanges, the kind reception with which Mr. White met with from the friends in the upper part of the Province. The *St. Catharines Journal*, in copying the notice which appeared in this journal of the 16th ultimo, adds—"Will Mr. White hasten on to this neighborhood. He will receive a hearty welcome."

Poetry.

THE SOCIAL CUP.

BY THE EDITOR OF THE GUELPH HERALD.

The social cup, oh sip it up,
We drink at nature's fount;
The world is all, our banquet hall,
Our guests ye may not count.

CHORUS:

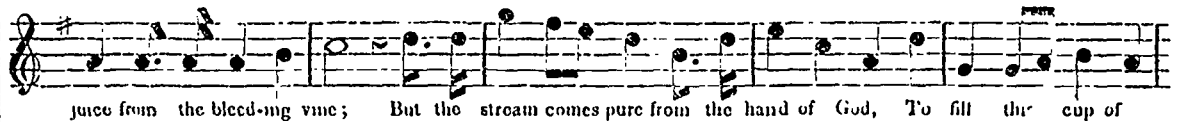
Then drink as we, and drink as free,
No staid cup is ours;
The clouds do bear our healthful fare,
And pour it forth in showers.

The creatures all, in field and stall,
The tenants of the sea,
The feather'd tribe in air that glide,
Are of our company.

Each flower holds up its tiny cup,
Our joyous pledge to join;
The trees do sip with many a lip,
Our health-inspiring wine.

COLD WATER.

J. PALMER.



The dew drop lies in the flower's cup,
How rich is its perfume now!
And the fainting earth with joy looks up,
When heav'n sheds rain on her brow:
The brook goes forth with a pleasant voice,
To gladden the vale along,
And the bending trees on her banks rejoice,
To hear her quiet song.
Then give me the cup of cold water!
The clear, sweet cup of cold water;
For bright is his eye and his spirit is high,
Who drinks but the clear, cold water.

The lark soars high with a lighter strain
When the wave has wash'd her wing;
And the steed flings back his "thundering mane"
In the might of the crystal spring;
This was the drink of Paradise,
Ere blight on her beauty fell,
And the buried streams of her gladness
In every moss-grown well.
Then here's to the cup of cold water!
The pure, sweet cup of cold water!
For nature gives to all that live
But a drink of - clear, cold water.

PLEASURE IN SOBRIETY.



Man little knows, when thus he throws
His sorrows to the wind;
He sows a seed, will only breed,
Distraction in the mind.

We'll ne'er again, 'he goblet drain,
That holds the liquid fire;
That peace and joy, without alloy,
Shall our whole soul inspire.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, AUGUST 15, 1840.

TEMPERANCE HOUSES.

It gives us pleasure to learn that the Temperance House has, in so many parishes, taken the place of the Tavern; as we are desirous that this change should be a permanent one, and are apprehensive that it will not be so, and that the cause of Temperance will suffer some damage thereby, we would again direct attention to these establishments, and urge the necessity for keeping them in such a state as will fit them, not only for the reception, but for the entertainment of travellers. In too many cases this is lost sight of. The keepers of these houses seem to take it for granted, that all Temperance-men will patronize them, as a matter of course, and will meekly put up with indifferent accommodation, and still more indifferent fare and attendance, simply because they have 'Temperance' inscribed on their signboard. This is a mistake. Temperance-men have a notion to be comfortable as well as others; and having all some considerable share of comfort in their own houses, arising from the very principle on which they act, they set the higher value on it when they travel. If the proprietors of these establishments do not keep their apartments comfortably furnished, and their tables plentifully supplied, and have waiters in attendance who know what travellers want, and make an effort to provide it, let them not be surprised if even the Temperance-men pass them by, and prefer going to the Tavern.

We can speak from experience in this matter. It is not long since we had occasion to travel some miles into the country, in company with a friend. We came to a village, at which we determined to halt, to seek some refreshment for ourselves and our horses. Three sign boards met us as we entered it, two of them announcing a 'Tavern,' and the third a 'Temperance House.' Attracted by the magical word, we gave the preference to the latter without hesitation. But, on alighting, we could obtain nothing either for ourselves or our horses; and were compelled to cross the street to the tavern. We did so most reluctantly, and with painful forebodings concerning the future state of temperance in that place.

This is but a specimen, we fear, of what is to be met with in other places. Now we would respectfully suggest, that wherever a Temperance House is opened, the friends of the temperance cause in the vicinity should see that it is worthy of its name. The law does not arm them with authority to prevent the opening of such houses by incompetent individuals, but in such cases they may, at least, put the public on their guard against the imposition attempted to be practised upon them. For the disappointment which people feel, when they go into such houses, and find them so destitute of accommodation, creates a strong prejudice against our cause. If something is not done to remedy this evil, we are confident there will be a great increase in the number of tavern-licenses next season, and a great outcry raised by our opponents about a *re-action*.

From a note, which we have received from a correspondent, we infer that this evil is not confined to Canada, but is felt also in the United States. He says, that the "Irving House," in which the Rev. Father Mathew was entertained, in New-York, is a "groggery;" and, we presume, it was selected, not from any love to groggeries, but from necessity, there being no Temperance house in the city affording the requisite accommodations. He says, also, there are two Temperance houses in Cornwall, C. W.,

which we hope will receive the patronage of the temperance public.

* In connection with the above, we beg to state, that we would like to know how many Temperance Houses there are in Canada? We are willing to advertise all such houses in the *Advocate*, that the Temperance public may be made aware of them. We write them to send notices to this effect, to our office in St. Paul Street, and we only expect that the keepers of such houses shall, in return, exhibit some diligence in circulating this paper. But, as a guarantee that those which we advertise shall be, *bona fide*, houses of entertainment, worthy of public patronage, we would suggest that the notices be countersigned by the President or Secretary of the nearest Temperance society—J. C. BECKET.

CHEERING PROGRESS.

The readers of the *Canada Temperance Advocate* will be delighted to know, that the number of Licenses granted this season, for the sale of intoxicating liquors, in this part of the Province, is less, by one half, than was granted last year. Through the politeness of a gentleman connected with the Revenue Inspector's office, we are enabled to lay before them the following statistical return:

Number of Tavern Licenses issued this year, up to July 5, 388	
Shop, or Grocers' Licenses, allowing the sale of three	
half-pints, or upwards	78
Total	466
Issued in the same period last year—Taverns	781
Shops	144
Total	925

Showing a decrease this year of 459

Of which 393 are Taverns, and 66 Shops.

Our correspondent informs us that the returns have not yet been all received, but that, when they are completed, we shall hear from him again; and he will then give a more detailed abstract, which shall present the increase or decrease in each Municipality. We shall look for his future communication with much interest, and we return him our thanks for the present, in which, we doubt not, the readers of this journal will cordially join.

This decrease is very gratifying—*one-half the number of Taverns and grog-selling Groceries closed in the course of one year!* It ought to inspire the hearts of all Temperance-men in Canada with gratitude to that Divine Being, by whose blessing they have been 'brought hitherto;' strengthen their confidence in the truth and power of their own principles, and stimulate them to renewed efforts.

Another cheering indication of the progress of our cause, is to be found in the fact, that two political celebrations have been lately held in Canada West on Total Abstinence principles: and that, in a third place, the friends of Temperance made strenuous efforts to have the meeting conducted on the same plan, and were only outvoted by a majority so small, as to leave the hope, that, on the next occasion of the kind, Total Abstinence shall be triumphant there also. We refer to the letter of a correspondent, A. C., in another column.

The following fact is not without its weight in connexion with this subject, which was publicly mentioned by John Dougall, Esq., at the late meeting with General Riley, 'that the Countess of Elgin is performing to her noble son the tenderest and most endearing duty that a mother can perform, in entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks; and this, too, upon the enlightened advice of her physicians.' To which we may add, that at the public dinners in Monkland House, His Excellency, the Governor, does

not use wine nor spirituous liquors; though, we regret to say, there is a profusion of such beverages on the table. *Great is the truth, and it shall prevail.*

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

The cause of Temperance has enjoyed a great triumph in Scotland, in the Anniversary of the Scottish Temperance League, which was held in Glasgow, on July 9th, and following days. We are indebted to the *Daily Mail* for the following notice of it.

In connection with the anniversary, sermons were preached, on Sabbath last, at 11 a.m., in East Regent Street Baptist Chapel, by the Rev. James Taylor; at two o'clock afternoon, in Renfield Street United Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. James Towers, of B. Keithed; at half-past six o'clock evening, in St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. W. H. Gray, A.M., of Perth; and in West George Street Chapel, by the Rev. James Towers. All the services were well attended, and the different clergymen discharged the duties assigned them with great ability and enthusiasm.

The annual public meeting of the League was held on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Trades' Hall, Glassford Street—Robert Kettle, Esq., President, in the chair. The hall was well filled. On and around the platform were a number of gentlemen, ministers of the Gospel, and laymen—well known to the public; amongst whom we were glad to recognize our old friend, the Rev. T. C. Wilson, formerly of Perth, C.W., but now of Darnkeld. The chairman opened the meeting with an excellent address.

Next morning a public breakfast, in connection with the anniversary, took place, in the Eagle Hotel, Maxwell Street. The attendance of gentlemen was very numerous and respectable, comprising delegates from most of the principal towns throughout the kingdom.

At eleven o'clock, the members and delegates re-assembled in the Eagle Hotel, for the transaction of business. Robert Kettle, Esq., the president, occupied the chair, and called upon the Rev. A. S. Muir, of Paisley, to implore the Divine blessing on the proceedings. The chairman then introduced the business of the sitting by an exceedingly appropriate address, in course of which he mentioned that, as one of the adjudicators of prizes to working men, for the best essays on the temporal advantages of the Sabbath, he found that a large proportion, both of competitors and prizemen, were abstainers from intoxicating liquors, some of whom were reformed drunkards. He concluded by calling upon Mr. Robert Rae, Secretary to the League, who read the report of the executive committee for the past year. It commenced by advertising to the advocacy department of the League's operations, and stated that 590 lectures, sermons, and addresses, had been delivered during the year, under the auspices of the association. The greater part of Mr. Stirling's time had been spent in the Northern and Western Highlands, where we had awakened to life and activity many slumbering adherents to temperance, some of whom had re-established societies. Since the beginning of February, Mr. Grubb had been constantly and assiduously engaged in publicly illustrating and defending the ethical and scientific arguments in favor of temperance. His route had embraced a few towns in the west and east of Scotland, with a large number in the north, and the journey had been one of the most successful ever undertaken by that talented gentleman. Mr. Logan, Commissioner of the League, had lectured frequently in different parts of the country, but the greater portion of his time and attention had been devoted to a statistical investigation connected with Glasgow. His enquiry had extended to nearly all the public institutions in the city, and the facts collected conclusively demonstrated that the drinking system not only contributed largely to the production and aggravation of vice and misery in their varied forms, but was also the greatest barrier to every improvement. The committee had arranged for the immediate publication of Mr. Logan's researches. Effective public meetings on an extensive scale had been held in Edinburgh and Glasgow to point out the connection between the use of intoxicating liquors and the prevalence of cholera, and to consider the position occupied by the temperance movement towards the missionary enterprise. At the meeting last referred to, the Rev. Hope M. Waddell, missionary to Old Calabar, had defended the principles of abstinence in a faithful and efficient manner. All the abstinent ministers in Scotland, of whom there were about

220, had been requested to preach in their respective localities on behalf of the League, 17 had acceded to the wishes of the committee, and others had promised to do so as soon as convenient. The applications from country societies for speakers to address public meetings and soirées had been much more numerous than during any year since the formation of the association, and every application had been promptly met. Forty societies had formally connected themselves with the League, and each had contributed twenty shillings or more towards its support. The publication department of the League's operations was next referred to, which was shewn to be very extensive—not less than 5368 450 pages of closely printed matter having been issued from the office during the year. The *Register* had been received in a remarkably favorable manner by abstainers, as well as by the general public, and its continuance for another year was recommended. The *Review* continued to be spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by temperance reformers in all parts of the world; but its expenditure considerably exceeded its receipts, and a rise in price to 4d per copy was suggested. One half of the space in each number of the *Advicer* had been devoted to articles and intelligence suited to the young. A copy of Dr. Carpenter's essay on "Temperance and Totalabstinence," reprinted from the *British and Foreign Medical Review*, had been forwarded to every minister of the Gospel in Scotland; and, in addition to 3000 copies required for that purpose, 17,000 more had been circulated in different parts of the kingdom. Of the other descriptions of tracts, a large quantity had been sold, and four new ones had been added. A new series of tracts for the young were in course of preparation, and the committee contemplated the publication of a variety of placards, developing the leading aspects of the temperance question, by the exhibition of striking facts. After mentioning that a slight improvement had taken place in the financial affairs of the League, the report alluded to several particulars, which showed that the present aspect of the temperance movement in this country was exceedingly hopeful. The efforts made for the promulgation of abstinence amongst the young, the agitation for effecting a reduction in the number of public-houses, the altered tone of the press, and the increased interest manifested by the Church, were all referred to as grounds for encouragement. Respecting the press, it was stated that reports of temperance operations were now freely inserted, and that at least 12 of the 93 newspapers published in Scotland were conducted by gentlemen who had publicly identified themselves with the temperance reformation. Several of these had occasionally given original articles on the claims of abstinence. It was further stated that the *United Presbyterian Magazine* and *Hogg's Weekly Instructor* had both inserted essays and sketches, in which the utility and efficiency of abstinence were fully recognized, and that a few papers of a temperance complexion had also appeared in *Chambers's Journal*. The symptoms of improvement in the Church were dwelt upon at considerable length. The subject of intemperance had not only been discussed at the meetings of synods, presbyteries, sessions, and churches, during the past year, but it had also been introduced to the supreme courts of the Established, Free, and United Presbyterian Churches, which were held at Edinburgh in May last. The committee of the Established Church had presented a voluminous report, containing statistical returns from about 500 parishes. The Free Church Assembly, had agreed to petition Parliament to reduce the number of public-houses, and to disassociate the sale of spirits from that of provisions; and a number of ministers and elders of that church had formed a society, the members of which agreed to abstain from intoxicating liquors, and to discountenance their use by others. The Abstinence Society, in connection with the United Presbyterian Church, had 102 ministers in its membership, besides a considerable number of preachers, elders, and students. These proceedings, with the increase which had taken place in the number of congregational and Sabbath school societies, and other amendments of a similar kind, showed the British Christians were awakening to a sense of duty respecting temperance. After remarking that the events transpiring imposed upon temperance reformers an additional amount of responsibility, the report concluded by urging the members of the League to redoubled exertions and activity in the work which they had undertaken.

An abstract of the Treasurer's account was then submitted, which showed that the income for the year had been £1,199 6s 5d, and the expenditure £1,214 7s 7d, being a balance in favor of the Treasurer of £15 1s 13d. Mr. Robert Lockhart of Kirkaldy.

and Mr. James Winning of Paisley, were appointed to audit the Treasurer's cash-book, which they afterwards did, and certified to its correctness.

The office bearers for the ensuing year were then appointed as follows:—President, Robert Kettle, Esq., Glasgow. Vice-presidents, Rev. William Reid, Edinburgh; Rev. Thomas C. Wilson, Dunkeld; Rev. Joseph Brown, Dalkath; George M. Whiter, Esq., of Inglis Green, and Robert Smith, Esq., Glasgow. Treasurer, William Service, jun., Esq., Glasgow. Secretary, Mr. Robert Rae, Glasgow. An Executive Committee of fifteen members was also elected, together with a large Board of Honorary Directors, consisting of one minister of each denomination, and a number of influential laymen.

The proceedings connected with this anniversary have been much more interesting than on any other similar occasion since the formation of the League.

DUBLIN STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

We continue our extracts from the valuable paper lately read, at the meeting of the Dublin Statistical Society, by James Haughton, Esq.

I need not occupy your time with any further evidence than I have already afforded you in my first paper in proof of the fact, that crime is much increased by the use of alcoholic drinks. Let us inquire now what effect they have on society in an economic point of view—how far they retard the increase of wealth in the community.

I will not enter into the question, whether what is termed luxury in a community has a tendency to create wealth or poverty; but I expect it will be admitted that all practices which tend to make man vicious and unhealthy, have a deteriorating effect on the temporal prosperity of the people; and, therefore, that all practices which have more of the germ of evil than of good in them, should be discontinued. Public safety renders it necessary that crime should be suppressed, and punished. This object can only be attained by an expensive process, which absorbs a considerable amount of the capital of the country that would otherwise be productively employed. Large numbers are maintained in a state of idleness as the inmates of prisons; this can only be effected by the labor of others; so that the virtuous and industrious portion of the community are not only mulcted of a large portion of their earnings, but they are obliged to labor more continuously for the comforts they enjoy than would otherwise be necessary—as they have not only to support themselves, but those who are in prison, who do nothing there for the production of wealth, or for the public good in any way. It is, therefore, clear, that crime acts injuriously on our wealth-producing power; and to the full extent to which intemperance conduces to crime, it is economically destructive in our country.

All customs which tend to make men unhealthy, and thus to limit the amount of their productive powers, must retard the growth of wealth. The evidence that intoxicating drinks have the most deteriorating effects on the physical nature of man is abundant. In the first place, alcohol is classed by all writers among the poisons, and these are to be avoided by all men when they are in a state of health. When the body is diseased, alcohol, like other medicines, or other poisons, may perhaps be beneficially used, but not otherwise.

The late Doctor Sewell, of New York, was so thoroughly persuaded of the baneful effects of alcohol on the human stomach, I say the human stomach, for no other animal but man will voluntarily swallow alcohol, that he made it a subject of particular inquiry, which resulted in the publication of a series of drawings of the stomach (a copy of which I have now the pleasure to exhibit), showing how injuriously that organ is affected by alcohol. Dr. Sewell also states, in relation to cholera, that in Park Hospital, New York, out of 274 cases only six were temperate persons, and that these had recovered; while 122 of the others, when he wrote, had died, and that the facts were similar in all the other hospitals. In the city of Albany 336 died, over 16 years of age, of whom 140 were temperate persons; 55 were free drinkers; 131 were habitual moderate drinkers; 5 were strictly temperate; 2 were members of temperance societies; 1 an idiot; 2 unknown; total, 336.

Dr. Beaumont, also of the United States, whose name is well known to the medical profession in Europe, published a series of

most interesting experiments which he made on a soldier named San Martin, who had an opening made into his stomach by a bullet, while engaged in trying to perform the same friendly office for his fellow creatures. This man survived, and is, I believe, still living. The hole made in his stomach was never entirely closed, and an orifice remained, through which the natural operations of the organ could be observed. Dr. Beaumont found that all these were injuriously affected by the use of alcoholic drinks. I could readily adduce the separate evidence of very many eminent members of the faculty in favor of this side of the question, whilst I have only heard of one physician who has advocated the habitual moderate use of strong drinks. But I need not dwell on individual evidence, for I can present you with the united testimony of nearly two thousand medical men, who recommend their entire abstinence; so that no man can, in future, seriously maintain that strong drinks are useful to men in health. This document comprises the names of the foremost members of the profession in the United Kingdom, and is a noble testimony to the value of the principles enunciated and pressed upon the public mind by the temperance reformers. It is as follows:—

We, the undersigned, are of opinion—

- I. That a very large portion of human misery, including poverty, disease, and crime, is induced by the use of alcoholic or fermented liquors as beverages.
- II. That the most perfect health is compatible with total abstinence from all such intoxicating beverages, whether in the form of ardent spirits, or as wine, beer, ale, porter, cider, &c.
- III. That persons accustomed to such drinks may, with perfect safety, discontinue them entirely, either at once, or gradually, after a short time.
- IV. That total and universal abstinence from alcoholic liquors, and intoxicating beverages of all sorts, would greatly contribute to the health, the prosperity, the morality, and the happiness of the human race.

To the above document are attached the signatures of Adams, Aldridge, Cate, Carnochan, Curran, Hamilton, Hill, Marsh, McDonnell, McKeown, Murray, Scurly, Wilde, and Wilmot, of Dublin—a few of the large number of physicians who have thus, in unmistakable language, borne testimony to the deteriorating effects of alcohol on the health of man.

Gentlemen, could proof stronger than this be given in evidence of the folly of expecting to derive health and strength from the use of alcoholic drinks? That delusion is at an end for ever. People use them, because they like their stimulating effects; and as these effects are proved to be physically injurious, I have, in this instance also, shown that they are detrimental to the production of wealth, and therefore economically injurious to our country.

It would appear from the following, cut from the *Liverpool Mail* of 11th July, that the Rechabites are a numerous body in that city. The contrast between the family of a drunkard and the family of a temperance man, was certainly a striking exhibition:—

RECHABITE ANNIVERSARY.—The sixteenth anniversary of the Rechabite Total Abstinence Society was celebrated in this town on Monday last. The various societies assembled at nine o'clock in the morning, in Williamson-square, and proceeded thence through the principal streets. The most remarkable feature in the procession was a building erected upon a lorry, divided into two compartments, one made to represent the home of the drunkard, and the other the home of the teetotaler. In the home of the drunkard there were two squalid and miserable looking children, seated on the floor. Behind them were their parents, sitting upon two bottomless chairs, at a filthy table. They were made to appear in a filthy state, and were clad in rags. The occasional snarl fights between husband and wife excited much amusement. At the opposite end of the house there was another apartment, which was neatly fitted up with pictures and curtains. Man and wife were seated at the table, reading, and the cheerful and happy looking children around were enjoying themselves with some toys. On the outside of the house were placed the words, "Look on this and on that; then judge for yourselves." The annual meeting of the several tents, &c., was held at the Lever Theatre, which was very tastefully fitted up, and crowded to excess in all parts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Temperance Advocate.

Sir,—At a meeting of the Guardian Tent, Cooksville, held on Monday evening, 25th June, Mr. H. F. Magee read part of an extract in the *Advocate*, of a letter from J. S. Buckingham, Esq., to Richard Cobden, Esq. After briefly adverting to the admirable manner in which the cause of Temperance was advocated in that letter, the speaker moved, seconded by brother John Morley—“That the thanks of the Guardian Tent, No. 240, are justly due to James S. Buckingham, Esq. for his lucid and able defence of Teetotalism, or abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, in his recent letter to Richard Cobden, Esq., and that the same be conveyed to him through the *Canada Temperance Advocate*.”

H. F. MOYLE, Secy.

We are much pleased with the above vote, and cheerfully open our pages to give it publicity. Mr. Buckingham is entitled to the gratitude of all Temperance-men throughout the world, for the ability and zeal with which he has advocated the cause; the Parliamentary Report alone were sufficient to perpetuate his fame. The Guardian Tent at Cooksville have set a good example to their brethren, who have not generally been too forward to strengthen the hands of those that have maintained their principles in public, and met with opposition for so doing.

GEORGETOWN, August 2, 1849

Sir,—That intemperance is an evil, is a self-evident fact, and a fact which our enemies willingly confess. It is likewise a fact, that total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors is good, and every way beneficial to its votaries; arguments can be deduced from reason and revelation to prove this position; in fact “moral expediency,” independent of any other argument, is, (in my opinion) quite sufficient to settle the doubts of even the most scrupulous on this point. The world, or the great majority of it, consider the temperance cause a full and expedient measure, every way adapted to remove that vindictive evil “intemperance” from our globe. At any rate, it is about to try the experiment, and I feel assured if the world but makes the exchange of intemperance for temperance, a *relapse* will never be known; the great good that has attended the dissemination of temperance principles convinces me of this.

Total abstinence is genuine philanthropy, or an exquisite love for the welfare of mankind, its entire object is to ameliorate man's present condition, to raise him from the pit of inebriation, and oh! how admirably it does its work, it never fails in saving the drunkard, so long as he strictly adheres to its principles; and I thank God that many, very many, of the reformed drunkards of Canada can now bear testimony to the truth of its genuineness and utility in saving, not only the poor inebriate, but all classes of the community, from the withering curse of intemperance.

But, Sir, I have almost forgotten my object in writing to you, the themes of abstinence are so enrapturing. To tell you of our prosperity is my object, and if you will allow me to boast a little, I will say that our prosperity is second to none in Canada; and I will prove it.

Georgetown is situated in the north east corner of Esquesing. Its inhabitants, and those of its vicinity, are chiefly old-country-men, and you know their tenacity to the drinking usages. Well, sir, let me say, we have over three hundred members enrolled in our society, and the principal part of these are old-country-men, who see daily the utter uselessness of intoxicating liquors, and to their credit be it spoken, are doing all they can to help forward the interests of our noble cause; but the best of all is, we have a few young ladies among us who are temperance heroines in every sense of the word. We have our meetings generally every 4

weeks, and our ladies who meet with us completely sing away the drinker's melancholy; he then comes forward and signs the pledge, and thus he gives old whisky up.

In connection with this flourishing society, we have a Rechabite Tent; it has been in existence three months, and we number now thirty, and before this reaches you we will number thirty-eight, so much for the “Patriae Tent,” Georgetown. On the fifth of July we had a *soiree* and procession, the day was fine, and about forty brethren of the Guardian Tent, Cooksville, met with our brethren at their Hall, and at two o'clock the Sons of Rechab issued forth in procession, headed by the Brampton band, (obtained for the occasion,) they marched through the several streets of our little town, exhibiting their banners, flags and badges, to the tavern keepers’ “terrible eye.” They then proceeded to the grove selected for the occasion, where a large assembly were in waiting to discuss with these full-grown teetotalers the merits of coffee, cakes and tea.

The meeting having been opened by the chairman, brother P. W. Dayfoot, who gave an eloquent and thrilling speech on the principles and workings of our honorable order; he then called on Messrs. Turgesson and Quinn, together with the Rev. D. Powell and W. Willoughby, who all did ample justice to the temperance cause, and delighted the audience by the strength of their arguments and the beauty of their style. The happy company then broke up as the shades of night were drawing nigh, all seemingly happy and delighted with the order of the day. Mr. Turgesson, of Guelph, again lectured in the evening to a small audience. He is a warm hearted teetotaler; a splendid lecturer, every way calculated to delight an audience for two or three hours on the subject of abstinence.

I must conclude by saying, that we are destined to prosper; I feel confident that just as soon as our Order and its principles become fully known, we shall have a great accession to our numbers; even now new tents are springing up in different sections of the Province. Our enemies are beginning to flee before us; the war song of old alcohol is dying away in the distance; the deep-rooted prejudices of years are giving way; old truth, with more than earthquake violence, is shaking the citadel of intemperance; and soon, very soon, the hydra-demon will for ever hide his deformed head. The victory will be ours.

It is truly amusing to see what a dread our tavern keepers in this place have been put into by the formation of our Tent; they did not appear to suffer so much prior to its existence. They occasionally seduced some to drink, and seemed to exult in their work of death; but oh! dear sir, the hydrophobia, or their dread of cold water men, has wonderfully increased; a Rechabite they cannot bear, for when they see him the first thought is, not a drop, the second is, no whisky, no pay; the third is, (with a sudden twitch of the nerves,) what is the matter! the folks are all turning Rechabites, and the fourth and last thought is, I must give up, I cannot sell, and must take to something better. This will be the case soon. I have given you a few of my loose thoughts, Mr. Editor, and perhaps you will say, as Sheridan said of Mrs. Macaulay, when she finished her loose thoughts, “that the sooner a woman gets rid of such thoughts the better.”

Yours truly, JOHN ELLIOTT, F. S.

Toronto, 3rd August, 1849.

Sir,—It is truly gratifying to witness the many marks which are apparent in these days, of the change of public opinion relative to the use of intoxicating drinks.

At two large public dinners in Western Canada, to which the Hon. M. Cameron and Joseph Cauchon, Esq., M. P., were invited as guests, we are proud to observe that they were conducted on total abstinence principles. This happens, not merely because they (the guests) are firm adherents of the principles of total abstinence, (though under different circumstances it would doubtless have had an effect) but because it is in conformity with the will of the people. This speaks volumes for our principles, and is sufficient to establish the fact that "there is a good time coming."

In Branford also, where the same gentlemen were honored with a public dinner, it was gratifying to see the efforts put forth by our friends to exclude intoxicating drinks from the festive board, though the vote went against them. It is the principle of the day, and a very just one too, that *majorities* should over-rule the wishes of *minorities*; it is to be hoped, therefore, that our friends at Branford before the next public demonstration of the kind, will have so leavened the minds of the community with teetotalism, as to be able to follow the example of Amherstburgh and Port Sarnia in this respect.

Mr. Cameron, in reply to one of the toasts, at the Amherstburgh dinner, urged on the company the necessity of becoming friends to this, *the greatest of all reforms*, and showed the importance of choosing men for local officers, who were at least of sober and industrious habits. Mr. C. has ever been a devoted friend of the cause, and has accomplished much good. We heartily wish him every success, and in his labors to promote the good of mankind we say in all sincerity "God speed him."

Yours, &c., A. C.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are compelled still to defer the notices of remittances proposed in our last.

"Teetotal Jack" is interesting, but not of sufficient general interest to entitle it to so large a share of our space, and to cut it down to our limits would dock it of all its interest.

"The Vision of Zaza" is deficient in point.

Agriculture.

ROTATION ON LIGHT LANDS.

Light lands include all soils called sandy loam and loamy sand, which are merely gradations of the same. Every rotation should be established on a well wrought and well dunged turnip fallow. The course of crops best suited for these light soils is—1. Turnips in drills; 2. Wheat or barley; 3. Clover and rye-grass; 4. Oats; and round again to a new rotation. On good turnip soil this rotation may be repeated indefinitely, providing the turnip crop be sown on the ground, that the grass crop be pastured or that the manure derived from the hay be returned to the ground. It will be necessary, however, to introduce occasionally the alternate system of pasturage, for without this, even with the most liberal treatment, it will scarcely be possible to keep up the fertility of the soil.

On good turnip soil, when what is produced on the farm is the only manure used, the following rotation may be found advisable:—1. Turnips; 2. Wheat or barley; 3. Clover and rye-grass; 4. 5, and, if necessary, 6. Pasture; 7. Oats; and round again. Where manure is within reach, alternate white and green crops may be followed for a number of years, in this rotation:—1. Potatoes or turnips; 2. Wheat; 3. Drilled beans or peas; 4. Potatoes or turnips; 5. Wheat or barley; 6. Clover and rye-grass; 7. Oats. The advantage of this course is, that it secures a good crop of clover, and it is practised near Edinburgh for this purpose; but wheat occurs too often in the rotation.

In the vicinity of London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, the rotations are frequently—1. Potatoes; 2. Wheat; 3. Clover and rye-grass. By some, the clover is followed by oats, and the ro-

tation again begins; others end the rotation with clover—Even with the manure which these short rotations secure to the soil, occasional pasturage must be had recourse to, if the soil is in any way exhausted.

ROTATION ON LOAMS.

Every soil intermediate between absolute clay and sharp sand, has received the name of *loam*. Clayey loam, and loamy soils, in the rotation of crops, may be ranked as clay soils, and cropped exactly in the manner already explained, even though they should approach to the nature of light lands, from which they only differ in degrees of quality. Rich loam is the most profitable and the most agreeable to cultivate of any description of soil, as it almost uniformly produces abundant crops, of all kinds, and affords excellent pasture. The mode of this management depends upon the nature of the sub-soil. If this be retentive, and not furrow-draught, the soil will require to be subjected to a naked summer fallow every six or eight years, to free it from root weeds; and in this case, the steps of the rotation will be similar to those already described as suitable for the best clay soils. When completely furrow draught, or if the soil lies on a porous bottom, a fallow crop of drilled turnips or potatoes will be found an effectual cleaning, and from the great value of these roots, they are in every way preferable to naked fallow. The rotation may then be as follow:—1. Turnip fallow; 2. Wheat, on such parts of the land as are freed from the turnips in time for that crop, and barley or oats on the rest; 3. Clover and rye-grass; 4. Oats; and this to be succeeded by turnips, or other green crop, to begin a new rotation. Some stop at the sixth crop, and make it wheat instead of barley, and then commence with turnips. To keep up the fertility of the soil, manure should be applied with the beans.

ROTATION ON SANDY SOILS.

Sandy soils are such as approach to the nature of sharp sand, having so little clay in their composition that they possess no adhesive quality, either in a wet or dry state. These soils require the most liberal cultivation to produce either grain or green crops; for in the event of dry weather, they become so parched as to be unfit for the growth of almost any species of plant.—The application of clay, marl, peat earth, and manure, will be found materially to improve the texture of such soils, and their constitution will be ultimately changed to a sandy loam. When well manured, sandy soils produce good crops of potatoes and turnips; if possible, the latter should be consumed on the ground by sheep or cattle. It is difficult to make these soils too rich, and, from their nature, all the manure given them is soon consumed. Wheat, beans or peas, do not succeed; barley, oats and rye, are the only grain crops, which yield a profitable return on these soils; and pasturage for a term of years is absolutely necessary. The following six years' rotation has been recommended for these soils:—1. Turnips, with dung, which are to be consumed on the ground by sheep; 2. Barley or oats; 3. 4. 5. Grass, pastured by sheep; 6. Rye or oats. The rotation on peat or moorish soils will be treated of in the section. Improvement of Pasturage and Grass Lands, by Top dressing, Tillage, and Irrigation, on which account little may be said of them here.

In land suited in exposed and remote districts, the only grains which are cultivated are early varieties of oats, bear or hogg, potatoes, as a change of seed for the more genial and fertile grounds. The following course of crops, proportioning the quantity sown to the manure supplied to ling turnips and potatoes, may be followed in such situations:—1. Oats from old ley; 2. Turnips and potatoes; 3. Oats, barley or hogg, sown with clover or grass seeds; 4. Hay and then restored to pasture.

News.

CANADA.

PREMATURE INTERMENTS.—The Beard of Health in one of their recent proclamations have strictly forbidden the burial of any person supposed to be deceased, until at least six hours after it is supposed that he or she may have actually died. We beg particular attention to this order of the Board; not on account of the fine that may be inflicted for the neglect to comply, but in the dearest interests of humanity. We were yesterday informed by one of the most eminent of our physicians of a case that occurred in his own practice, in which nothing but his earnest

prohibition prevented the friends of the patient from proceeding to his interment; the coffin and all the necessaries being actually procured. At that time the patient presented all the appearance of death, and would undoubtedly have been interred, but for the remonstrance of our friend. Yet the next day he was able to speak and even seemed likely to recover. Such facts as this, which is no romance, but an actual occurrence, should render survivors extremely careful about too sudden interments. We have been requested, by a friend, to suggest to the public, the propriety of using nails instead of screws to close the lids of the coffin, as the efforts made by persons to release themselves from their close confinement, which were unavailable would have been successful, had the lids of the coffins been fastened by nails instead of screws.—*Herald*.

CHOLERA AT BEAUMARIS.—A friend writing to us from the County of Beaumaris, says:—"On this side of the St. Lawrence, there have died of the cholera, at least, six at Chateauguay Basin, three, I believe, at Beaumaris, two, I am informed, near St. Martin, (one of whom had been, I think, in Montreal,) and one at the Rivière La Guerre, seven miles from Huntingdon, who had come from Montreal. One person at Chateauguay Basin, a son of Mr. Jack, it is said was put into his coffin, and, for some reason, the coffin was opened again, when some movement of the arm led to the belief that he was not dead, and he ultimately recovered. One son of the same Mr. Jack had previously died of it. Of the three cases at Beaumaris, one was Mr. Robert Cartier, a medical practitioner. He had been to Chateauguay Basin, visiting the patients ill there, and, on his return to Beaumaris, took ill, and died in twelve hours after. Of Mrs. Lang, at Chateauguay Basin, it is said, that she went to see her daughter, ill of cholera, and took it herself in a very few minutes after she was by her side, and died in four hours after—never having removed out of the house in which she took it. In my immediate neighborhood we have not had any person ill with the characteristic symptoms of the disease, but diarrhoea seems to be epidemic."—*Courier*.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—We announced in our last number the fact that the Corporation had agreed to take shares in the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad to the amount of £125,000, for which bonds will be issued payable at various periods commencing at five years from the present date. With this amount of stock already taken up, and with £75,000 to be contributed in equal sums by the gentlemen of the Seminary, the British American Land Company, and the Contractors, the railroad will be pushed on another thirty-five miles, and the Company will then be in a position to apply for the guarantee of the Province under the Act of last Session. The motion in favor of adopting the report of the committee, was carried by a large majority, and doubtless meets the approbation of a large majority of our fellow-citizens.—*Herald*.

CROPS, LOWER CANADA.—We have seen an intelligent farmer from the neighborhood of St. Andrew's, Argenteuil, who gives a very favorable account of the crops generally. Wheat is free from fly and rust, and the quality is excellent, and, although the fodder is short, the yield is expected to be a full average. The remark will also apply to barley and oats of the later sowings; some of the early sown will be light, having been checked and hastened by the early drought. A farmer from the Richelieu also gives a favorable account of the improvement in his wheat crop, which, should the harvesting be favorable, will be a full average, and of good quality, straw short. Pease, excellent appearance; what few potatoes have been planted look well, although other root crops are indifferent. The hay will certainly be very much below an average, but latterly the prospect of getting stock through the winter is far more cheering.—*Gazette*.

THE CROPS.—A gentleman who has lately made a tour through the Townships, in the neighborhood of Bytown, for the purpose of viewing the crops, informs us that there is a most promising appearance of a plentiful return. He has seen several large fields of fall wheat which would average from 35 to 40 bushels per acre, and the Spring wheat is very promising in many places—on the whole, wheat will produce above an average crop, very fine in quality.—Indian Corn, never, in the memory of our informant, presented a richer appearance. Oats, though rather short in the stalk, seems well cared and to all appearance, will, in thrashing out, be very productive—one large field belonging to John Thomson, Esq., will yield, without doubt, from 60 to 70 bushels per acre. Potatoes, speaking generally, look beautiful, and never pro-

duced better—there is not the least sign of blight. Barley and Rye will be a fair crop, but Peas will be a short return. Hay, upon new meadows has turned out a fair crop, but upon old meadows or high land there has been a poor yield.—*Bytown Packet*.

THE ST. CATHERINE'S AFFAIR.—A verdict of justifiable homicide has been returned by the jury called in to investigate the circumstances attending the late fearful riot at Slabtown, St. Catherine's, on the 12th ult.—*Globe*.

TEMPERANCE.—On Saturday evening, July 28th, a young man lately from Ireland, came to Port Credit by the steamer Eclipse in a state of intoxication. He went up to the Tavern, and after treating a man who helped him to carry his trunk, returned again to the pier, and either fell or leaped into the water and was drowned. His body was obtained in about an hour, and after the usual proceedings, consigned to the silent grave.—*Toronto Messenger*.

EXAMPLE FOR CITIES AND TOWNS IN U. C.—The Assessment of the Town of London for Common School purposes, for the year 1849, amounts to £722 1s 7d. The adult population of London, in 1848, was 4581 souls.—*Journal of Education*.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—On Thursday night last the Hon. P. S. White from the United States, paid us a transient visit on his way up the Bay of Quinte. We understand this gentleman holds a prominent station among the "Sons." Upon only a few hours notice a meeting was hastily assembled at the Methodist Chapel; before whom the lecturer delivered a most impressive discourse. Seldom indeed has it been our lot to hear a more able address delivered in a more acceptable manner. The following evening a considerable number of the inhabitants of the town formed themselves into a division of the Sons of Temperance, the first institution of the kind in this county.—*Pictou Sun*.

THE CROPS IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.—We learn from a gentleman, a farmer, from King's County, that the crops in that county, and throughout the Province, never looked better than at the present time, except the grass crop, which for want of sufficient rain, is rather scant and backward. Oats and buckwheat, although not so large as usual in the ear, there not having been rain enough to swell them—are notwithstanding, very promising, the ears being well filled. The wheat crop last year gave indication of rust in the latter part of June—and up to this date (July 16.) the disease was generally manifest. At this present moment the potato crop looks as well as it ever did—a great many more seed than usual have been put into the ground; and the opinion among farmers is that the crop will be a successful one this season. If so, then it will be the dawning of better days for New Brunswick. It will keep away starvation, even if it does not fill our coffers. It may be that the drought has assisted this crop; the parched earth, perhaps, by keeping away the moisture from the seed, has preserved them from premature decay.—*St. John Morning News*.

ENGLAND.

CHOLERA.—We regret to announce that this dreadful scourge has again appeared in Edinburgh. Several cases have occurred in the neighborhood of the Water of Leith, and isolated cases have occurred in other quarters of the town. Eight cases in all have, we understand, occurred, and four deaths. It is to be hoped that the appearance of these cases is not an indication of the return of the disease with its former severity; but, nevertheless, it is necessary that every sanitary precaution should timeously be taken against its extension. 25 new cases and 14 deaths have occurred at Dundee since our last, making 234 cases and 142 deaths there. The Elgin papers state that it was reported three fatal cases had occurred at Findhorn, but on inquiry it was ascertained that the symptoms did not assume the usual violent appearance of Asiatic cholera, and that two of the parties were subject to bowel complaints, and the third was a person of rather intemperate habits.—*Edinburgh Witness*.

MR. HUDSON'S ESTATES.—The following is an auctioneer's estimate of Mr. Hudson's estates now being, or about being, brought under the hammer:—Londsborough (bought of the Duke of Devonshire), £470,000; Baldersby, £168,000; Octon Grange £50,000; Newby-park, £22,000; Gibraltar-house, at Albert-gate, £18,000, making a total amount invested in lands and houses alone within a trifle of £700,000.

DESERTION OF BRITISH SEAMEN.—We have it from very good authority that no less than 14,000 British seamen have deserted the merchant service during the past year, 8800 of whom have left their vessels on the American coasts.—*United Ser. Gazette*.

DEATH OF THE CHAPLAIN OF THE TOWER FROM ASIATIC CHOLERA.—On Monday morning, at twenty minutes to two, the Rev. Charles Boughton St. George, clerk, and chaplain to St. Peter's, in the Tower fortress, died from an attack of Asiatic cholera, under the following very distressing circumstances. It appears that the rev. gentleman seemed in his usual health on Sunday morning last, and preached as usual, to a large congregation. His voice, which at all times was perfectly clear and loud, suddenly fell towards the conclusion, and it became quite inaudible. After the sermon was over, he immediately went home to his parsonage house, which adjoins the church, and was immediately attacked with vomiting, purging, cramps, and all the other symptoms which are characteristic of an attack of Asiatic cholera. A surgeon was instantly called in, but the unfortunate gentleman gradually sank, and died at the above mentioned time. The deceased was universally respected by all the officers and soldiers in the Tower, and his loss will be felt for some considerable time.

IRISH BUTTER.—Commercial correspondence states that there has been a vast increase in the manufacture of butter this season; a fact explained by the general conversion of farms, surrendered to landlords by defaulting tenants, into pasturage. The *Cork Constitution* says, that in the past week, there was an increase of 4,733 firkins over the corresponding week of last year.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—There are rumors in London that France and England are to interfere in the affairs of Hungary.

THE SEA SERPENT.—The Captain of a British Merchant ship reports recently he was becalmed near the spot where the *Dedalus* ship of war was when the supposed Sea Serpent was seen from her deck, about a year ago. He also witnessed the startling phenomenon, and found it to be a mass of floating sea weeds.—*Herald*.

DOMESTIC TELEGRAPH.—The extraordinary despatch of railways and electric telegraphs seems to have given an impetus to the national character in economising time in an infinite variety of ways never even dreamt of a few years ago. A scientific member of the Society of Friends has rendered the novel material of gutta percha tubing subservient to an important saving of time and footsteps in the domestic circle. In consequence of the peculiar power possessed by this tubing for the transmission of sound, he has applied it for the conveyance of messages from the parlor to the kitchen. Even a whisper at the parlor mouth-piece is distinctly heard, when the ear is applied at the other end. Instead, therefore, of the servant having to answer the bell, as formerly, and then descend to the kitchen to bring up what is wanted, the mistress calls attention by gently blowing into the tube, which sounds a whistle in the kitchen, and then makes known her wants to the servants, who is able at once to attend to them. By this means, the mistress not only secures the execution of her orders in half the usual time, but the servant is saved a double journey.—*Daily News*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—OPPOSITION TO THE INTRODUCTION OF CONVICTS.—By the arrival of the "Childers" from the Cape of Good Hope, we are in possession of newspaper files to the 24th of May; and accounts have been received to the 28th. The excitement on the convict question has risen to a great height, and it pervades every printed or written account. On the 24th, "the largest meeting ever held in Southern Africa"—it numbered upwards of 5,000 persons, and included men who had travelled hundreds of miles to be present—was held on the Parade at Cape Town, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Ebben. The speaking was deeply earnest, but the conduct of the meeting was calm and decorous throughout. Among the nine resolutions passed, was one declaring that Lord Grey's course in transporting the convicts to the Cape is a direct violation of his pledge to the people and his instructions to the Governor; another, by which the colonists of all classes "solemnly pledge their faith to each other not to employ, admit into their establishments, work or associate with any convicted felon;" and others conjuring the Governor, by his duty to the Crown, and his word gone forth to the people who have given him so many proofs of their confidence and affection, to "suspend the publication of any Order in Council on the subject which he may receive, till her Majesty's final determination be known;" and meanwhile, to "detain the convicts on their arrival in some place of security"—the colonists undertaking to pay the demurrage of the ship and all expenses incurred by the Governor in such faithful discharge of his duty. The Governor had been ill, but was convalescent. It is stated that he had prevailed

on Rear-Admiral Reynolds to remain in Simon's Bay with his squadron until the result of the arrival of the convict ship should have manifested itself.

INDIA.—THE OVERLAND MAIL.—An extraordinary express, in anticipation of the overland mail, reached town on Tuesday, with dates from Bombay and Calcutta to the 2nd of June, and Madras to the 9th. The news is unimportant. In the Punjab all was quiet. At Peshawar, Colonel Dundas had been reduced from the rank of Brigadier-General to that of Major. It does not appear to be the intention of the authorities to insist upon the Mahalajah Duleep Singh's going within the British territories. This is pretty generally complained of by Anglo-Indian politicians, who allege that both he and the rebel Nadars ought to be kept under strict surveillance. The enlistment of Sikhs into the new corps which are to form the proposed contingent is not progressing well. The Sikhs refuse to take service, and the general opinion is against the formation of this contingent, and for an augmentation of the regular army. There is no decisive information as to the movements of the Rance Clunda. She is still in the Nepal territory, but whether she is to be thrown once more into confinement, or to be allowed to remain where she is, appears to be as yet uncertain. It is said that jewels of the aggregate value of ten lacs (£100,000), belonging to the Rance, have been confiscated by Government. The Governor-General and Lord Gough continued at Simlah, where the latter continued issuing orders as Commander-in-chief long after the assumption of the command by Sir C. Napier at the capital. The final determination of the Court of Directors to foster the introduction of railroads into India, and the prospects held out by their resolution, have created an universal feeling of satisfaction throughout the country.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHES.—The Ratification of the Armistice between Prussia and Denmark has taken place, though a strong party in the Danish Cabinet were for withholding it.—The regency of Schleswig, on the other hand, have refused to accept it for two reasons: first, because the preliminaries do not acknowledge the independence of Schleswig; and next, because the country is to be governed by foreigners during the armistice. Its rejection will not affect the general question of peace between Denmark and Germany. The Government of the Duches has resolved to withdraw its troops southward of the line between Hemsberg and Tondern, set forth in the third article of the convention. The moment this takes place, Denmark is bound to raise the blockade.

UNITED STATES.

FATHER MATHEW COMING WEST.—A letter from a personal friend of Father Mathew to a gentleman in Chicago, states that the Apostle of Temperance intends to visit the West, and will remain in this country at least one year. It is reported that Father Mathew intends to purchase a tract of land in the West, upon which he proposes to locate a number of families who have no means of obtaining land of their own, and who are now in a suffering condition in their native land.—*Detroit Free Press*.

MR. KELLOGG.—This gentleman arrived in this City on Tuesday evening from Halifax via Windsor, and gives a most gratifying account of the progress of Temperance in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland. In some sections where Mr. K. met with the greatest difficulty in obtaining a hearing, flourishing Abstinence Associations have been formed by some of the principal inhabitants. Mr. Kellogg purposed taking passage to Calais this morning on his return home, after an absence of about ten months—but we have not learned whether he has yet left.

EMIGRATION TO NEW YORK.—During the three months preceding the 4th inst., 99,911 immigrants arrived in New York from Europe, being nearly 1,070 per diem average.

BELLS RUNG BY FOG.—We believe there are several points on our Northern Coast and in other parts of the world, where what are termed Fog Bells, are now in operation for the purpose of giving alarm to vessels when approaching the shore. The apparatus which rings the bell is wound up and detained in a wound state by a lever extending from the machinery into the open air. To the end of this lever is affixed a large sponge, which absorbs the moisture from the fog, and by becoming heavy, settles down the lever, lets the machinery free, and thus rings the bells.—A cover is placed just above the sponge to prevent absorption of rain.—*N. Y. Sun*.

MONTREAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

(Official Report.)

	Total interments.	Cholera.	*Of these Children.
Number already pub- lished,	826	426	
Aug. 5, Noon,	21*	7	9
6, do	18*	6	11
7, do	16*	4	12
8, do	15	4	0
9, do	12*	2	6
10, do	16*	8	8
11, do	7*	1	2
	931	453	

QUEBEC BOARD OF HEALTH.

	Previously Reported Deaths,	From Cholera.
Aug. 3	25	725
" 4	26	
" 5	27	
" 6	16	
" 7	17	
" 8	13	
" 9	6	
" 10	10	
	Total,	855

THE CHOLERA—TORONTO

	Previously Reported,	213 cases.	126 deaths.
Aug. 1, 8 o'clock, A M,	12		12
" 2, " " " " " "	22		9
" 3, " " " " " "	16		7
" 4, " " " " " "	22		13
" 5, " " " " " "	7		5
" 6, " " " " " "	17		15
Total	309		187

BROKERS' CIRCULAR.

Montreal, Friday, August 10, 1849.

The business of the week has been of a very unimportant character.

FLOUR.—The sales have been limited at 2½ 3d to 2½ 6d for Superfine—the quotation being to-day nominal at the latter rate.

GRAIN, &c.—Wheat—no sales, for U. C. Red 4s 6d is asked. Peas—none offering. Oats—saleable at 1s 6d. Oatmeal—offering at 17s 6d, without buyers.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is firm at last quotations, with trading sales. No Beef in market.

ASHES.—The demand for both kinds has been active up to yesterday, prices having advanced to 29s for Pots, and 28s 6d for Pearls. The market to-day exhibits a downward tendency, and Pots have changed hands at 28s 9d, at which rate, however, they are enquired for. The Stock in market continues very light.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool, firm for Flour at 3s 10½, and for Ashes at 27s 6d. To London and Glasgow—no vessels offering.

EXCHANGE.—Bank remains unchanged; and Private is in active demand at 9¼ to 9½ prem. for 60 days' drafts, with an upward tendency.

STOCKS.—Montreal Bank—Considerable sales have taken place, at prices ranging from 8 to 10 per cent. discount. Commercial Bank—There have been small sales at 9½, but it is now offering at 10 per cent. discount. City Bank—No sales—39 per cent. discount is offered. Bank of Upper Canada—37 per cent. discount is offered and refused. Montreal Mining Consols—None offering—enquired for at 10s 6d. Quebec Mining Company—In demand at 3s 6d. Holders asking 1us. In other Stocks, nothing to notice.

Montreal, Monday 13th August, 1849.

There is nothing to add to the above, except that Ashes, the receipts of which continue very light, have somewhat advanced on account of the news by last steamer.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—12th inst, the lady of Douglas Grantham, Esq., Royal Welch Fusiliers, of a daughter. 12th inst, the lady of Leonce Routh, Esq., D. A. Com. General, of a son.

Elizabethtown—31st ult, Mrs Sidney Easton, of a son.

Greenbush—Mrs H Curry, of twins. Mrs Curry is now the mother of 13 children.

Quebec—25th ult, Mrs John C Evans, of a son. 6th inst, Mrs H W Gibson, of a daughter.

Toronto—30th ult, Mrs Peter M'Arthur, of a daughter.

Whitby—29th ult, Mrs B F Ball, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Hamilton—4th inst, by the Rev T Marsh, Mr Henry H Date, of Galt, to Maria L., youngest daughter of W L Distin, Esq. 6th inst, by the Rev J C Gelles, Mr Wm Olcott, to Miss Frances Burgess.

London, C.W.—31st ult, by the Rev C C Brough, M.A., Mr Thomas Thompson, of Adelaide, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Captain Faunt, 34th Regt.

St Johns, C.E.—9th inst, by the Rev Charles Bancroft, George Carr, Esq, surgeon 71st Light Infantry, to Annie Perceval, only daughter of Major L'Estrange, 71st Light Infantry.

DEATHS.

Montreal—3rd inst, after a very short illness, Mrs Wm A Himsworth, aged 26 years. William Armstrong, a native of Cavan, Ireland, aged 20 years. 4th inst, after 15 days' illness, Mr Duntun Grant, senior, late of the Ordnance Department, aged 80 years. 6th inst, the infant daughter of Mr David Moss, aged 3 weeks and four days. 6th inst, Alice Cecile Stanton, aged 17 years. Alexander White, son of Mr Alexander Rose, aged 1 year 4 months and 15 days. 6th inst, Mr Hugh M'ulloch, cooper, aged 55 years. 7th inst, of Cholera, R O Wilson, Esq, of Beauharnois. After seven hours' illness, of the prevailing epidemic, Hannah Wood, youngest daughter of Mr Thomas Wood, collector. 8th inst, Charles William, son of Alfred Gough, Esq, aged 1 year. Mr Terence Cassidy, aged 80 years. 9th inst, Mary Ann Catherine, daughter of Mr R A Whyte, aged 2 years and nine months. 13th inst, Susannah Horton, widow of the late Wm. Bendall, aged 41 years.

Brockville—30th ult, Mr Robert Todd.
Chicago, Illinois—31st ult, of Cholera, after an illness of six hours, the Rev W H Rice, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church. About ten years ago, he became Pastor of the Baptist Church, St Helen Street, in this city, and resided here two years. Mrs Rice, eldest daughter of Ebenezer Murr, Esq, died last year. Three orphan children survive.
Dundee—29th ult, Alexander Murlinson, a native of Ross-shire, Scotland, aged 29 years.

Fulton, Ohio—21st ult, James, eldest son of John M'Conniff, of St Johns, Canada East, aged 21 years and six months.

Kingston—6th inst, Mrs Rowlands.

London—Only an hours' sickness, George, aged 16, and Elizabeth, aged 13 years, the eldest son and daughter of Mr Henry Grove, inspector of the board of health.

New-York—26th ult, of Cholera, Jeremiah F Corcoran, son of Mr John Corcoran, printer, aged 8 years and five months; and in a few hours after, Mary Ann O'Neil, wife of Mr J Corcoran, and mother of the above-named child, lately of Montreal, aged about 33 years.

Quebec—27th ult, Bridget Alice, wife of Michael Woods, store Sergeant Army Medical Department, aged 34 years. 28th ult, Harriet M'Gowen, second daughter of Mr Wm M'Gowen, aged 18 years; and on the 29th, Mary Ann Goodwin, his wife, aged 40 years. Mary Jane, wife of Nathaniel Neilson Ross. 31st ult, Abraham Chabot, aged 16 years. 1st inst, Mr Mathieu Hardy, aged 79 years. 2nd inst, Eugénie Lamotte, second child of Mr Felix Hamel, aged 24 months. 3d inst, after a few hours' illness, Thomas Turner, Esq, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, lately from England, aged 54 years. After a short illness, Captain Walker, of the ship "Greenock." 4th inst, Hortense Anais Catherine, infant daughter of A N Aubin, Esq, editor of "Le Canadien Indépendant," aged 15 months. John Wiggs, youngest son of Mr Charles Wiggs, aged 12 years and three months. 8th inst, of the prevailing malady, Mary Barry, wife of Mr Denis Mahr. 9th inst, after a short illness, Mr Wm Pentland, aged 65.

Stratford—7th June, after two days' illness, Sarah Helen, wife of George Williams, Esq, clerk of the Division Court, aged 44 years.

St Laurent—8th inst, Mr James Johnston, aged 37 years, second son of Mr George Johnston, farmer.

Simcoe—27th ult, Henry Webster, Esq, District Treasurer of the Simcoe District.

St Aimé—At the advanced age of 102, Frs Fontaine.

Toronto—1st inst, after a protracted illness, Mr James Morris, marble-cutter, aged 36 years; also, on the 3d inst, George, son of Mr Morris, aged 3 years. John Foreman, book-agent, formerly of Colustrum, Scotland, aged 39 years. 2nd inst, John, son of the late John Foreman, aged 2 years and nine months. 4th inst, Louisa, wife of Mr Vander Smussen, aged 40 years, of a lingering disease. 5th inst, Agnes Craik, wife of Mr Peter Brown, senior, butcher. After four hours' illness, Mr John Garfield, innkeeper, aged 37 years.

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