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RECHABITE MEETING.

A very numerously attended meeting of Rechabites and others was held on Friday evening, the 12th instant, in the Rev. Mr. Taylor's church, St. Lawrence Suburbs, under the auspices of the Spring of Canada Tent; David Smith, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Taylor having opened the meeting with prayer—

The Chairman said, that as the Society of Rechabites had brought the company together, it might be necessary to state a few particulars respecting their objects. They, as Rechabites, had two objects in view—the one was to advance Temperance in every way practicable; the other to provide a fund for the support of their members in case of sickness. The first of these objects opened a wide field for charity; while the other, although not so extensive in its range, yet was no less important;—as by the one they sought to promote Temperance, and by the other to maintain it. The chairman concluded by calling on the Rev. W. Taylor to offer a few remarks.

The Rev. W. Taylor said that the worthy chairman had called on him to address the meeting, but he did not intend to make a speech. He would claim for once the liberty of being a listener, as there was a gentleman to address them whom they had never had the pleasure of hearing. He would therefore say nothing on the general subject of Temperance, but he would offer a few observations on the subject of Rechabism. The Rev. gentleman then entered into a defence of the order, going over the various objections to it which were advanced by what he termed the *fudge family*. He rebutted the idea of its being a secret society; but as we lately gave the report of a meeting where the principles of Rechabism were set forth, we pass over this part of the Rev. gentleman's address. We seek, continued he, to stop the progress of intemperance, and spread the principles of total abstinence; and, even in seeking this, we wish not to do so without the aid of the Gospel. The best way, in his opinion, to suppress intemperance, was for the public to abstain, as one man, from the use of intoxicating liquors.—Legislation would never cure intemperance, nor could they

expect the intemperate to make the effort, unless assisted and aided by others. Such aid they could not expect from unconverted men, therefore let them turn their eyes to Christians, and ask them to make the sacrifice for the sake of Christian principle—to give up their wine, rum, and brandy for the sake of reforming the intemperate. There was another class he would ask to assist—he meant the ladies. They were irresistible. He believed many of the ladies present were married, and the other portion no doubt expected to be married; and the latter he would have to resolve not to wed a man until he became a Rechabite. They would be making no sacrifice in forming this resolution: in confirmation of which he gave a short sketch of the history of a young woman, who was at one time a member of his church, and who was exemplary in every particular. She married an intemperate husband, and he (Mr. T.) spoke to her on the impropriety of such a step. She expressed her confidence of being able to reclaim him, but although she used all the means in her power to effect this object, she did not succeed: but in time she herself fell under the same curse, and she was now one of the most degraded women in Montreal. He would, therefore, warn them against taking a similar step. After a few other remarks, the Reverend gentlemen concluded amidst loud cheers.

A piece having been sung, the chairman called upon

The Rev. Lachlan Taylor, who said, that he felt no small degree of gratification and delight to meet so many of the inhabitants on such an occasion as the present. The Temperance cause was one which had received the time, the influence, and the prayers of the Christian philanthropist. It was a cause, in his opinion, of deep moral worth, and one he was afraid he would be unable to do justice to when he considered its exalted claims. He had been sick all day, but whether with the Temperance fever, or the Rechabite fever, he could not say, (laughter); and although it was said that the Scotch soldier could fight best when he was hungry, he had never heard it said that he could fight well when sick. When his Reverend friend, Mr. W. Taylor, rose to address the meeting, an old adage came to his recollection, that "it took nine tailors to make a man;" but before he concluded, he felt assured that they were convinced that he was not only a man, but that a real Rechabite giant was before them, (laughter.) In the cause of Temperance, he thought neutrality was opposition, and he was willing to sacrifice something, to give the noble ear a push—to assist in driving it over whatever obstacles might be thrown in its way. The cause was entitled to the support of all, for it was based on the principles of eternal truth. It sought to free the country from a tyranny more terrible than that of Nero, and from a bondage more cruel than that of Egypt. It lifted man to his proper level, and rendered his character and conduct in life worthy his great destiny in a future world. How could it consistently be opposed by the man who acknowledged that Book which taught us to love our neighbour as ourselves, but which the opponents of Temperance indirectly set aside by withholding their support—but they might as well know their friends

from their foes. The goddess Intemperance, what could he liken her to? To the three-headed dog Cerberus, or the monster Gorgons, with their thousand stings. Her name was Legion—a conglomeration of blue fiends driving their victims to despair. He recollected an old proverb, that "fair play was a jewel," and upon this standard he would try the goddess of Intemperance. What were her objects, and what were the objects of Rechabites? Let them be placed in opposition to one another. Is this goddess the patroness of literature, the fine arts, or commerce? Is it from her altar the heavenly flame is kindled in the heart of the Christian? Does she possess sylvan bowers, where the weary and heart-broken can repair for consolation and rest? Is her hand always open to supply the naked and the needy? Could they make the walls of the taverns and hotels vocal, they would hear an answer to these queries loud as the seven thunders of heaven, and in language that, in the description of despair, would beggar Demosthenes in the wide roll of its power and eloquence. Suppose that this goddess came into the church; let them watch her as she came sailing up towards the pulpit, her robes rolled in the blood of her victims, and looking exultingly in anticipation of conquests over the souls and bodies of thousands of future victims. In taking a walk the other day, he had passed some of the distilleries, and he was glad to learn that the fuel by which they had been fed, was not so plenty now as it used to be, and that their fires were nearly out. He hoped a sufficiency of cold water would be thrown upon them, so that they might be extinguished altogether, (cheers.)—That the shrieks of the murdered millions might no longer arise from eternity, telling them of the truth of God's Word, that "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven." In pure Mahomedan countries, where they attend to the Koran, whenever they see one of their countrymen intoxicated, the remark is immediately made, that the intoxicated person has "left Mahomet and gone to Jesus." What a reproach this was to professing Christians! In the part of Scotland where he was born, he could recollect that parties often walked ten or twelve miles to get married, and every public house they came to on the road, they went in to drink, and after the ceremony was performed, unless there was a sufficient supply of liquor procured to send them all home drunk, it was called a niggardly wedding, (laughter.) At funerals, too, the requiem could not be pronounced unless thoroughly saturated with libations to the goddess of intemperance. Ministers worship the goddess in wine, and deacons worship her in sing. One worships her for colic, and another for headache. One to cool him, and another to heat him—and in the cold of a Canadian winter, some worshippers "steamed up" pretty well. Scotchmen worshipped her for "auld langsyne," and Irishmen for "Erin go bragh." The young man worhipped for hilarity, and the old man to banish gloom. It was well designated by the celebrated Robert Hall, when telling a minister, who seemed to be too fond of brandy, to call it by its right name—"call it," said he, "liquid fire and distilled damnation." Were any of you, said the Rev. speaker, to look in at the door of one of the synagogues where this goddess is worshipped—over the top of which, perhaps, they would see painted a figure of Victoria;—just take a peep inside, and on looking round, you may perhaps catch the sight of a little band, so comfortably seated that you would almost be led to imagine that happiness itself was centred there in a focus. The loud laugh, the ready joke, the hearty grasp of the hand, was eagerly carried on, as if all were there they cared for. In such a position they must be spell bound, for they were playing on the mouth of hell—they were advancing fast after an *ignis fatuus*, in their eager desire to seize which, they would plunge themselves into the abyss of perdition. Let them follow these persons to their death-bed, and they would find them, in their terrors

of *delirium tremens*, haunted with seven devils, as he had seen a man in Brockville. Then these worshippers tremble and call for help, when no help can be afforded, and they struggle with the chains by which they are bound, till they sink in despair—mentally and morally lost. They hear the vortex roar, and buffet with the waves and breakers of eternity, till at last their unfortunate souls make a last effort to burst their bonds, but in vain; death closes the scene, and the unfortunate souls are ushered before the tribunal of God. This was no over-wrought picture, and there must be an united effort made to bring down the idol by which all this misery was caused. If there were one present who had been in the habit of worshipping this idol, he would call upon that one to give it over immediately, if they wished to be respectable. The votaries of the idol were easily recognizable, for she kept painters constantly at work on their noses and cheeks. Her votaries have to labor hard occasionally when under her influence. He recollected an anecdote of the celebrated fiddler—or, as he would be called in modern phraseology, violinist—Neil Gow. Neil was in the habit of attending a tavern in the way of his business, and each night he left he was intoxicated. In getting home, he required the whole breadth of the road, as he went first to the one side, then to the other. A gentleman met him in this state one evening, and he felt sorry to see the poor fiddler knocking about in such a manner, as he did not think it possible he could ever reach his home. He therefore accosted Neil, and asked him how far he had to go. "Twelve miles," replied Neil. "Twelve miles!" exclaimed the gentleman in astonishment, "how is it possible you can walk that length in such a state?" "Oh," said Neil, "it is not the length, it is the *breadth* that makes it so long," (laughter.) The reverend gentleman then remarked that the flag of Temperance was pure and white, but on the flag of Intemperance was inscribed murders, homicides, and every evil that leads to hell. On a corner of it might be seen the form of what once was a lovely woman, now miserable and dejected, over whose cheeks the tears are stealing, weeping over her lost health and happiness. In her youth and beauty, she had given her hand to the man who had sworn to uphold and provide for her, but he became to her an enemy, and threw a torch into her dwelling. After a few other remarks, the Rev. gentleman observed, that all were called upon to do something to overturn this monster evil, Intemperance; and that he, as a man, a citizen, and a Christian minister, would exert his utmost power to demolish it. He then called on that part of the assembly who had not signed the pledge, to come forward at once and sign it; and, after a short trial, they might be admitted into the Rechabite Society if they wished. As an example of the benefit of Temperance, he would give them the history of a man, a Pole, as delivered by himself at a meeting in the United States. Mr. Taylor then read the following extract:

VALUE OF TEMPERANCE.—The Temperance Societies of Alabama have lately been addressed by Colonel Lohmanowsky, a Pole, for 20 years a soldier in the armies of Napoleon, and now a Clergyman. One of the southern papers says:—He participated in the sufferings of the French in the disastrous retreat from Moscow, in 1812, and of the 6,000 men who returned from Egypt, out of the 60,000 composing the invading army, he is the sole survivor. He rose before the audience, tall, vigorous, with the glow of health in his face, and said, "You see before you a man seventy years old. I have fought in 200 battles, have fourteen wounds on my body, have lived thirty days on horse flesh, with the bark of trees for my bread, snow and ice for my drink, the canopy of heaven for my covering, without stockings or shoes to my feet, and with only a few rags for my clothing. In the deserts of Egypt, I have marched for days with a burning sun upon my naked head, feet blistered in the scorching sand, and with eyes, nostrils and mouth filled with dust, and with a thirst so tormenting, that I tore open the veins of my arm, and sucked my own blood! Do you ask how could I survive all those horrors? I answer, that next to the kind providence of God, I owe my preser-

vation, my health and vigour, to this fact, that I never drank a drop of spirituous liquor in my life!"

In conclusion, Mr. Taylor called on the Rechabites to go on as a band of moral heroes. Their constitution was one of beneficence; it endeared home; and although they might not compass any mighty achievements, still they might be the means, depending on God, of adding some to the millions of the redeemed, in Emmanuel's happy home, (loud cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Kimpton followed, and addressed the audience for some time on the religious bearing of the Temperance reformation. In the course of his remarks he mentioned an instance, with which he was intimately acquainted, of a reformed drunkard becoming a sincere Christian.

At the close of the meeting, a number of names were added to the pledge. An excellent choir was in attendance, and added much to the interest of the meeting.

TEA-PARTY IN BALLINTEMPLE.

From some unknown friend we have been favoured with a copy of the *Cork Examiner*, from which we extract the following:—

A temperance reading-room has been established in this pretty village some time since by a very worthy and earnest teetotaler, Mr. James P. Donovan; and already there are over 30 members, to use the words of Mr. Donovan, "rallied round temperance in Ballintemple." The society possesses a first-rate band, who play with taste and ability of a very high order. These worthy people did not consider their proceedings consecrated, as it were, until they had invited Father Mathew to pay them a visit, which invitation was accordingly sent, and readily accepted by that amiable and kind leader of the moral movement.

The room was crowded to excess, by a number of healthy and happy looking people, who hailed Mr. Mathew's presence with enthusiasm. Among the guests specially were—Richard Dowden Richard, his lady and daughter, Miss Bury, Mr. John F. Maguire, Mr. T. Blewett, Mr. W. Cunningham, &c. Besides these, many other friends of the cause from the city were present. Apologies were received from several gentlemen, including the Rev. James O'Regan, Mr. Michael Murphy, Mr. Manly, Mr. White, &c. All the arrangements were admirable: the stewards were most devoted to the performance of their self-imposed duties; and the company seemed to surrender themselves to hearty enjoyment, if one could judge of their feelings by the expressions that were heard in all quarters of the crowded room.—The band was stationed in a gallery, and really played most pleasingly. After tea and its accompaniments had been discussed, and the tables cleared, Mr. Donovan moved Mr. Dowden into the chair.

The Chairman, who discharged his duties with his accustomed ability, after proposing the usual loyal sentiment, alluded to the advantage which such a society must be the means of conferring on Ballintemple; and after describing the service rendered by their leader Father Mathew, to humanity in general, proposed his name, with an earnest wish for his continued health and the glory of the cause. The sentiment was most rapturously received.

Father Mathew rose, and was received with affection-

ate enthusiasm. He said—My dear friends, I cannot tell you how deeply grateful I am for the manner in which you have lauded the mention of my name, and for the exquisite pleasure I enjoy in beholding your happiness here this evening. I assure you I feel emotions throbbing within my breast to which I have been long a stranger, but which I hope to feel often again (cheers). The enemies of the cause may foolishly imagine that the cause is going back, that the enthusiasm of the people is waning and dying out. But, surely the spectacle which I now behold with such delight, is not a confirmation of their pretended belief (hear, hear). It was the work of famine and pestilence among our poor that gave rise to this imagination of the enemies of our cause, and not any falling off of the people from sobriety (hear, hear). It is quite true, many have been betrayed into a violation of their pledge by Physicians, who recommended strong drinks, especially porter, as a remedy for sickness (hear, hear). But, my dear friends, porter is no remedy for human disease; it is more calculated to aggravate and cause disease, than to cure it (hear, hear). This I assert on the authority of some of the most eminent and learned of the faculty; and your own experience is quite sufficient to prove it to you, even if these eminent men had never written or spoken a word on the subject. The excellent men of this room, so laudably established by my friend Mr. Donovan, are sufficient proof, were such required, that the cause is not prostrate, at least in Ballintemple (cheers). However assailed, this cause, which is the cause of morality and religion, of reason and common sense, cannot be destroyed; it has a revivifying power within itself. I perceive the pious clergy of Meath have taken it up anew, and issued what I might call a proclamation against drunkenness; and the illustrious and gifted Bishop of Derry, Dr. Maginn, has risen, as it were, from his sick bed and called on his clergy to enforce the practice of temperance upon their flocks (cheers). There is as much zeal and enthusiasm now as ever there was, to promote this great blessing; the strength of the cause consists in the devotion of the young men, yes and young women—the rising generation—who are about entering on the great duties of life, and assuming all its heavy responsibilities. And how can they best discharge the duties which they owe to God and man, to their own families, and to society, than by preserving their temperance pledge without spot or stain, and discarding for ever a vicious and destructive gratification? Oh, my dear friends, if any one thing more than another called on us to renew our exertions, would not the melancholy tragedy perpetrated a week since in the open street—when an unfortunate human being was deprived of his life by a number of wretched drunkards, and sent into the unbidden presence of his God, with all his sins upon his head (deep sensation). Yes, murder, and nearly all the crimes by which Heaven is outraged, and the land made desolate, are to be traced to the horrible and fatal vice of drunkenness. I myself heard an eminent Judge say that 98 out of every 100 cases that came before him could be attributed to intoxicating drinks; and from my own experience I can safely say that there is scarcely any calamity by which families and individuals are affected, that may not in some one way or other be attributed to the same

original cause (hear, hear). Surely, then, it must be delightful to every humane heart to see this rising generation resolved to free themselves, and desirous to rescue all others, from a fatal indulgence that ever brings misery and poverty in its train. Believe me, dear friends, no one can be truly independent that is not a teetotaler; he is free from danger, for he cannot fall into temptation. Temperance is the basis of worldly prosperity; and we may see many who have been the architects of their own fortune, and, if we look back, we will find that they mainly owe their respectability and wealth to temperate habits (hear, hear). Solomon said, very long since, that no tradesman or labourer could be prosperous who was addicted to strong drink; and what was true when spoken by that wise man, is true at this moment, and will be true so long as the world exists. It is in youth, my dear young friends, that early habits can best be formed, and the foundation of future happiness laid; and there is no broader, surer or safer foundation than sobriety. I am wrapt up, heart and soul, in this cause (cheers). I am as zealous now as ever I was for its progress; and it must cheer me to see the men and women and young people assembled here this evening, to enjoy innocent pleasure and harmless festivity, under the auspices of the great virtue to which this and similar temples are erected. This place will soon be a large suburban village, when it is connected with the large and populous city of Cork; and I feel you are now, by your zealous devotion to the good cause of temperance, laying the foundation of its future prosperity. Father Mathew, after urging the members to persevere to the end, paid a deserved compliment to the Chairman.

Mr. Maguire, Mr. Blewot, and Mr. Donovan addressed the meeting.

Father Mathew and the principal guests left at an early hour.

We are gratified to learn that Father Mathew contemplates another mission amongst his own countrymen, to build up and establish those who have professed adherence to this cause, as well as to extend the sway of teetotalism over a yet greater number.

ANNUAL SOIRÉE—AMHERSTBURG.

(From the *Western Standard*.)

The annual Soirée of the Amherstburg Total Abstinence Society took place in the Town Hall, on Thursday evening the 28th December, when a large and respectable audience assembled, principally of the younger portion of the community. The tables were richly furnished with the choicest viands, prepared by Mr. Dunbar. Tea and Coffee were served up in the best style, doing great honor to the ladies that prepared it, who on this, as well as on former occasions, earned for themselves the applause of the Society, and all who assembled around our festive board. After supper the Secretary read the Annual Report, which was unanimously adopted by the Society, and the following resolution was put to the meeting and carried:

Moved by the Rev. Robt. Peden, seconded by Isaac Askew, Esq., that the Report which has been adopted, be sent to the *Western Standard* and *Canada Temperance Advocate* for publication.

Mr. Askew, Mr. White, (Wyandott Indian) and the Rev. Messrs. Clement and Peden, severally addressed the meeting, all dwelling on the evils arising from intemperance, and the necessity for all well wishers to the community to combine their influence to root out this crying evil from our beloved land. Several temperance songs were sung, and the Amherstburg Fire Company's Band delighted the company with excellent music throughout the evening. About thirty names were added to the pledge, and all quietly separated, delighted with their evening's entertainment.

REPORT:

Your Committee, in presenting to the Society its Annual Report, deeply regret that it is not in their power, to speak more favourably of the progress of so great and good a cause, considering the claims it has upon the moral, physical, political, and religious interests of man.

Your Committee, in taking a retrospective glance at the operations of the Society during the year that is now nearly at a close, feel the painful duty devolving upon them of reporting a great lethargy among a great majority of the members of this society; many of whom, had they taken an active part in forwarding it, would have given it such a status in the community, that its influence would have been felt on all around.

The Society, in point of numbers, is about the same as it was last year; as the accessions have been counterbalanced by violations, and members leaving the place.

But your Committee, in reporting thus unfavourably of the efforts of this Society, have still the gratifying intelligence to convey, that the cause is making progress throughout the community. Doubtless all the members are aware of the position occupied by the Society in regard to those places for the sale of intoxicating drinks, which are not in accordance with the license law: that the action of the Society in this instance has been productive of good, will admit of little doubt, in the minds of those who are favourable to our cause. The magistrates this year have shewn respect to the cause by cutting off those places, which are like so many traps to ensnare the unwary, and hurl them head-long into a premature grave. Who can behold those haunts of vice, where the intoxicating draught is the presiding genius, and the gambling table its associate, without a heart overflowing with pity and compassion, for the accumulated amount of misery and wickedness which they produce. That intemperance is still the great evil society has to contend with, may be fully corroborated by the public journals of our Province, where we will see articles of the following description:—Death by Intemperance—Coroner's Inquests—Burned to death—Sudden death, &c., and even our little town has had similar verdicts to record during the past year. And is it not a fact, by no means unfrequent, that intemperance stalks through our streets at noon day, and disturbs the repose of night by the revels of the drunkard.

We also behold the Gospel obstructed in its course, ministers and church members polluted by intemperance, our jails and Lunatic Asylums filled by its victims. It is the great ally of ignorance, and the retarder of education, and the great means of keeping back the moral advancement of the race.

Were intemperance banished from our land, and the money that has hitherto been spent in intoxicating drinks appropriated to some more useful and benevolent purpose, we would see the Gospel exert a far mightier sway, and human nature would assume a higher character, and a greater assimilation to its great Author.

Intellectual and moral results would take the place of the sensual. Better health, better intellect, purer, loftier, and more benevolent feeling would pervade all; men, instead of

seeking pleasure in the bar-room, would find it in the cultivation and expansion of their moral and intellectual powers. But it must be obvious to every one, that a great deal has yet to be done, before these results can be arrived at; there is yet a vast field laid out for the Temperance Society to cultivate, let us not be discouraged, legislation is beginning to stir in this matter, the Bench is also favouring us, the Church is arousing from its slumbers, and that mighty lever of regeneration, the Press, is coming to our aid; the medical faculty has established our principles beyond the power of contradiction.—These, like so many suns on the verge of our horizon, bespeak the coming of a brighter and more glorious day.

Your Committee would bring before the Society and community at large this sentiment, that the opposition of the Temperance Society to the making and vending of Alcoholic drinks, is not an opposition of personal animosity, but of principle; it is the wish of this Society to see those who are now engaged in the traffic, engaged in a pursuit more in accordance with the laws of God and their social being; and, in making this statement your committee are sure it will find a response in the breast of every member of this society. No mercenary motive nor pecuniary interest guides our operations, but a fellow feeling for our brethren in error, more especially those who have gone astray in the paths of drunkenness.

Your Committee would also urge on the members the necessity of supporting the *Temperance Advocate*, as it is no doubt a great means of promoting the interests of Total Abstinence; it ought to be the inmate of every dwelling, and the fireside companion of every family; its timely warnings and expostulations on this subject, no doubt undeceive the minds of many, and tear off the mask the traffic has been so long shrouded under; moreover it is the cheapest paper in the Province, it affords a greater amount of reading matter than any of them, at the price.

Your Committee would suggest to the members the propriety of supporting those newspapers that forward the cause of sobriety and abstinence, and discountenance those who oppose us.

Your Committee would likewise bring before the Society the necessity of keeping up a friendly intercourse with the Wyandott Indian Society, and give them a helping hand in time of need; as all must be aware that the White man has shown the Red man an example that has slain more than any other scourge he has ever been afflicted with. It is our duty then, as Christians and Philanthropists to do all that lies in our power to help our red brethren in their work of reformation; as their society has been productive of good in its course hitherto, let not its usefulness become languid nor fail.

Your Committee would impress upon the members of the society the necessity of enrolling their names anew upon the society's books, as it is necessary we should know how we stand, and what is our strength.

In conclusion we would urge the Friends of the cause, by all the high and holy principles of our institution, to arouse themselves from their lethargy, and buckle on their armour afresh, confident as we are that our principles are based upon everlasting truth, and that by practising a steady course of Temperance in precept and example, we must and will ultimately prevail.

Signed in behalf of the Committee.
WILLIAM BARTLETT, President.

ENGLAND.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—On Tuesday evening, November 28, the committee and speakers, with a few friends of the Newcastle Young Men's Temperance Association, took tea together in Mr. Dodd's Temper-

ance Hotel. After tea, a conversational meeting was held, over which Mr. E. Parsons presided. The object of the meeting was to consider "How to increase the efficiency of the Association?" Many old as well as young advocates made suggestions for the committee to carry into effect; the principal suggestion made, was the desirableness of having a class for the improvement of advocates, and discussing subjects bearing on the Temperance movement. Two evils were pointed out as injurious to the cause. The use of tobacco by temperance advocates, and their neglect of their respective duties to the churches of which they are members. The association having completed its first year on the 25th November, the secretary stated that the operations during that time were as follows:

Meetings held,	136
Attended by,	20,695
Addresses delivered,	353
Tracts distributed,	4,790
Members enrolled,	719
Branches established, (24 in Sunday Schools, 1 in the Ragged School, and 1 at a Village,)	6
Names enrolled by the School Branches—	
Teachers,	261
Scholars,	1,370

The secretary stated that many of the teachers connected with the branches were total abstainers before the association was established, and had joined the Society in their schools, in order to further the Sunday School Movement. During the last two months the committee have carried on successfully efforts to provide rational amusement, blended with instruction. A course of four lectures was delivered in the Temperance Hall, by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., on the French Revolution of 1798. They were well received by an attentive audience, and from the interest taken in them, Mr. Rogers, at the request of the committee, has kindly consented to extend the course. The committee commenced another series of meetings—a combination of talent; vocal and instrumental music and addresses. Large meetings were held in the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evenings, Dec. 6 and 13—the Rev. W. Cocker, and Messrs Wilcke and R. Hood Haggie, addressed, and Mr. Geo. Charlton presided over the first meeting. Messrs Cook and Latimer sang several melodies, in the chorus of which they were ably sustained by the audience, and Mr. S. Preston, and other friends, performed pieces of instrumental music, which added much to the enjoyment of the evening. The second entertainment was presided over by Mr. Wilcke—animating addresses were delivered by Messrs Barkas, Weir, and Dodds, and Messrs. Cook and Latimer delighted the company with a choice selection of E. P. Hood's melodies. Each evening the large hall was well filled, although one penny was charged for admission. The other societies in this town are all actively engaged, and a favourable feeling exists in the minds of those interested in the tuition of the young. In the Sabbath Schools where societies exists, the deputations could not desire a more cordial welcome, nor more attention on the part of the scholars and teachers, while addresses are being delivered. In some measures these remarks apply to day schools. In the Ragged School a branch society has been estab-

lished. In the Croft Street Girl's School, a flourishing society exists, and in other schools the friends of temperance are welcomed. Mr. W. H. Buchanan, the laborious Ladies' Missionary, has devoted not a little of his time and energy to this very important part of the temperance movement, and his efforts have proved successful.—THOMAS BRAG, Sec.

BIRMINGHAM.—The eighteenth anniversary of the Birmingham Temperance Society was held in the Town Hall, on the evening of 21st Nov., under the presidency of Joseph Sturge, Esq., who stated that he was one of those persons who became more and more convinced that the best way of advocating temperance principles was by moral influence. He was also of opinion that it was highly important to secure the rising generation—those who were to form the men and women of a future age. Mr Cadbury offered a few remarks upon the state of Birmingham, with regard to drunkenness and crime generally. In 1845, the cases of drunkenness were 1267; in 1846, 1154; and in 1847, 890. During the same time, the felonies and misdemeanours were—1845, felonies, 350, misdemeanours, 1220; in 1846, 331 and 1426; in 1847, 461 and 1280. The numbers transported from this town during the three years named, were in 1845, 84; in 1846, 90; and in 1847, 131. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Henry Clapp of America, Mr. Lowrey, the Rev. Arthur O'Neil, and other gentlemen.

SCOTLAND.

PRESBYTERY OF FORDYCE.—A meeting of this body was held at Portsoy on 29th October, at which a discussion took place on the licensing system. The Rev. Mr. Bremner, in a lengthened speech, proposed a motion, to the effect, that the presbytery, and the different kirk-sessions in it, be requested to petition Parliament for a repeal of the law which allows publicans to appeal from the decision of the magistrates to the justices or quarter sessions. The motion also recommended ministers and sessions to be more faithful in dealing with cases of drunkenness. The different members of court having expressed their approval of the motion, it was unanimously agreed to.

FREE SYNOD OF ABERDEEN.—A weekly course of six lectures on Intemperance, under the auspices of the Aberdeen Branch of the Free Church General Assembly's Temperance Committee, is in course of delivery in the Free South Church, Aberdeen. The introductory lecture on "Scottish Intemperance, its character, its extent, its drinking customs, &c." was delivered on Tuesday, 12th Dec. by George Troup, Esq., of Glasgow, editor of the *North British Daily Mail*. The other lecturers are the Revs. David Simpson, John Stephen, William Trail, John Longmuir, and Dr. Brown.

IRELAND.

CATHOLIC CLERGY OF MEATH.—A most important document, directing attention to the Temperance Medical Certificate, and recommending to the Irish people abstinence from intoxicating drinks as the best preven-

tative of cholera, has just been issued by the Catholic clergy of Meath. The signatures of forty-nine of those gentlemen have been attached to it, and the whole has been inserted in the *Freeman's Journal*, accompanied by an able leading article from the pen of the editor of that paper. We earnestly commend the example of these parties to all the ministers of religion and newspaper editors throughout the kingdom. Had space permitted, we would most gladly have transferred both documents to our pages. It is gratifying to observe that a number of the Irish papers have admitted communications from Mr. Haughton of Dublin, re-echoing the sentiments so effectively set forth in the *Freeman*.

EASTERN REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—In the first annual report of the General Committee of the Sustentation Fund and Juvenile Missionary Association in connection with this church, it is stated that seven-eighths of her ministers are members of the Total Abstinence Society, and that several of them have formed Congregational Societies. In speaking of what the Irish Presbyterian Church might do for the support and spread of the gospel, the writer of the report says:—"Is £100,000 an unreasonable or extravagant contribution for the Assembly to expect to realise? No; it would not be more than a portion of the amount of money spent in the sinful indulgence in the use of intoxicating drinks; for while the same population are giving annually £27,832 for the support and extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, they are expending £260,000 in the use of the drunkard's drinks, leaving a balance in favour of the support of Satan's empire over that of the Redeemer's of £232,168."

BOMBAY.

We are glad to learn from the *Bombay Temperance Advocate* that efforts are still being made to banish strong drink and opium from the Presidency of Bombay. The venerable Archdeacon Jeffreys delivered a lecture on 10th July last, in the officers' mess-room of the town barracks. At Poona, an "Association for the Promotion of Temperance by means of the Church" has been formed, and is in a prosperous state. At a late meeting of the Surat society, three Parsee youths signed the pledge. The August number of the *Advocate* contains many valuable testimonies from military surgeons and others, as to the effects of strong drink in the army. We have room only for the following, by a late Inspector-General of Her Majesty's hospitals in India:—"I have seen," says he, "thirty-two punished men in a regimental hospital at once. Perhaps not a single individual of that number suffered for crime which was not a direct or indirect consequence of the immoderate use of spirits. I recollect attending at the punishment of seven men of the same regiment, who received among them 4,200 lashes. They had been all tried for crimes arising from intemperance."

BARBADOES.

For some time past a very effective movement on behalf of temperance has been carried on in Barbadoes and the neighbourhood. At the first anniversary of the association, held in March last, the number of mem-

bers amounted to 447, amongst whom were his Excellency Governor Reid, the hon. Macdowall Grant, and other influential gentlemen. A juvenile society has also been formed, which promises to enlist a large portion of the youth on the side of temperance. Meetings are held nearly every week, which are well attended, and are fully reported in the *West Indian*. That paper, of date 16th Nov. last, contains an able leading article in reply to the objections frequently urged against abstinence, on the ground of its being an infringement of Christian liberty.

JAMAICA.

Goodwill, Sept. 18, 1848.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—The collectors of the Hampden Juvenile Missionary Society, with their contributors, have taken a deep interest in the temperance cause, because they know the evil of that bitter thing—strong drink; and if it was not for that society of which we all form a part, none of us would have been at the place we are in now,—even many fathers and mothers would have been cast away from society and friends. We are much indebted to you, good friends, at home; many times drunkards hearing what this poisonous thing has done to many families, have been reclaimed. In looking over our books on the 5th of August, we found, instead of increasing we have decreased; but yet we have not forgotten this good cause; we send to you the sum of £2 10s, hoping it will be accepted, small as it is. “For the widow, though she cast into the treasury of the Lord the smallest of sums, and her very last mite, it was more acceptable in the sight of God than those who cast in abundance grudgingly,”—as there is now in us a willing mind to give you this small sum, we hope you will have pleasure in receiving it. I am glad to say that all our children have signed the pledge, and we never have any complaint against any one. At present several salt provision stores have been raised in our little village, and four baking shops, besides many tradesmen, and all in prosperous condition, but none of these are rum shops; many would like to come, but they will not be allowed. One was in our village, and would not be content to sell without rum, so went away and set up himself in a prosperous condition, but did not endure for a season. This shopkeeper says, “Hampden people are temperate, but we will see if they will not come in and have a drink,” but our people are like birds when they see the fowler’s snare—they will not come near and feed. I am glad to say, that during the August holidays we spent the time so merrily with our friends, without rum or other liquors, but just coffee and bun; if there were any rum none would sit and sing praises, but would be like lions growling at one another: even at marriages we use no liquors, but water and cakes. In the days of slavery, whenever one died, especially a wealthy person, you would find spirituous liquors of all descriptions, and all would be engaged in drinking, as they were in a drinking party.—I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

OLIVER ROSEWAYS.

To the Rev. Wm. Reid.

SWEDEN.

The Governor of Stockholm on the proposition of the Central Temperance Society, and with the assent of the Chamber of Commerce, has extended the already existing prohibition to sell brandy in any less quantity than a *kanna* (about a quart), to wines, punch, and all other sorts of spirituous liquors, without exception.

RUSSIA.

According to the *Dublin Review*, strong drink has reduced the Russian clergy to such a degree of degradation, that the epithet “son of a priest,” is the most insulting that can be applied. The vice of drunkenness is so common among them as to excite no observation. In the ships of the navy, where they always receive an increase of salary, the commanders usually place the chaplain under arrest twenty hours before divine service, to make sure that he will not present himself drunk at the altar.

HOLLAND.

The Amsterdam Temperance Society numbers 1600 members. A merchant ship has recently been built and fitted up without any strong drink being used, and the crew were engaged on the distinct understanding that no such liquor should be used on the voyage.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

At a public meeting of the clergy, magistrates, merchants, and other inhabitants of the county of Sydney, held on the 12th May last, it was unanimously agreed that, in consequence of the distress prevailing in the county, they should abstain from all kinds of intoxicating liquors for three years from that date, and do everything in their power to prevent others from trafficking in them during that period. The foundation stone of a new Temperance Hall was recently laid at Geelong, in the presence of various abstinence societies.

UNITED STATES.

TEMPERANCE IN VERMONT.—The Young Men’s Total Abstinence Society of Windsor county have issued a call for an annual meeting, in a style which indicates the presence of considerable zeal on this subject.—There are various tokens visible that the Vermonters are preparing not to be vanquished at the next License election. With so decided a majority for no License, as the hills and valleys of that noble State can pour out, if they will, it will be a shame which the whole Union will feel, if the rum question is not settled as it ought to be next time. At such a time we are glad to see, that successful and indefatigable lecturer on Temperance, Jonathan P. Coffin, is passing through the State. He will not fail to do good.

The address above alluded to, winds up in the following spirited style:

Friends of Temperance! Shall the meeting be such a one as the occasion demands—or shall shameful indifference subject us to another inglorious defeat? Remember that the sluices of intemperance have recently been opened with such an unsparring hand, that

“Pass where we may, through city or through town,
Village or hamlet of this merry land,

—ev'ry twentieth pace
 Conducts th' unguarded nose to such a whiff
 Of stale debauch, forth-issuing from the sties
 That Law has licens'd, as makes Temperance real.
 Smith, cobbler, joiner, he that plies the shears,
 And he that kneads the dough; all loud alike,
 All learned, and all drank !"

Be admonished, then, of the importance of a vigorous effort on the part of the friends of virtue, to wipe out the foul blot which now stains the fair character of the people of Vermont. Come then to the rescue, *one and all*, and on the first Tuesday of January next, let us inscribe upon the walls of rum's whitened sepulchres the significant sentence, *Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upha sin*; leaving the ides of March to interpret it.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 1, 1840.

ANOTHER TESTIMONY.

If the inhabitants of this city are not convinced that the custom of using intoxicating drinks, which they uphold and defend, is one of the chief fomentors of crime, and causes of misery among them, it cannot be for the want of evidence, for this is pouring upon them from all quarters. One witness comes forward after another, and solemnly declares it to be the fact; and each supports his testimony with proof so direct and pointed, that it cannot be gainsayed.

The *Ministers of the Gospel*, of all denominations, have declared, with considerable unanimity, that intemperance is the chief cause of those offences which are committed against morality and the laws of the church. The *Medical Faculty* have declared, with still greater unanimity, that it is the chief cause of *disease*. His Honour, Judge Mondelet, has declared from the *Bench*, that it is the chief of those offences which came before the courts of Justice. The Superintendent of *Police* has declared, by means of the Statistical Returns to which we alluded in our last issue, that it is the chief cause of those offences which are cognizable at his bar. And now we have a *voice from the Jail*, in the following extract from the *Presentment of the Grand Jury*, declaring most emphatically that it is intemperance, chiefly, which replenishes the prison.

In connection with the crime and misery above described, the Grand Jury cannot, with a sense of duty, pass over the share which intoxicating liquor has in their production. We enquired of several prisoners the cause of their being there. The reply was—liquor. Mr. McGinn stated to us that three-fourths of the prisoners committed to gaol, of whom there are yearly about 1,600, were more or less intemperate. The same proportion exists among the female prisoners. Mr. McGinn put the question to one of these why she was addicted to liquor. "Do you think that the feelings of a woman could stand the degradation and brutality to

which we are exposed without liquor? was the reply. Mr. Delisle, Clerk of the Peace, also stated his belief that three-fourths of the persons brought before the Court were intemperate; and the result of our inquest into cases brought before us, leads us to a similar conclusion.

Under these results, which have been equally attested by competent authorities in other places, it is to be lamented that there exist such facilities for obtaining intoxicating liquors, and particularly that the present system of granting tavern licenses is so defective. From the Clerk of the Peace we have learnt, that at various times the efforts of the Magistrates to lessen the quantity of taverns have been defeated, and a large number of applications, refused by them at the Special Sessions, have been subsequently granted. Indeed, Mr. Delisle stated to us, that at present every applicant, unless convicted of crime, succeeded finally in obtaining a license. We may mention, that after the Special Session held in this city in January, the power of the Magistrates to grant licenses lapses and parties refused, must apply to Government. This is done by petition, accompanied by certificates, which are generally referred back to the Magistrates, who appoint a Committee of their number to report thereon direct to the Executive. To induce the Committee to report favourably, every influence is made to bear that the applicant or his friends can obtain to their certificates,—some do so from want of reflection or moral firmness—some from political influence,—and others are interested as landlords of houses, or in supplying the applicant with liquor. An influence is thus formed of so strong a character, that the Committee of Magistrates, or the Government, are worried into the granting licenses, manifestly injurious to the public good; and by this and other means, an evil is inflicted upon the community, which is the source of nearly all the crime and misery among us, and a great addition to the public expenditure. As a remedy to some extent, we consider that if licenses are granted, it should be only at the Special Sessions, and that no door should be left open for the re-granting of refused applications.

In view of the above facts, we ask, who are the parties among us who keep up this wide wasting system of intemperance? And again we must answer, *the respectable moderate drinkers of Montreal*. Were it not for you, the system would fall to the ground almost immediately; and those its dreadful fruits, which it gives you so much pain even to hear reported, would as speedily disappear. If intoxicating drinks were necessary for you, then we would admit you ought to go on in the custom of using them, at whatever hazard; for all considerations of this kind ought to give way before man's necessity. But they are not necessary for you; on the contrary, you would enjoy better health, and greater comfort without them. It is, therefore, wanton cruelty on your part, for the sake of a vain fashion, to keep up the system of intemperance, at such a dreadful expense; if you abandon it, it would immediately fall. We ask you again, will you still hold it up?

AMHERSTBURG.

We have copied the Report of the Amherstburg Total Abstinence Society from the *Western Standard*; and were surprised to find, in the same number, a *wrathy editorial*, reflecting upon said Report in very contemptuous language. The writer finds many "orthographical and syntactical errors in the document, which 'gave great trouble to his compositors;' and he 'recommends the Committee, in future, to be a little more choice in their language, &c.'" We think the worthy editor might have corrected these errors, without sneering at the Society. By his own showing, the errors have been all of a superficial nature; a man of true learning will overlook this, when he finds a vein of strong

good sense, and sterling morality, running underneath. To find fault with a good sentiment, because it is not expressed with perfect 'orthographical and syntactical' correctness, is not to act like a learned critic, but a weak pedagogue. The Report of this Society, in point of real moral worth, is the best paper which the present number of the *Western Standard* contains.

We have a right to expect that an editor, who exacts such a high degree of literary correctness and elegance from his contributors, should be a model of the same virtues himself; but in looking over the small quantity of original editorial matter which this number contains, we find this expectation most painfully disappointed. In the article immediately preceding, the subject of which is the "Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad," he says, "Regardless of their best interests, our townfolk meander the streets with their hands in their breeches pockets, . . . humbugged by the Great Western people . . . a dull stupor seems to have taken possession of their faculties," &c. No doubt, he thinks this very fine writing, but, in our opinion, it is a specimen of silly, ridiculous, bombast. What does he mean by the loyal citizens of Amherstburg *meandering the streets* in the elegant attitude which he describes? Is this *syntactical*? Is this choice language? Our Dictionary tells us that "to meander" means "to run winding;" does the worthy editor mean to say that the inhabitants of Amherstburg do not walk straight-forward, like sober men, but take a winding, serpentine course—that they now take a swing to the right hand, and again to the left, proceeding in a tortuous zig-zag direction, like "monsieur corkscrew in a cork?" Are the streets of the town not straight? If they are, why cannot the 'Townfolk' walk along them right forward, without deviating into the *serpentine*?

It may excite a smile, that the Editor of the *Western Standard*, in a weak attempt at fine language, describes the "Townfolk" of Amherstburg, as, in reality, drunkards; for if the "meandering" gait, with "the hands in the breeches pocket," do not present the picture of a drunken man, we do not know the meaning of words. We hope the "Townfolk" will not forget this, and we advise our friends of the Temperance Society not to let the phrase, "meandering the streets," &c., be soon dropt. We think it will be apt to rise up in our memory whenever we see an inhabitant of Amherstburg; and if it should be our fortune to visit the place, we shall keep a look out for the *meanderers*; and shall have some curiosity to see the editor who coined the phrase.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

MID. DIST., BATH, Jan. 15.—Accompanying we send you a list of subscribers for the *Advocate*, eleven of whom have been obtained by John Cameron, and ten by C. James. In putting our names on your list of Agents, you may get Chas. James, Agent for Bath, and John Cameron, Bath, Agent for Ernest Town. The names of the present subscribers are from among our friends in Bath; but John Cameron purposed to make a tour of the Townships, and at public meetings plead the claims of the *Advocate*. So far,

we trust, you are satisfied with our exertions, which, be assured, will not be relaxed. As yet, none of the subscribers have paid, but we will endeavour to collect as much as possible during the sitting of Parliament. We expect to be able to add to the list of Subscribers. Please send us two new blank-lists, in order that we may be able to show the names of our subscribers. If you have any to spare, you might send two or three to J. Cameron, as it is likely he may visit some of the neighbouring Townships in his capacity of Agent, when in the event of his doing so, he would require to appoint local Agents, where he found there were none, and leave a list with each.

The Society here is in a promising condition. The names of some of the most respectable of our citizens are on the list now sent. Should you not succeed with the *Advocate* this year, we are determined that the fault shall not be chargeable to either of your obdt. servants.—J. C. & C. J.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHMOND, DALHOUSIE DISTRICT, January 12, 1849.—This part of the country is at present very poor, owing to a failure in crops the past season. Teetotalism is also at a low ebb. I have endeavoured to procure donations towards defraying the debt due by your society at Montreal, but cannot succeed. There seems to be one very great difficulty in the way, that is, that you have entirely neglected sending any of your agents to this part of the country, while they have, at the same time, been constantly travelling and lecturing in other parts. This, all must admit, is notoriously true, and must be admitted by all who are in the habit of reading the *Advocate*; but why it is so, I cannot conjecture. Our society here appears to shew some tokens of animation after a long doze of twelve or thirteen months. We may, in all probability, keep awake for the remainder of the winter. On Monday evening last, we held our first meeting for about thirteen months; the meeting was first addressed by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, followed by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Episcopal Methodist minister, who delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture on the evil and pernicious consequences resulting to the human frame from the use of intoxicating drinks, illustrating the whole by exhibiting and lecturing upon Doctor Sewell's plates of the stomach; after which twelve names were added to our society, which now numbers about 160; and as we expect to do something more during the winter, we may by spring number 200. This we might readily accomplish could we enlist the services of the Protestant ministry in this vicinity.

Our magistrates are also behind the age, that is, so far as Temperance is concerned, and may be ranked as firm supporters of the old school. Our district contains but two distilleries, one at Bytown, and one at Richmond, held and worked both by magistrates; and, in addition to being magistrates, one is a Legislative Councillor, and consequently bears the title of "Honorable;" the other is an Associate Judge of the Queen's Bench.—This is not all; we have also more than one or two magistrates keeping taverns. Whilst upon this part of my subject, I cannot forbear introducing an anecdote. Not long since, an unfortunate laboring man got drunk, and, as a necessary consequence, would fight, for which he was committed to jail. The magistrate who granted the warrant keeps a distillery, and may be styled No. 1, or the moving machine in the business of drunkard making. The person who obtained the warrant, we will call No. 2; he is a grog-selling merchant, and a son to No. 1. The constable who made the arrest, No. 3, a

tavern-keeper; aided by No. 4, who is also a constable and tavern-keeper. And, to complete this farce, the whole procession moved in the most delightful state of disorder to the residence of No. 5, who is also another tavern-keeper; where the unfortunate victim was bound hand and foot, and straightway conveyed to Bytown Jail!

In my next, you shall have a more detailed account of the doings of whisky in this vicinity.—I remain, &c., P. McELRAY, Secretary R. T. A. S.

PENETANGUISHENE ROAD, Jan. 16.—No doubt you have concluded ere this, that the Temperance Society on the Penetanguishene Road is extinct, not having heard from this place for so long a period. But I am happy to inform you the Society is still in being, and in tolerably prosperous circumstances. We meet quarterly, the last meeting we held, was on Wednesday 10th Dec., when a goodly number assembled; we were favoured with the services of the Rev. L. O. Rice, Methodist Minister, on this occasion (indeed it is but just that I should state that Mr. R. has attended all our meetings since he has resided in this circuit). The Rev. gentleman spoke with very good effect, and interested the meeting very much. Our Society numbers about 200 members, principally young people, there are not many families, of which some member has not joined the Society. And such is the effect that the Temperance cause has gained in this locality, that it is a rare thing for any person to provide ardent spirits for logging bees, or raisings, &c., and I may state that where heads of families have joined the Temperance Society and become sober characters, their temporal affairs have prospered much better, and themselves and families have enjoyed peace and harmony, and what is best of all, they are found in the House of God on the Lord's day.—JOSEPH THOMAS, Sec.

Cobourg, Jan. 10, 1849.—You no doubt by this time will be impatient to hear from me, as well as see some cash for the *Advocate* for another year; and though money is very hard to be got hereabout these times, yet we feel determined to stick to the *Advocate* as long as you do, if we should go to jail for something else.

FOR THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

SIR,—Agreeable to a resolution passed at the institution of an auxiliary to the "Charlesville Temperance Society," in the 4th Concession, immediately in the rear of us, on the evening of Wednesday, the 10th instant, I stand charged with the duty of addressing you at this time on the happy success which attended the efforts of the Officers of the Charlesville Society on that occasion; their labours were made much more effectual through the aid and influence of Rev. Charles Manson, E. M., who took an active part in the exercises, and who was ultimately unanimously elected President of that auxiliary Society, known as No. 1. Several resolutions were adopted, expressive of the contaminating influence that the vending, selling, and use of ardent spirits have on Society, and the morals of professing Christians, &c. &c. Although the people of this neighborhood, and adjoining Concessions, are very much addicted to the prevailing customs of using whiskey at bees, which are very frequent in the fall and winter seasons, they showed their willingness, as on preceding occasions, to honor the meeting with their presence, to hear facts and simplified truths. Twenty-seven subscribed their names to the pledge, some of whom are not the least influential in the neighborhood, thereby setting a salutary example, and saying to their friends "go and do likewise."

I do not know that there are any confirmed inebriates in these back Concessions—but I do know that there are too many who are going down the drunkard's path to ruin very fast, and unless the tide of fashion, which has so many barques on its waters freighted with immortal souls, is soon

checked in its deadly progress, many families will be immaturely deprived of their main support, and many parents will be called to mourn over a once promising scion of the parent stock, a victim to whiskey usages and its attendant "delirium tremens."

The friends of the cause here are determined to exert themselves this winter in behalf of the poor drunkard, as well as to thin the ranks of the moderate drinkers, who, beyond controversy, form the fountain head from which the places of the drunkards are replenished. What they come short in utility and profound oratory, they intend filling up the vacuum by perseverance and zeal, as they seem to have a strong adhesion to the old proverb that, "in union there is strength." I predict, that before spring, I shall be able to give you some satisfactory evidence of the fruits of our combined exertions.—ISAIAH R. AULT.

FOR THE TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

Annual Report of the Bath Temperance Society, submitted and adopted at a public meeting held on the 8th day of January, 1849.

The Committee of the Bath Temperance Society beg to report, that at the present moment the society numbers 183 members. During the past year eleven meetings have been held, at which addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Fawcett, McAleese, Jones, and Aylsworth, and by Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Morton, and Dr. Aylsworth, to all of whom the Committee feel indebted for their kind assistance. They feel in duty bound, however, specially to acknowledge the very eminent services rendered by Mr. Morton, through whose instrumentality the last six meetings were got up, and at which upwards of 70 names were added to our list.

The Committee further observe, that among the new members recently obtained, are Jacob Dettlor, E. q., and Dr. Stewart, from whose influence it is expected the society will be greatly benefitted. The Committee beg to suggest, that some plan be devised by which sufficient funds will always be in the hands of the treasurer to defray incidental expenses. The Committee also recommend that this society be connected with the District Society, as soon as the necessary preliminaries can be arranged by the Committee. They are glad to observe that Mr. Wadsworth, of Montreal, is engaged to labour for a season within the bounds of the Midland District, and trust that much good will result from his labours. It is worthy of notice, that in other parts of the country they are preparing to petition Parliament on the subject of granting licenses: in connection with this movement they congratulate the people of Ernest Town generally for having adopted a petition on the subject at a late town meeting. In conclusion, the Committee feel thankful in being able to recognise the hand of God in the efforts that are now being made by means of Temperance Societies to put down Intemperance, and consider the prospects sufficient to inspire this society with confidence that Temperance principles will soon become triumphant in Bath, if every member would but do his duty.

(Signed) CHARLES JAMES, President.

Bath, January 9, 1849.

The officers appointed for the current year are as follow, viz.:—Jacob Dettlor, J. P., President; Dr. R. Stewart, Vice-President; Mr. James Foster, Treasurer; C. James, Secretary. Messrs. Samuel Rogers, T. C. Johnston, Jas. Davey, William Burley, Robert Phillips, and David Swallow, Committee.

Translated from the *Melanges Religieux*.

The progress which temperance makes every day, leaves the certainty of its establishment in Canada no longer problematical. The society which has undertaken this excellent

work is increasing with astonishing rapidity, and it hopes the country will, very soon, force the town, (which commonly plumes itself on giving the fashion,) to follow in its wake. The parishes of *Sault au Recollet* and of *St. Vincent de Paul*, which, among all the parishes that compose the vast diocese of Montreal, have been the first to comprehend the advantage of Temperance, are giving the country a new proof of their devotedness to all that can contribute to regenerate our common country. On Sunday and Saturday last, the interesting parish of *Sault au Recollet*, renewed its engagement in temperance, on the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, whose words, full of force and unction, had the happy effect, not only to cause this fine revival, but to win over to the Temperance Society of this parish all those who formerly had refused to join; on these happy days the tavern-keepers themselves took the engagement to sell intoxicating liquors no longer. See, then, an entire parish; see, then, fourteen hundred persons, who have renounced forever the pretended happiness given by the use of intoxicating drinks.

Honor to the Rev. P. P. Obiats, who have aided in this work; honor to Mr. Vinet who has sustained it, and made it to prosper; honor to Mr. Chiniquy, who has come to the work and insured its success; honor to the generous inhabitants of *Sault au Recollet*, who have understood that the Temperance Society would promote their happiness, that those who wished them to join it were their best friends, and the true friends of the country. The indefatigable Mr. Chiniquy, without resting, sustained and encouraged by the success, proceeded on the following day to *St. Vincent du Paul*, a parish which has merited the title of a model parish, which, small as it is, rivals in generosity the largest and the richest parishes in the diocese, in contributions for missionary efforts. *St. Vincent de Paul*, when the Rev. P. P. Obiats had hoisted the Temperance flag on their arrival in Canada, has, as its sister, the parish of *Sault au Recollet*, not only renewed its engagement, and repaired the breaches which the enemy of temperance had made, but has increased the number of sober men, carrying with it almost all those who formerly were opposed to the work; it has insured its permanence by destroying the taverns, of which the proprietors themselves have taken down their signs; some of them have renounced that line of life, and others have promised not to sell intoxicating drinks longer. *St. Vincent*, like *Sault au Recollet*, knows how to appreciate the happiness which temperance brings, and, doubtless, this good parish will know how to acknowledge the services which the Society of the Rev. P. P. Obiats, the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, and its zealous pastor have rendered to it.

May this general excitement in favour of Temperance make those whom the country has chosen to labour for its good; by making laws the best adapted to render it happy, understand that it is time to take measures to come to the help of the people, to aid them to get rid of taverns, which have been for our poor Canada the cause of its decline, and will be the cause of its ruin, if the same order of things continue.

The *Canada Temperance Advocate* is a journal which appears twice a month, and is specially devoted to the cause of Temperance. It is published by J. C. Becket, Esq., and costs only half a dollar a year, payable in advance. It is an excellent Temperance Journal, and contains all desirable information on this subject. Now, we are asked if we can recommend its encouragement. We reply, if all the numbers were like the one we have before us, we do not believe that Catholics need fear to subscribe for it. We regret that, owing to the extraordinary abundance of matter we now have, we cannot publish the prospectus of the 15th volume of this Journal at present. We will endeavour to do so by and by. Subscriptions are received by J. C. Becket, office No. 211½ St. Paul Street.—*Melanges*.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT ON THE LICENSE QUESTION.

At a Special Session of the Magistrates of the Home District, held on the 5th inst., in the Grand Jury Room of this city, fifty-four Justices of the Peace being present—E. W. Thomson, Esq., in the Chair—the following resolutions relative to the licensing of Taverns were adopted by large majorities, after being fully discussed *seriatim*:—

1st, That in order to lessen the number, and improve the character of the Taverns in this District, it is necessary that the License Law, as it now exists, be amended.

2nd, That in order to the erection of some barrier to the establishment of unnecessary and improper houses of public entertainment, and to the progress of immorality and crime, no license should be granted but at one period of the year, when the Magistrates generally throughout the District might be expected to be present. That in case of a *bona fide* sale of a licensed Tavern, or of the death of any person holding a license, or of the removal after six months occupation of any licensed tavern-keeper, the license granted to any such party may be transferred to another party in the manner now prescribed by law.

3rd, That it be recommended that the rate of Tavern Licenses be fixed at not less than £5, nor more than £20 for each License, at the discretion of the Magistrates in Session.

4th, That it be also recommended that no petition for a Tavern License shall be granted, if signed by any person or persons interested in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors.

5th, That the names of all Magistrates signing applications for Tavern Licenses shall be published when the ordinary list of licensed houses shall be published by the Clerk of the Peace.

6th, That in addition to the other requirements, it be recommended that before any house shall be licensed, public notice shall be posted, for one month at least, in a conspicuous place in the locality of the proposed Tavern, of the intention to apply for such license, at the General Sessions for granting licenses, and that a certificate of such intimation having been produced, be signed either by the Town Clerk or one of the Councillors, or one of the Magistrates resident in such Township.

The Resolutions adopted, if carried into effect by the Legislature, cannot fail to produce a very beneficial influence, not only in reducing the number of Houses established for the sole purpose of making money by the sale of intoxicating drinks, but in improving the character of Taverns generally. The Committee to whom was appointed the duty of reporting upon the change required in the present license laws, appended the following important recommendation to be also embodied in the petition to Parliament, which was carried 25 to 15.

7th, "That while your Committee have suggested the foregoing changes, as a means of lessening the enormous evils arising from the retailing of intoxicating drinks in licensed houses of entertainment, they would, nevertheless, earnestly urge upon the consideration of the Bench, and of the Legislature, the necessity and importance of adopting the more salutary principle, that *no houses should be licensed as Inns within the Province, wherein intoxicating drinks are sold*: so soon as public opinion will justify such a course."

The advance of public opinion in the direction of the temperance reformation, was never more pleasingly manifested than on this occasion. A strong conviction appeared to rest on the minds of the Bench generally,

that something decisive must be done to rescue society from the flood of demoralization and crime which has emanated from the present lax and irrational system of granting Tavern licenses. Upon the adoption of the recommendation of the Committee, the *Yeas* and *Nays* were called for and taken: they are as follows:—

YEAS.—Burr, York; Burnside, Toronto City; Cesar, Chinguacousey; Cathcart, Toronto City; R. and J. Campbell, Whitby; Crosby, Markham; Clark, Whitby; Dunbar, Pickering; Eastwood, Toronto City; Freeland, Toronto City; Graham, Vaughan; Gardiner, Chinguacousey; Hawkins, Toronto Township; Holden, Markham; Jackes, York; Lawrence, York; Leslie, Toronto City; Monkman, Albion; Pearson, King; Perrin, Toronto City; Sanderson, Chinguacousey; Scobie, Toronto City; Silverthorn, Toronto Township; Spears, Whitby; White, Markham; Wideman, Whitchurch; Wilson, York—28.

NAYS.—Baldwin, Gore of Toronto; Cook, Cooksville; Crew, Toronto Township; Colton, Toronto Township; Dickson, Toronto City; Dennison, York; Grubb, Etobicoke; J. G. Howard, Toronto; Kent, Chinguacousey; Marr, Markham; Odill, Gore of Toronto; Reeves, Toronto Township; Switzer, Toronto Township; Taylor, York; Thompson, Toronto Township—15.

No class in the community is so capable of judging of the dread calamities which rest upon the country by the facilities afforded for the retailing of intoxicating drinks, as the local Magistracy; and we congratulate the friends of sobriety and order that the Bench of this District has had the honour of taking the initiative in suggesting a thorough remedy by recommending to Parliament the necessity and importance of rescuing our public Inns from this desolating curse.

The friends of temperance everywhere should second this effort by getting up petitions of similar import to the Legislature.

QUARTER SESSIONS—COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The select committee to whom the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for an amendment of the present law as to the licensing of inns or taverns, beg to submit their report:

1st.—That in order to the erection of some barrier to the establishment of unnecessary and improper houses of public entertainment, and to the progress of immorality and crime, no licenses should be granted but at one period of the year, when the Magistrates generally throughout the District might be expected to be in Session.

2d.—That the names of all Magistrates signing applications for tavern licenses, shall be published when the ordinary list of licensed houses shall be published by the Clerk of the Peace.

3rd.—That while your Committee have suggested the foregoing change as a means of lessening the enormous evils arising from the retailing of intoxicating drinks in licensed houses of entertainment, they would nevertheless earnestly urge upon the consideration of the Bench and the Legislature the necessity and importance of adopting the more salutary principle, that no houses should be licensed as inns, within the Province, where intoxicating drinks are sold.

(Signed) ALEX. BURNSIDE, *Chairman*,
Toronto, 21st Dec., 1848.

The report having been received, the consideration of it was postponed till Friday, 5th January, 1849, for which day the whole of the magistrates of the District were specially summoned to be present. The Clerk of the Peace was directed to transmit to each of the magistrates a copy of the foregoing Report, with a notice to attend the adjourned Sessions on the day fixed.

Regulations to be observed by innkeepers in the Home District, for the year 1849, on pain of forfeiting their Licenses.

FIRST.—In all licensed houses of public entertainment within the district, the bar or tap-room to be kept shut during the whole of the Lord's Day, Christmas and Good Friday, and on no account to be opened except in case of extreme necessity, or to give refreshments to persons lawfully travelling; nor is any spirituous liquor to be sold or suffered to be drunk otherwise, on the premise, on those days.

Second.—The licensing of inns is to be regarded solely for the convenience and accommodation of parties lawfully travelling, and every innkeeper is especially enjoined to prevent drinking or tipping at his inn, and to prevent playing at any unlawful games. Any innkeeper who suffers conduct inconsistent with the spirit of this order, to be carried on at his inn or on the premises pertaining thereto, and under his control, shall, upon the same being represented to the Magistrates, subject himself to a forfeiture of his license.

Third.—That each innkeeper be required to place, and keep in some conspicuous place in his bar-room a copy of the foregoing resolutions, and also a copy of the Act of Parliament, entitled, "An Act to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, in Upper Canada," so as to afford all persons frequenting his inn an easy and convenient opportunity of reading them, and becoming acquainted with their contents.

And it is further ordered, that in addition to the above, a certificate of loyalty is required from all applicants for licenses; such certificate to be in the form prescribed by law.

By order, GEORGE GURNETT,
Clerk of the Peace, H. D.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, H. D.,
Toronto, 20th Dec., 1848.

RECHABITES.—We understand that a Rechabite Tent has been established at the West village in Hatley, which numbers about sixty members. The principles of this society, we are told, bind its members to drink no wine or strong drink, and not to traffic in intoxicating liquors. We believe it is a benefit society, a fund being created, to assist the members in sickness, &c. From what we have read and heard of these societies, we are of the opinion that they are instrumental in doing good, especially in preventing the evils of intemperance. The reformation produced in Hatley through this instrumentality, is represented as very great, many hard drinkers having been entirely reformed, and the sale of spirits in the West village almost entirely stopped.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

THE HOUSE THE DRUNKARD BUILT.

By D. WYLIE.

"So it is with the body of a drunkard! The house he lives in. The workmen building it are drunk, and so they are doing their work miserably, and putting things into a confused heap, where there ought to be a scientific arrangement of materials."—*Mudge's Drunkenness Illustrated.* (See *Temperance Advocate* for Dec. 15, 1845.)

Near to a village cite, down in a dell
Where shading beeches grew on every side.
John owned a lot, who oft was hear'd to tell,
Here will I build, when Mary is my bride:
And thus, from year to year John plodded on,
But on the lot he never raised a stone.

Unhappily for John, and many more,
A worthy patriot, whose name was Flynn,
Who, for the people's good, open'd a store,
To sell them hardware, glass, and cloth, and gin:
And though he sold below the market price,
'Twas strange that he got wealthy in a trice.

John and this Flynn became the best of friends,
And oft he called to sit and talk of trade,
Nor thought not of how tavern friendship ends,
Or, that "John is a drunkard!" should be said;
And River-freedom was discussed a-while,
John cared not which—the Lawrence or the Nile.

John's house was shadowed still within his mind,
Though brick and mortar he could not afford;
He spent his all on nails,* Flynn was so kind,
That John had not a copper for a board:
So poor at last, he sold his lot to Flynn,
And were it known, all he received was gin.

A double building now went swift along,
John's lot was speedily turned upside down;
And brick on brick was laid till fast and strong,
Flynn built a house by doing poor John brown:
And for each brick, John's friends have often said,
That on John's nose a carbuncle was laid.

The house John built was like the one described,
The workmen on it were too often drunk;
Those on the nose, those on the eyes oft jibed,
Till John's eyes did look bleared, and red, and shrunk
In fact, those on his feet led him a devious way,
Rejoicing in a drunken holiday.

At last John's house wanted so much repair,
That Flynn's best nails could do it little good;
His hat and coat made him look quite a scare,
That little children run where'er he stood;
Indeed, 'twas seen that he was bound down hill,
And John well knew 'twas one of downright ill.

At length a sturdy temperance fellow came
To lecture in the village where John was;
John said the subject was so dry and tame,
That he for one would not espouse the cause;
But, out of kindness, John was there to hear
What evil could be said 'gainst gin and beer.

The lecturer was shrewd, and guessed some things
That told severely on John's very state,
And conscience, working, sometimes strange thoughts
brings,
Said, "take the pledge, John, ere it be too late,
Go, John, at once, you must from strong drink sever,
Remember it is 'better late than never.'"

* "Another nail to my coffin"—is a familiar term for a glass of liquor just drunk; an expression, if properly applied, containing more truth than wit.

If there be any Johns within this land,
I'd ring a solemn warning in their ears,
Your country's comfort issues her command,
And helpless little ones, amid their tears,
Proclaim aloud—there's danger in the cup,
Be warned in time, and give your drinking up.

AN ACROSTIC.

T riumphant raise thy unfur'd banner high,
O nward, in fearless march, thy foes defy;
T ruth, loud and long, hath heralded thy fame;
E ven distant climes have heard thy mighty name.
M yriads around thy ensign joyous throng,
P oets conjointly greet thee in their song,
E mancipated thousands, to the skies
R esponsive shout thy peerless victories.
A nd the next age thy conquests shall record,
N or cease, till shall the foe, the most abhorr'd,
C rushed by thy potent arm, reluctant die,
E terna the blessings of thy victory.

Georgetown, E-quesing, Dec. 28, 1848.

J. C.

SMALL STONE DRAINS.

The following method of draining with small stones is an excellent one, and would require only a small quantity of stones for the parallel drains, and we have no doubt would answer a good purpose. We perceive that in Ireland, tiles are furnished for draining, with soles for them—2½ inches wide, at 10s, and 3½ inches at 15s the thousand. Pipe tiles, however, are considered the best; the price is very moderate.

Thorough draining need not be so expensive as is generally imagined, provided small stones can be conveniently had. We are convinced that in strong clay soil, drains cut three feet deep, four inches wide at the bottom, twenty inches wide at the top, and filled with small or broken stone, such as are prepared for macadamized roads, for ten inches deep, and then covered with some straw, small branches, or the turf taken off the surface, with the grass side next the small stones, would answer an excellent purpose, provided there was sufficient fall, the drains 18 to 24 feet apart, with good leading drains to carry off the water from those small drains, which should be constructed of larger dimensions, and have a regular opening made after the plan described to be adopted at the Industrial school at Fincurry. These small drains would only require a square yard of broken stone to fill eighteen or twenty yards, or about from thirty to forty square yards to the arpent, according to the distance which the drains would be apart, and any kind of stone would answer for breaking. We do not say that draining in this way would be the best that could be adopted, but we know it would be a cheap mode, if stone could be had conveniently, and we believe, if properly executed, it would answer an excellent purpose.

"The drains are run parallel, 24 feet apart, 20 inches wide at top, 40 inches deep, and 3 inches wide at bottom, filled with stones, broken large, as those used in repairing public roads, to the depth of 10 inches, over which sods of the green sward lightly pared off are laid, overlapping each other; on the sods is thrown down the material raised in sinking the drains.

"The main drain at the lower end of the field is sunk to the depth of forty-six inches, in a direction transverse to the parallels, and secured in the following manner:—Flags are laid on the edge in an upright position, on one side of the bottom of the drain; next, flags are laid on the opposite side, in an inclined direction; the under edges of the last laid flags press against that side of the drain by which they are laid; and the opposite edges rest on the upper edges of the upright laid flags, leaving sufficient space for the water from the parallels to pass between. A vacuum occurs between the inclined flags, and that side of the drain against which their lower edges press, which is filled with round stones, serving the double purpose of admitting the water, and keeping the flags in their places; a light covering of broken stones is then laid over; next a sod of green sward is laid over the earth thrown down, as in the parallels."

Oval tiles of three or four inches would answer best for the main drains, when small stones would be made use of for the parallel drains; and we have seen excellent tiles made here of several sizes, by a machine imported by Major Campbell, Civil Secretary. The tiles are the square bottomed which is considered the best shape. We may form some idea of the extent to which drainage is carried on in England, when we hear of one manufacturer in Yorkshire, disposing of 140 tile machines in a short time.—*Agricultural Journal.*

DRAINING.

In draining, whether with tiles, small stones, or any other material, it is most essential that the work is executed carefully; that the drains be properly placed; that they be in sufficient depth in the soil—never less than three feet; that the fall for the water be carefully carried through to the outlet; and that a competent judge of draining see the tiles or stones when laid, previous to being covered with earth. If all these matters are not attended to, a large expenditure may be incurred, without producing proportionate benefit, and thus bring draining into disrepute among farmers. Be this as it may, we maintain that draining, whether open or covered, as may be most suitable for the land or the means of the farmer, is the most essential improvement that ever can be introduced in our farming; and where it does not succeed, it will be in consequence of some defect in the execution of the work. We cannot, perhaps, discover the defect in covered drains, as we may in open drains, and remove the defect or obstruction; therefore we must be most careful to secure a fall, and that the fall is regularly preserved to the outlet. It is a great mistake to suppose that by draining land that requires it, we may render it too dry: on the contrary, land sufficiently drained will retain the moisture that is necessary for it, and beneficial to it, better than it would previously to draining, as showers of rain will pass through the soil in summer, and not run off the land surface as is the case in undrained land that is only dried and hardened by the sun heat. An experiment will decide this question.—*Ibid.*

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

A series of large and important Temperance Meetings have recently been held under the auspices of the Rechabite Associations in this city. The first in the Temperance Hall on the 19th Dec. last; the next in the United Presbyterian Church, St. Lawrence Suburbs: the third was held in Gosford street Church; and the fourth took place last week, in the basement story of the Wesleyan Church, Grifintown.

The chief speakers, at these meetings, have been the Rev. W. Taylor, United Presbyterian; Revs. L. Taylor and DeWolf, Wesleyan Methodists; Rev. J. Girdwood, Baptist; Rev. J. Milne, American Presbyterian; and Rev. P. H. Marlin, Congregationalist,—together with Mr. Mack, Advocate, and Mr. T. S. Brown.

A considerable number of names was obtained to the pledge at these meetings; and much attention was paid to the addresses, which were very effective.

With the Rechabites on the one hand, and father Chiquay on the other, the temperance cause is receiving a great impetus in this city.—*Witness.*

NEWS.

CANADA.

The Hon. Wm. Badgley has, as will be seen by our parliamentary report, given notice of a Bill to "exempt from arrest in Lower Canada, all persons residing in Upper Canada, and a Bill to abolish arrest for debt." We cannot help wishing this measure complete and speedy success. It would, we think, do much to restore commerce to the St. Lawrence route, as well as good feeling between the two portions of the United Province. And we do not think it can be objected to on the ground of weakening the creditor's security, inasmuch as, with the law of arrest here, the security of sellers has certainly, not been on the average greater or better, than that of sellers in New York, without it.—*Montreal Witness.*

The Toronto Board of Trade, in an able report, just published, recommend efforts for reciprocal free trade with the United States; the assimilation of the Law in Western Canada, respecting returned bills of exchange, to the present usage of Eastern Canada; and the abolition of the 4 per cent. damages on protested bills between the two sections of the Province. They oppose the proposal of the Montreal Board of Trade, for a "rebate" of duties by way of the St. Lawrence. They regret that the usury laws still remain unmodified, and recommend that the St. Lawrence and Canals be thrown open to Americans, if the Americans will throw open the Hudson and connecting canals to Canada.—*ib.*

"The curing of provisions with Onondago salt, is found not to be injurious to their proper preservation, as asserted by the Montreal Board of Trade." We copy the foregoing from the *Montreal Gazette* of this morning in order to state, that our experience in pork packing, now pretty extensive, is quite at variance with the above statement. It is not safe to pack with Onondago salt, either for the preservation of the color, or the preservation of the meat itself. Last year, in packing a considerable lot of pork, the Liverpool salt ran short, and Onondago was used for about 39 bbls. Now, it is worthy of note, that precisely the same number of barrels turned out sour, without any difference whatever in the packing, forwarding, or storing of the lot, except the difference in the salt used. If Canadian merchants and Farmers wish to supply Pork for the British market, rock salt for packing, and Liverpool salt for pickles must be obtained. It may be said that Americans pack a great deal for the British Market, but we reply they obtain a poor price: Canada pork, packed with Liverpool salt, and cut in the English manner, has commanded readily for three years past, about 20s more in Liverpool and Glasgow, than the same grade of American Pork.—*ib.*

Awful Effects of Intemperance.—An appalling case of murder and suicide occurred at Port Stanley, on Friday last. A Mr. George Hostwick, in a fit of temporary insanity, caused by a long course of intemperance, murdered his wife and one of his children in a most shocking manner; and afterwards cut his own throat. Hostwick perpetrated the horrible deed on his wife and child with a sort of iron poker, having struck the unfortunate lady so violently with it, that the brains issued from one side of her head. After

Bostwick had committed the murder, he fastened up all the doors and was seen by a neighbour through one of the windows cutting his throat! Four of the wretched man's children had escaped from the house, while he was killing the mother and younger child. A Coroner's inquest has been held, and you will no doubt see the verdict.—Mr. George Bostwick was the son of Col. John Bostwick, connected with a great number of respectable families in Western Canada, to whom this will be a terrible shock.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

BENEVOLENT.—At the meeting of the City Corporation on Friday evening the 19th instant, a Report was read from the Fire Committee, recommending a grant of £100 to the Firemen's Benevolent Association.—*Montreal Gazette.*

ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL INSTANCE OF THE EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—*Death from blows inflicted by a Husband.*—On Monday, the 27th ultimo, Adam Crane and Patrick Kerwin were brought before Messrs. McMahon and Spence, each charged with having assaulted his wife. In both cases it was clearly shown that the injuries complained of were inflicted while the parties, complainants as well as prisoners, were in a state of intoxication. Kerwin was adjudged to suffer imprisonment in the district jail for thirty days; and Crane, whose offence was decidedly of a more aggravated character, was obliged to find two sufficient sureties, to stand his trial, for the assault, at next sessions. On Saturday last, the wife of Crane died. His bail immediately surrendered him, and steps were at once taken to hold an inquest on the body of his deceased wife.—*Dundas Warder.*

SEVERE BUT JUST SENTENCE.—The *Poughkeepsie Journal* of Saturday says, a man named Charles Smith was found guilty at the recent Oyer and Terminer, in that village, of gouging out the eye of another man with whom he was fighting, and Judge Barculo sentenced him to twenty-one years imprisonment in the state prison. The laws of this State in reference to maiming are very severe, and we think very justly so. It is one of the most heinous crimes of which man can be guilty.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN MICHIGAN.—It seems that the people of Michigan are getting tired of their law for the abolition of capital punishment, and begin to agitate for the restoration of the gallows and halter. The *Detroit Daily Advertiser* says, that in consequence of the growing increase of crime in that State since the abolition of capital punishment, and a particular manifestation of it to the Grand Jurors of Wayne County, by the presence of three individuals charged with murder, at the present term of the Court, they have unanimously adopted a memorial to the Legislature, asking for a restoration of that penalty which alone prevents man from assailing the life of his fellow.

POLICE REPORT.

Drunkenness from 1st to 27th January 1849:—

	Male.	Female.
Drunk,.....	55	21
Drunk and Disorderly,.....	25	2
Total,.....	80	23

27th January, 1849.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Montreal, Monday, Noon, 29th Jan., 1849.

FLOUR.—For good lots, 2s 6d is now paid for consumption.
GRAIN.—All descriptions are arriving from the country, but not largely, owing perhaps to the bareness of the roads. For prices see market quotations.
PORK.—May be quoted at Prime \$10, Prime Meas, \$12, and Mess \$17, per bb.
ASPICE.—Both sorts have reached 30s per cwt.
EXCHANGE.—No alteration.
STOCKS.—We hear of no transactions.
 A series of resolutions, and a petition, in favour of protecting

Home Industry, were adopted on the 18th inst., by a public meeting held in Sherbrooke.—*Witness.*

MONTREAL MARKETS.—Jan. 26, 1849.—Wheat, per minot, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; Oats, 1s 4d; Barley, 2s 6d to 3s 9d; Peas, 2s 6d to 3s 9d; Buckwheat, 2s to 2s 1d; Rye, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; Flaxseed, 4s to 4s 6d; Potatoes, per bushel, 2s to 2s 6d; Beans, American, 4s to 5s; Beans, Canada, 6s to 6s 6d; Hoiroy, 4d to 5d; Beef, 24d to 6d; Mutton, per qr, 4s to 6s; Lamb, 1s 6d to 3s 9d; Veal, 5s to 10s; Pork, per lb, 4d to 5d; Butter, Fresh, 10d to 1s; Salt, 6d to 7d; Cheese, 4d to 4 1/2d; Lard, 4d to 7d; Maple Sugar, 44 to 5d; Eggs, fresh, per doz, 7d to 8d; Turkeys, 5d, per couple, 7s 6d to 10s; Young, 3s 9d to 5s 6d; Geese, 4s to 5s 6d; Ducks, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; Fowls, 1s 9d to 2s 6d; Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 6d; Patridges, 2s to 2s 6d; Pigeons, tame, 7d to 9d; Hares, 4d to 6d; Apples, per bar, 11s to 20s; Onions, per barrel, 6s to 7s 6d; Flour, per quintal, 11s 5d to 12s; Oatmeal, 8s 6d to 9s; Beef, per 100 lbs 17s 6d to 27s 6d; Fresh Pork, per 100 lbs, 32s 6d.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—20th instant, Mrs. H. A. Nelson, of a daughter. 22nd inst., Mrs. Joseph Lesauvre Brault, of a daughter. 24th inst., the wife of Dr. Howard, of a daughter. 21st instant, the wife of Mr. F. De La Mare, of a son. 29th instant, the wife of Mr. W. Owlver, Printer, of a son.
 Belleville—6th instant, Mrs. Archibald Ponton, of a daughter.
 Durham—21st instant, the wife of Dr. J. C. Butler, of a son.
 Granby—14th instant, Mrs. James Brown, of a son.
 Melbourne—5th inst., the wife of W. H. Fowler, M.D., of a daughter.
 Fort Snarrin—6th instant, Mrs. William Jenkins, of a son.
 Quebec—14th instant, the wife of J. Sharples, Esq., of a son.
 Sherbrook—17th instant, the wife of G. F. Bowyer, Esq., of a son.
 Toronto—17th instant, Mrs. Gilkinson, of a son. 1st instant, the wife of Captain A. Mackintosh, of a daughter. 14th instant, the wife of Dr. Hallowell, of a son. 11th instant, Mrs. Hugh Miller, of a son. 13th inst., Mrs. Samuel Phillips, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—1st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. John Boyle, of this city, to Miss Jane Hunter, late of Ballymoy, Co. of Antrim, Ireland.
 AY—by the Rev. Robert Lindsay, Mr. Thomas Vere, to Miss Isabel Robertson, both of Dumfries.
 Bath—17th instant, by the Rev. S. Givins, Robert E. Perry, Esq., son of the Hon. Peter Perry, of Whitby, to Jane, fifth daughter of Peter Davey, Esq.
 Brockville—7th instant, by the Rev. Edward Denroche, minister of St. Peter's Church, Brockville, Benjamin Dickenson, Esq., of Brockville, to Miss Anne, widow of the late Col. Carley.
 Galt—by the Rev. John Bayne, Mr. David Robertson, of Galt; to Miss Helen Jackson, of Dumfries.
 John Bayne, Mr. George Cowan, to Miss Agnes Ramsay, both of Galt, 6th instant, by the Rev. James Strang, Mr. Donald McLean, to Miss Matilda Ceasche, both of Dumfries.
 London—3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, John Robinson, Esq., Civil Engineer, to Mary, eldest daughter of Philip P. Harding, Esq., of Blanchard—8th instant, by the Rev. E. Cronyn, Mary Ann, third daughter of Mr. Fennell, to Mr. Samuel Platt, of Galt.
 Chingacoutsey—by the Rev. H. Coates, Mr. James Oroydon, of Streetsville, to Miss Elizabeth Oroyda, of Chingacoutsey.
 Toronto—2nd instant, by the Rev. John Jennings, of the United Presbyterian Church, Mr. Walter Paton, to Mrs. Anne Waters, widow of the late Mr. Henry Waters, Thurso, Scotland.

DEATHS.

Montreal—21st instant, 'Caroline', youngest daughter of Mr. A. McDowell. 22nd instant, Elmire Lacroix, wife of Mr. Charles W. Nason. 21st instant, Margaret Scott, wife of Mr. Alexander Westwood, aged 33 years. 18th instant, Maxwell, eldest son of Mr. Samuel Johnston, aged 8 years and 6 months. 21st instant, Jane Frances, daughter of D. Davidson, Esq. 24th instant, Phoebe Mully, daughter of John Smith, Esq., aged 19 years.
 Belleville—7th instant, Henry Baldwin, Esq., Collector of Customs, aged 72 years. 7th instant, Anson Smith, eldest son of Dr. Henry Smith, Cornwall—Ann Parcell, relict of the late Matthew Scott, Esquire, of Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, aged 83 years.
 Drummondville—31st ult., Francis Kelly, late Private in the 27th Regiment of Foot, aged 66 years.
 Eston—21st instant, Robben Coates, Sen., aged 70 years.
 Godonch—7th instant, Mrs. Ellen Heley, who, had she lived till April next, would have then completed her 100th year.
 Haldimand—20th November, Mr. W. C. Irish, aged 30 years.
 Kingston—21st instant, Anthony Mountain, Esquire, aged 65 years.
 Lennoxville—22d instant, at the Collegiate Grammar School, of disease of the brain, Eldridge Grey Wood, youngest son of the late Robert Wood, Esq., of Quebec, aged 13 years and 4 months.
 Ficton—Mr. Samuel C. Pettigall, aged 61 years.
 Quebec—21st instant, Jeffery Hale, son of Mr. Clark Ross, aged 21 months. 22d instant, William, infant child of Mr. W. Bennett.

The receipts on account of the present volume of the Advocate, and our list of agents, with several other articles, are unavoidably postponed until our next.

We beg to inform Messrs. Buck, Garbut and Clark, that their papers have been regularly sent to Kingston P. O., and were lately returned, marked "not called for."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We deem it necessary to advise our Subscribers to send silver enclosed in their letters by post. On more than one occasion we have had to pay to the post-office, for postage, a larger sum than the letter contained. Of course, we can only credit the net amount realised, except in the case of agents communicating with us. In the above cases the amount owing was left larger than it was before the receipt of the letters.

TO AGENTS.

We have several letters with lists of subscribers to the *Advocate*, enclosing so much on account, without its being stated for which of the subscribers it was intended to pay. In all such cases we will be obliged to open an account for the Agent, and credit amounts sent, without being able to specify the individuals for whom it was intended to pay. All monies received up to the 27th instant, will be acknowledged in our next.

RETURNS TO THE LATE CONVENTION.

It will be recollected by those societies in the country who favored the Montreal Society with returns, at the convention held on the 5th of October, that promises were made to take a certain number of copies of the *Advocate*, in the event of its being continued for another year. The present publisher was encouraged with these promises, and rested satisfied that all such promises were just so many copies of the *Advocate* ordered for another year; but as no definite instructions were then given respecting the transmission of the paper to the respective societies, it will be necessary that precise instructions be sent forthwith, to prevent disappointment, as well as in fulfilment of the promise then made.

MR. H. L. HAGERMAN'S LECTURES.

Mr. H. L. Hagerman, Travelling Lecturer and Agent of the Eastern District Total Abstinence Union, will Lecture as follows

Monday,	February 5,	Matilda, Four Corners.
Tuesday,	" 6,	" Front.
Wednesday,	" 7,	Mariatown.
Thursday,	" 8,	Charlesville.
Friday,	" 9,	Dickenson's Landing.
Saturday,	" 10,	Moulinette.
Monday,	" 12,	Cornwall.
Tuesday,	" 13,	Lancaster Village.
Wednesday,	" 14,	Lower Lancaster.

A collection will be taken up at each place in aid of the funds of the Union.

N. B.—Mr. Peter Christie, President of the Union, will please to make known further appointments, either through the *Advocate*, or otherwise.

N. A. MURCH.

Further appointments for Mr. L. M. HAGERMAN.

Thursday,	February 15,	Williamstown.
Friday, Saturday, and Sunday,	16, 17, 18—	Mr. Donald Cattnach is respectfully requested to appoint in Lochiel and Kenyon.
Monday,	February 19,	Indian Lands, 19 Con.
Tuesday,	" 20,	W. Kennedy's, 13 Con.
Wednesday,	" 21,	Mainitown.
Thursday,	" 22,	Osnabruck, Four Corn.

The friends of the cause are requested to forward the Agent to the next place of meeting. A collection will be taken at each place in aid of the funds of the Union.

PETER CHRISTIE.

PLAN OF APPOINTMENTS,

FOR MR. R. D. WADSWORTH, IN THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Saturday,	Feb'y 3,	J. Peterson's, S. H.	1, p.m.,	Lecture
do.	do. 3,	Lutheran Chapel,	7, p.m.,	do.
Sunday,	do. 4,	do.	10, a.m.,	Preaching
do.	do. 4,	Ch. at B. Aylsworth's,	3, p.m.,	do.
Monday,	do. 5,	Bath,	7, p.m.,	Lecture
Tuesday,	do. 6,	St. Peters, C.	10, a.m.,	do.
do.	do. 6,	Factory, S. H.	7, p.m.,	do.
Wednes.,	do. 7,	Old Church,	7, p.m.,	do.
Thursday,	do. 8,	Stone S. H.	7, p.m.,	do.
Friday,	do. 9,	Napanco,	7, p.m.,	do.
Saturday,	do. 10,	Switzer's C.	1, p.m.,	do.

(The Anniversary of M. D. T. Society.)

Collections will be taken up after all the above Lectures, to aid the funds of the Midland District Temperance Society. The friends of the cause will aid in carrying Mr. Wadsworth to his appointment.

ISAAC B. AYLSWORTH.

Sec. Mid. Dis. Tem. Society

MR. R. D. WADSWORTH, TEMPERANCE LECTURER.

Purposes visiting the following places at the dates specified, and requests the friends and supporters of the Temperance cause to prepare for the meetings, giving them as much publicity as possible.

Monday,	Feb'y 12,	Shannonville,	7, p.m.,	Lecture
Tuesday,	do. 13,	Beileville,	7, p.m.,	do.
Wednesday,	do. 14,	River Trent,	7, p.m.,	do.
Thursday,	do. 15,	Brighton,	7, p.m.,	do.
Friday,	do. 16,	Colborne,	7, p.m.,	do.
Saturday,	do. 17,	Hallamand Corners,	1, p.m.,	do.
Do.	do. 17,	Grafton,	7, p.m.,	do.
Sunday,	do. 18,	do.		Preaching
Monday,	Feb'y 19,	Cobourg,	7, p.m.,	Lecture
Tuesday,	do. 20,	Baltimore Mills,	7, p.m.,	do.
Wednesday,	do. 21,	Cobourg,	7, p.m.,	do.
Thursday,	do. 22,	Port Hope,	7, p.m.,	do.
Friday,	do. 23,	Hope Chapel,	7, p.m.,	do.
Saturday,	do. 24,	Brick school house,	1, p.m.,	do.
Do.	do. 24,	Newenstle,	7, p.m.,	do.
Sunday,	do. 25,	do.		Preaching
Do.	do. 25,	Newton,		do.
Monday,	do. 26,	Bowmanville,	7, p.m.,	Lecture
Tuesday,	do. 27,	Darlington rear,	7, p.m.,	do.
Wednes.,	do. 28,	Oshawa,	7, p.m.,	do.
Thursday,	March 1,	Whitby,	7, p.m.,	do.
Friday,	do. 2,	Duffin's Creek,	7, p.m.,	do.
Saturday,	do. 3,	Scarboro,	7, p.m.,	do.
Sabbath,	do. 4,	Scarboro rear,	11, a.m.,	Preaching
Do.	do. 4,	Markham,	7, p.m.,	do.
Monday,	do. 5,	do.	7, p.m.,	Lecture
Tuesday,	do. 6,	Newmarket,	7, p.m.,	do.
Wednesday,	do. 7,	Richmond Hill,	7, p.m.,	do.
Thursday,	do. 8,	Newport,	7, p.m.,	do.
Friday,	do. 9,	Toronto,	7, p.m.,	do.
Saturday,	do. 10,	Mimico,	7, p.m.,	do.
Sabbath,	do. 11,	do.	11, a.m.,	Preaching
Monday,	do. 12,	Toronto,	7, p.m.,	Lecture
Tuesday,	do. 13,	Cooksville,	7, p.m.,	do.
Wednesday,	do. 14,	Oakville,	7, p.m.,	do.
Thursday,	do. 15,	Hamilton,	7, p.m.,	do.

Collections will be taken up at each of the above meetings, to relieve the Montreal Temperance Society of its present debt.

N. B.—E. JACKSON, Esq., of Hamilton, is respectfully requested to make appointments in the Gore District, commencing on the 20th March, and ending 16th of April. Mr. Turrau, of Brantford, will assist.

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