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# THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

## TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, &c.

VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 1, 1849.

No. 17.

"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 to be weakened."—Rom. xiv. 21.—Magna'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 DISCOURAGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

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[FOR THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE]

### THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER.

In going from business to my lodgings, I was accustomed to pass by the side of a pleasant grove, situated near the dwelling of an honorable gentleman; here I had often observed the comely form of a young woman, who seemed to delight in walking alone and contemplating the wonderful works of nature, as the last gleam of the setting sun's effulgence was fading upon the western horizon. Her brow seemed to wear a gloomy aspect, that told, to a searching eye, that some incessant grief gnawed like a worm at the root of her felicity; and she sought for alleviation, not in gay assemblies, but in retirement from the noise of an adulterated world, where none but God was near, who has faithfully promised to lift the burden from the soul oppressed. My curiosity at length prompted me to make some inquiry concerning this apparently remarkable person; accordingly I one day called at the place of which I supposed her to be a resident, and found her engaged in the domestic affairs of the house. She seemed to be quite cheerful at times, but still, the discerning eye could plainly discover, that she had some deep sorrow at heart, that embittered all her joys. The forced smiles that would alternately clothe her brow, were followed in quick succession by signs of invading sorrow, that was stealing through the deepest recesses of her heart. At my becoming somewhat acquainted, I made some enquiry concerning her family and friends. "Ah! sir," said she, "your question arouses feelings that I have long been endeavoring to smother. I once had friends and en-

joyed paternal affection and domestic felicity. But, alas! they are no more." At this her bosom heaved, and the choking sighs that arose from her heart stopped her utterance. At length she composed herself a little and said,— "Sir, I am too much affected now, but if you wish to learn my history you will please to call on me when my mind is composed, and I will tell you a tale that, if you have a tender heart, it will bleed to hear." I told her that I should be interested to learn the remarkable circumstances that could have affected her mind to such an alarming degree; but as it might serve to renew her anguish to call to mind her past afflictions, perhaps she had better say nothing about it; but she seemed quite willing to relate the sources of her grief, and accordingly the time for this pathetic interview was appointed, and I waited its arrival with no small anxiety. At the appointed time I directed my steps thitherward, and found her engaged in needle-work, and apparently in a deep study. At my coming in she seemed a little embarrassed, as though she dreaded to give me the description that she had promised. She requested me to be seated, and after a few words of common conversation there was a short pause, when, in a firm and plaintive voice she began as follows:— "According to previous arrangement, I suppose that you are expecting to hear a tale of real life, which I shall endeavor to give you in as brief a manner as possible, unless the sad recollection of the past should overcome my fortitude:

"At the time of my earliest recollection I was the child of respectable parents, of moderate fortune. My father was a tender-hearted and affectionate man; if a pitying spectacle met his eye, his was the first whose cheeks were moistened with tears. His industry supplied us with whatever our necessity required; we were mutually happy in each other's society; we enjoyed sweet peace and daily comfort, nor did the orient sun ever shine upon a more happy family. But our felicity was of short duration; the thunder of alcohol was gathering in the calmest sky, and about to break upon us with resistless sway. My father was an indulgent man, and did not like to deny the entreaties of his friends; and as he was in the habit of taking a glass now and then, without any perceptible injury, he felt safe in yielding to a certain extent. Thus one evening he yielded too far to the wishes of other men; and when he found that he was under the baneful influence of ardent spirits, he feared to return home, for he dreaded to witness the keen anguish that he knew it would give his lovely companion. Thus he deferred his return until his feeble brain became composed. O that was a long and dreary night for my poor mother; she sat in silent watchfulness and anxiety, and with awful forebodings at heart. When he returned she immediately saw that he had been participating in that which has since proved the ruin of both soul and body. And had I the talent of an angel I should fail to describe the scene that transpired at that late hour of the night. My mother sat in solemn silence for some time, and when she could no longer suppress the deep and heavy heavings of her bosom, she burst into tears. 'Charles,' said she, 'is this possible! can it be a reality, or is it a dream? can it be, that he who has won my youthful affections, in whom I have ever reposed the most implicit confidence, has now become a victim of that fiendly demon,

that has swept thousands of unsuspecting souls to the bottomless pit. Most this our offspring, the richest gift of heaven, always bear the degrading name of a drunkard's daughter? Forbid it, merciful heavens! Here was a pause, for grief overpowered her utterance. As I said before, my father was a tender-hearted man, and this was too much for him to bear; he had bowed his head and was weeping like a child. 'Mary,' said he, 'I yielded to the entreaties of wicked men; I know that I am the most unworthy wretch on this side of eternity. I have not a heart to ask your forgiveness; you know that you were the first that won my heart, and I have never taken so much comfort as in your society; and now that I have betrayed that confidence, and been the cause of so many scalding tears, it is too much for nature to bear.' His tears were expressive of shame, sorrow, and disgrace. For a time silence was unbroken, except by the choking sighs, in which by this time I began freely to participate. At length mother composed herself a little, arose from the seat and approached her companion. 'Charles,' said she, 'I have been too severe upon you; I am now satisfied of your repentance and good resolutions; look up and say that you will forgive my rashness, and we will remember the past no more.' 'Would to heaven,' said he, 'that I could forgive myself; and now, Mary, if you can repose any confidence in my word, believe that I will drink no more; and as there is pardon in heaven for guilty men, I will show by my future sobriety, that above all things I esteem domestic felicity, and detest the sarcasm of a drunkard's grave.'

"The vows thus plighted were kept as sacred as if recorded in heaven, nor was our felicity disturbed for the space of two years. But our comfort was too satisfactory to be of long continuance. The demon of destruction was about to cross our threshold, and turn our joys to sorrows. Father took a voyage to the West Indies, to transact some business devolving upon him. It was hard to part with one so tender and so beloved, little knowing whether he would ever again grace, with his presence, the little family that now bewailed his absence. His final farewell went to the soul; and it seems that I can yet hear the sound of the bell that bemoaned his departure. We watched the ship that bore him away, until she seemed a mere speck upon the azure sky. The two months that rolled so slowly away, we thought a long while to be deprived of his cheering society. The time at length passed away and we once more beheld his visage. But, oh! he was an altered man. He had been in company with those who delight in sipping the hellish liquor, until he had been influenced to swallow that which he had resolved never to touch. And when he had once yielded the government of himself, his former appetites returned with a power that overcame his resistance. Rum soon destroyed his tender and manly sentiments, and instead of spending his evenings in the domestic circle, he would be visiting the by-ways to hell; and he soon became one to replenish the ranks of drunkards. Still he seemed sensible of his ruin, and often have I seen him weep over his own barbarity, and the abuses he had inflicted upon his family; and often would he promise, in the most solemn manner, that he would in future abstain from this degrading evil. But rum had become his god, and though he pledged many vows, yet for this darling idol, he broke them all. And, when intoxicated, no behaviour that could be invented by the infernal spirits of the lower world, was too bad for him to practise, and the miseries of the three succeeding years are beyond the power of language to express. Rum had destroyed his fortune, his character, and his health; and, after suffering great debility, he was attacked with the cholera tremens, a disease common to the victims of unbridled appetites, when they have indulged to a certain extent in their accustomed stimulant. Death, in all its changing varieties, can never affect the human soul with such awful sensations, as it experiences

while standing by the bedside of a wretched inebriate, suffering with this terrible disease. My poor father's reeling brain, and terrified imagination, had conjured up a multitude of fancies, far more terrible than ever tantalized the wildest maniac. His glaring eyes would alternately roll in their strained sockets, as if in pursuit of ever-changing objects, which he imagined had left the abodes of hell, and come to torment him. When breathing his last, he convulsively grasped the air, and struck with appalling energy at the approaching phantoms with which he imagined himself surrounded; and, giving a wild and frightful shriek, he sunk back upon his pillow, and put off mortality. Mother, who had watched by his bedside with fearful anxiety, for three weeks, sank into a state of exhaustion, and almost insanity. The many and severe trials through which she had been called to pass, during the three preceding years, had made many inroads upon her constitution, which terminated in a fatal disease, and now her mortal remains lie beside those of my father; and I am left alone to mourn their loss, until the Lord shall see fit to call me to himself, and wipe away my tears."

Thus she closed this mournful narrative, which has rested with so much weight upon my mind, that I now present it to the public, in hopes that it may be the feeble means, in the hand of God, of doing some little good in the cause of temperance.

J. MARTIN.

Osnabruck, August 20, 1849.

#### A SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE.

The following thrilling quotation we make from the very interesting volume just published of Lectures and Writings of Dr. Jewett on Temperance.

The vice we are especially considering accomplishes with apparent ease, and sometimes with the most frightful rapidity, a work of utter devastation upon the characters and affections of individuals, which the united influence of all other known vices for years, without the aid of intemperance, can but barely accomplish. A single illustration may serve to convey to you precisely my meaning, and at the same time scatter any doubt you may at first entertain of the soundness of the view I am laboring to present. Some years since, while engaged in the practice of my profession in the state of Rhode Island, I was consulted in the case of a little girl of about fourteen years of age, if I rightly recollect, whose parents resided within a hundred rods of my office. The child was suffering under that terrible form of disease, consumption; and I was well aware that all the service I could render her would be, by a careful and judicious employment of appropriate means, to relieve distressing symptoms, which might from time to time occur, while organic disease of a vital organ, the lungs, was daily moving forward to a fatal termination. Kind words, and the manifestation of an affectionate interest in all that might concern the sufferer, together with what is understood by good nursing, is far better in such a case as the one I have described, than much medicine, though the employment of medicine may be very efficient sometimes in relieving the pains attendant on a disease of a fatal character, if its administration be directed by sound physiological principles and common sense. With such views of my duties in the case before me, I called frequently on the little sufferer. The gratitude she ever evinced for any service rendered her, the noble fortitude with which she bore her sufferings, and the sweet, angelic temper of mind she ever evinced under circumstances which might have been regarded as a sufficient apology for peevishness and petulance, and, added to all this, her cheerful acquiescence in any arrangement which her friends about her judged for the best, together completed a character which secured my admiration—ay, more, my love. Although I had no reason to expect any

pecuniary reward for my services in the case, the dear child was in no danger of suffering from professional neglect. It is a great privilege and honor to minister to those whom we have reason to believe are soon to become "as the angels of God."

One morning, being under obligations to leave the village immediately after the hour of breakfast, to be absent during the day, I rose earlier than usual, that I might have time to visit my village patients before breakfast.—The residence of the little girl, whose situation I have described, was the first place at which I called. I found her, on entering the house, sitting in an arm-chair, with a blanket wrapped about her person, and shivering as with the cold. Desirous of knowing for a certainty the cause of this agitation, I asked, "Martha, what makes you tremble or shake thus?" She answered through chattering teeth and with a feeble voice, "Sir, I am very cold." "But why are you not in bed?" "I have had one of my distressed spells, and could not lie in bed," was the reply. "How long have you been sitting here, Martha?" "Almost through the night." Seeing that there was, at the time, no fire in the apartment, I further inquired, "Have you been sitting here alone, and without fire?" She replied that she had, and remarked that there was no wood in the house. Touched to the soul by the melancholy condition of the little sufferer, I inquired for her father, and she informed me he was in bed. Once more I inquired, "Where is your mother?" "She is in bed too," was the answer of the little uncomplaining angel.

While I shall live, may a merciful God spare me from another such trial of my feelings. Is there another influence under heaven, with which any one before me has ever become acquainted, strong enough to drag a mother from the side of a dear, sick, suffering child, and lead her, while she can stand up or move, to abandon it to the united power of disease, biting cold and utter loneliness, through the long tedious hours of such a night, except the accursed influence of the intoxicating cup? I have lived more than forty years, and been a pretty careful observer of what is passing in the world around me, and I have never witnessed the operation of any other power than that of alcohol drinks which was capable of conquering a mother's love. That old couplet, which, with some injustice to my own sex, as I think, contrasted the strength and endurance of a mother's and a father's love, certainly fails to convey the truth relative to the character of drunken mothers. It may not be said of drunken mothers in the sense intended in the old couplet, that

"A mother's a mother all the days of her life."

One who has become the slave of this dreadful vice is a mother until she gets hold of the bottle. The father of that little girl had, the evening before my visit to her, obtained a quart of rum from a grocery kept in the village by a "Justice of the Peace;" and the result I have already stated. He added, perhaps, a sixpence to his ill-gotten gains, and that poor, sick and suffering child sat there alone, and shivering with the cold, while hour after hour of that gloomy night rolled heavily and slowly away. What burning thoughts must have passed through the brain, and what agonizing feelings awakened in the breast of that child, as she sat there alone, without fire, or the presence of one solitary friend, during that bitter night! Even with the best of care, with kind friends continually by our side to minister to our wants, to raise up the drooping head, to put the cordial draught to the parched and fevered lip, and whisper in our ear words of sympathy and comfort,—O, with all these, is there not enough of trial for poor human nature through a long and wasting disease? When the limbs fail to perform their office, and we feebly stretch forth our emaciated hands to those around us for support; and when we know that the blessed sun shall but for a few mornings more rise for us, and that we shall no more walk abroad over the pleasant

fields, brushing, with our feet, from the bending grass tops the diamonds which night had hung upon them, and when memory is busied in bringing before the mind all that we have loved on earth, and are about to lose forever,—then, even if sustained by a hope of happiness beyond the grave, we need also the kind offices and kind words of our friends.

"For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,  
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned,  
Lest the warm precincts of the cheerful day,  
Nor east one longing, lingering look behind?"

God have mercy on those who, at such a time, and under such circumstances, cast into the cup of the sick and afflicted one unnecessary element of bitterness. Those who do thus, greatly need mercy, for they have much to be forgiven. Such, however, is the almost daily business of those who fill the intoxicating cup for the victims of this terrible vice, while, often, their nearest and dearest relatives are sick and suffering at home.—*Journal American Temperance Union.*

### THE JUDGMENTS OF THE ALMIGHTY.

The most signal judgments of the Almighty upon our world for sin, have been wars, famines, earthquakes and pestilences.

In some respects war has differed from the rest, being inflicted by the hand of man. It is, however, none the less a judgment of heaven; a judgment upon those against whom it is waged, and on those also, who are the aggressors. In the opinion of such as have investigated the subject, more have been slain in war, than all who now inhabit the globe. Millions on millions have died full of bitterness and malice, biting and devouring one another; and other millions of innocent women and children have been butchered and trampled in death by cruel invaders. In the wars of Europe, occasioned by Napoleon alone, five millions of human beings were hurried into eternity.

Famines have diminished as the intercourse of nations has increased—one part of the earth now easily supplying another with food. The famine in Egypt and over all the land in the days of Joseph; the famines in the days of David, of Ahab, of Jehoram, of Joel; the famine in Jerusalem, when the mother was discovered by Titus boiling her son; the famine over the whole Roman Empire, predicted by Agabus; the terrible famines predicted under the 3rd and 4th seals, must all have swept their thousands and millions prematurely and wretchedly into eternity. In 1035, a severe frost at mid-day destroyed the corn and fruit over all Europe, occasioning great distress and frightful mortality. The severest famine of the present day has been in Ireland, and still she suffers,

"Look on the lowest of her ragged sons  
Sitting in dust, no bread to eat,  
No limbs to walk, observe their goblin cheek  
And wretched eye, and hear their groan,  
Their long and lamentable groan  
Announce the want that gnaws within?  
They gasp; they die."

The earthquake, like the famine, is easily traced to natural causes, yet it is a judgment of the Almighty, "He looketh on the earth and it trembleth, He toucheth the hills, and they smoke." Unhappy Lisbon! in 1755 was swallowed up with 50,000 inhabitants. "The earth shook and trembled, the foundations also of the hills moved and were shaken, because He was wroth." One hundred and fifty towns were at one time overthrown in Greece. 100,000 persons were once engulfed in Sicily.

The pestilence walketh in darkness, and is God's more direct messenger, and therefore David preferred it to war, or famine, for he would fall into the hands of the Lord, and not into the hands of man. It has always been terrible to men. It was terrible in the land of Egypt when there was

one dead in every house—even the first born of Pharaoh that sat on the throne, to the first born of the captive in the dungeon;—terrible, when it swept 70,000 of David's subjects, and 180,000 of the army of Rabshakah from the earth—terrible in A. D., 220 when, beginning at Ethiopia on the south, it spread to Britain on the north, and, for 15 years, mowed down its millions without cessation; and even more terrible in the 14th century when the Black plague spread over Europe from Eastern Tartary, destroying in one year twenty three millions. In 1665 a pestilence broke out in London, and, in about nine months swept off 100,000 people. The plague of Smyrna and the East and the Yellow Fever of the West, have each been awful scourges in the hand of the Almighty. The cholera commenced its ravages first in India, in 1817. In Jessore, where it first appeared, it in two weeks swept 6000 persons into eternity. The astonished and terrified inhabitants fled in crowds from the abodes of death. From India it took up its march westward, neither regarding cold nor heat, summer nor winter, mountain or valley, till, in 1832, it leaped the mighty ocean and became the scourge of America. Fifty millions it has torn from families and friends; nay, often burying whole families together.

These judgments are sent for sin. "Folly," says the sceptic. "Philosophy derides superstition. Wars flow from the lusts and passions of men. Earthquakes from heat in the bowels of the earth. Famine, from untimely frost; and fever and cholera from an infected atmosphere." But who infects the atmosphere? Who sends the frost? Who establishes a connection between the cause of death and a peculiar state of the human system? Who directs the arrow at the heart of one rather than another? These and a thousand other questions the sceptic may well be challenged to answer. Judgments are for sin; and if they fall most heavily upon the sinner who provokes them, then cholera ravages our earth because of intemperance. The drunkard is emphatically and pre-eminently its prey in the grog-shop it nestles. And what a provocation have we sent up before high heaven, through the length and breadth of the land! Ten thousand distilleries converting the grains and the fruits of heaven into a poison which both invites and justifies the plague. And half a million legalized places of sale where man is taught to mock his Maker, and debase his being, and forget his immortality! God is righteous amid judgments which make the ears of all who hear to tingle.

Let us become a penitent and obedient people, that in mercy he may spare us from further desolations.

#### STATISTICS ON TEMPERANCE.

Mr. Thomas Beggs, in his essay on the extent and causes of juvenile depravity, says, that "the declarations made on temperance platforms, that 60,000 drunkards die annually in Great Britain is mere conjecture, and utterly at variance with probability. 6000 deaths from drunkenness in England and Wales, and about 10,000 in the United Kingdom, is an high estimate. 60,000 is only absurd." If the usual estimate be incorrect, it only ought to be rectified, and the public should no longer be astounded with such affirmations. In this country, when we were twelve millions of people, we came to the conclusion that 30,000 persons annually died drunkards. And we did so thus. From accurate investigations in numerous districts of country we ascertained that there were about 300,000 common drunkards in the country, and that not far from one in ten of these died annually, not perhaps of drunkenness, but died drunkards. In Great Britain it has been estimated that her 20,000,000 of people give 600,000 drunkards, and perhaps basing their calculation on the American statements, it has been asserted that of these 60,000 yield annually to the king of terrors, not dying all, perhaps of drunkenness, but dying drunkards,

and most of them living out, not half their days. If Mr. Beggs means to confine himself to men killed directly by drunkenness, as men are killed by lightning or cholera, or consumption, or fever, his statement may be true, and he may exclude from his list more drunkards who do not live out half their days, than he has any conception of. On no other supposition than this can we reconcile his declaration with the calculations of some of the most discerning men in England. Dr. Willan calculated that one-eighth of all the deaths that take place in London, in persons above twenty years of age, are caused prematurely by drinking ardent spirits. "I have seen so much," says Mr. Wakley, coroner for Middlesex, "of the evil effects of gin, that I am inclined to become a teetotaler. Gin is the best friend I have; it causes me to have annually 1000 more inquests than I otherwise should hold. I have reason to believe that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons die in this metropolis annually, from the effects of gin drinking, on whom no inquests are held. Since I have been coroner, I have seen so many murder and suicides, by poison, drowning, hangings, and cutting the throat in consequence of drinking ardent spirits, that I am confident the legislature will, before long, be obliged to interfere with the liquors containing alcohol." This is London alone; then there is populous Manchester, and Birmingham, and Edinburgh and Glasgow, where it is said 30,000 people get drunk every Saturday night; besides all Ireland, drunken Ireland before the days of Father Mathew. "On the most moderate calculation," says the Rev. B. W. Baker, in his curse of Britain, "there is reason to believe that more than 40,000 perish annually through intemperance in Great Britain alone; and of these a number too great to be contemplated without the most mournful feelings, are known to sink into an inglorious tomb long before they have ripened into manhood." Mr. Beggs must speak without warra: then, if he reduces the number who die annually in Great Britain to ten thousand. If it is indeed so, we put alcohol and his minions in England utterly to the blush in America.

#### SEVENTH REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, 1849.

(From the National Temperance Chronicle)

The time of religious and benevolent festivity has again arrived, and we hasten with glad hearts and smiling countenances to meet and welcome our friends and fellow-laborers in the temperance reformation. Never, perhaps, have the friends of temperance had more reason for devout thankfulness to the "God of all grace," or more cause for mutual gratulation and encouragement. It is true the desolating curse has not been utterly banished—it is true the triumph of temperance principles is not complete—it is true the manufacture of, and traffic in strong drink is not yet frowned out of existence—it is true that the Christian church in this country has not yet consecrated her moral influence to the temperance cause—but, still the storms of opposition have subsided, and our vessel has not sunk nor stranded—she has outridden the fury of the tempest—the mock lightnings of petty wit, have ceased to illumine the drinking-customs with their lurid glare—the hoarse murmurs of sub-terranean thunder are silent, or heard only faintly and in the distance—and calmness and sunshine invite us to labor lovingly to spread the truths we have espoused.

A few extracts from communications received from various parts of the country, should not be lost either for their interest or importance.

ANSWER.—The report says, "It is with regret that we have to mourn the absence of ministers and other influential persons from our meetings as well as from our ranks. On the other hand, we receive great encouragement from all classes not excepting the clergy and gentry of the neigh-

borhood, thus proving their willingness to support by increasing the funds, although not by taking the pledge, and exercising a little self-denial by which they would efficiently aid the benevolent object we contemplate."

**EDINBURGH.**—Our Scotch friends are displaying in the temperance reformation the cool, steady, perseverance so eminently characteristic of their nation. Mr. Johnston writes,—"Our society is in a most prosperous condition. At present the weekly additions average fully one hundred. With our staff of advocates, missionaries and other appliances, we are hopeful of being able to teetotalize this drunken community at a much earlier period than many may be disposed to expect."

**FITZROY TEETOTAL ASSOCIATION.**—"Your committee would not calculate upon the progress of this cause, solely by the numbers who publicly subscribe their names, though they would impress on the minds of those who are decided in respect of our principles the great importance of so doing. Since last September, 281 signatures have been attached to the pledge of this association; from recent inquiries which have been instituted, 119 are found to remain firm, of whom thirty-seven have become members (no person is considered a member unless subscribing towards the support of the cause) forty-eight were found to have declined, the reason in every case assigned for so doing, being either a strong appetite for drink, or the opposition they received from the custom of drinking so much connected with trading and followed in the workshops—all without a single exception praising teetotalism as a practical and beneficial system, nine of these have re-signed; of the remaining 117 from removals to great distances and other causes it could not be ascertained."

**BOROUGH OF GREENWICH TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.**—This association was established in November, 1846, on the principle of "total abstinence," but differing in several of its characteristics from any previously instituted, as auxiliaries to the great temperance cause. Its objects were, "to diminish the evils of intemperance," and "to abolish the drinking usages;" and the committee, believing from their individual observation and experience, that the time had come when the true philosophy of the subject should be brought more prominently before the middle and upper classes of society, and prosecuted in a manner more generally adapted to arrest their attention and command their consideration, organized the following as their plan of operations:—1st. Holding regular meetings once in each month, in a place suited, by its comfort and respectability, for the classes they more particularly wished to interest. 2d. Requiring from all their members a moderate annual or monthly pecuniary subscription. 3d. Obtaining but two or three well-qualified advocates to address their monthly meetings, who should be engaged, and their names announced beforehand, by means of printed bills, &c. 4th. Using no objectionable or equivocal aids in promulgating their principles, but relying on the power of moral and scientific argument, and the inherent truth of those principles on which their practice is based. 5th. Employing a suitable person as district visitor and collector. The committee report that these regular, monthly meetings have been held, without intermission, in the Greenwich Literary Institution, (besides several special lectures and public meetings,) which have been uniformly well and respectably attended. They report further, that considering the money-qualification required by the rules from each member, they progress steadily and satisfactorily: that now nearly 150 members are in active co-operation with them; that many influential persons have aided them by contributions; and that altogether, this society being, it is believed, laid on a broad and permanent basis, cannot fail (by God's blessing) to exert an influence for good throughout this populous and highly-important district.

**HENLEY TEETOTAL SOCIETY.**—This society has now been

in existence about fifteen months. At its formation, there were but about six total abstainers to be found in this populous town. Several efforts had previously been made by different individuals, at different times, to introduce the principles, and establish a society of this kind, but all efforts appeared in vain. The subject was at last taken up, in right good earnest, by a few individuals who had for years been pledged teetotalers, and whose lot had, in the order of Providence, been cast here. As the result of zeal, united, and persevering efforts, we have a tolerable good society.

From six, our numbers have gone up to nearly 200. It is but just, however, to say, that some have broken their pledge; so that the members now on the register fall below the number. Nevertheless, among those who still practise total abstinence, we have many "good men and true," who are determined to follow up the attack made upon the intemperance which so awfully prevails, and perseveringly labor, and "never give up," until the "good time coming" shall have fully arrived, when the degrading, brutalizing, drinking habits of our fellow-men shall be entirely banished, and righteousness, truth, and peace shall prevail.

**LOWESTOFT.**—The Secretary writes, "We had the happiness of taking the name of one man last May, when he was drunk. I visited him on the following day and left some tracts. Every article in his cottage shewed the awful effects of strong drink. He has regularly attended our meetings both public and private ever since, and I have made frequent calls at his house. My last visit I contrasted with the first last May, and could not find words to express the difference. It rejoiced my heart greatly, for I am sure, if there had never been any good done in the temperance cause beyond the above, it would amply repay us for all our labor, for he has not only become a sober man, but he is constantly found at the house of God on the Sabbath day."

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**—Our correspondent says, "I beg to state that the temperance cause both in this town and for twenty miles around is progressing most satisfactorily, meetings well attended, signatures numerous, and the advocacy of an intelligent and respectable character. We thought that the enthusiasm roused about Christmas would have subsided, ere this, but it appears to gain strength daily, and is bidding fair to be the master-spirit of our district. We will aid it all we can, and hope that the young and vigorous spirit of 1849, may surpass in knowledge, charity, and prudence, the spirit of other years."

**PRESTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**—This society appears to be in a flourishing condition, and especially alive to the necessity of enlisting the young, as the following paragraph from their annual report will shew—"The committee attach great importance to Sabbath-school Temperance Societies, and hope the managers and conductors of the other Sabbath-schools in Preston will speedily establish such societies in their respective schools. The propriety of such a step cannot now be questioned, for it has been proved, beyond a doubt, that intemperance is the chief obstacle to the success of Sabbath-schools. The following facts demand the serious attention of the friends of Sabbath-schools. At Launceston, in Cornwall, it was ascertained that in a well-conducted Sabbath-school, one hundred names of boys were taken as they stood on the register, and out of that hundred, twenty-six had left the neighborhood and were unknown; of the remaining seventy-four, forty had been overcome by drunkenness." A teacher recently visited York Castle, and in one of the wards were fourteen young men, most of them under sentence of transportation. On conversing with them, he found that not fewer than thirteen of them had been Sunday-scholars, and ten of them declared, that it was under the influence of liquor that they had been led to commit the crimes which had brought them there. If necessary, other facts, similar to the foregoing, might be adduced, but the committee think these sufficient to arouse attention to this

subject. It will be a happy day for the Church, and the world, when our Sabbath-school scholars are taught to practise total abstinence, as one of the great duties of life."

**SHEFFIELD TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.**—"In spite of the apathy of many, your committee are happy to state that several hundred signatures have resulted, during the last year, from their labors and those of the working branches. Yes! as many signatures have been taken as would form a very efficient Temperance Society! We must therefore take courage and press forward, never doubting but a good tree will bring forth good fruit, if properly attended to.—Sheffield cannot afford to spend £360,000 yearly in a poisonous drink that does not produce one solitary good to those who purchase it; one pound's worth of which only employs sixpenny worth of labor; while other manufactures employ 8s 6d in the pound on the average, without producing work for judges, policemen, poor law guardians, asylums, and hangmen. Your committee sincerely believe that the interests of this cause is the interest of every man, woman, and child in Sheffield."

**SUNDERLAND.**—The report says, "Seven Christian ministers belonging to various bodies are abstainers and members of our committee. We have no medical gentlemen who can exactly be considered members, but three or four are in favor of our principles and are, we believe, consistent abstainers. The good cause is progressing with us and gradually working its way into public estimation. There is much, however, yet to do. We hope the present year will bring forth greater triumphs for the temperance cause."

**WANTAGE.**—Mr. Lovegrove (the secretary) says,—"I believe, within the past year, we have obtained something like an hundred signatures in the whole, of whom there are, at the present time, about fifty good members. Of this number there are fifteen reclaimed drunkards, some of whom have been the most degraded characters our town ever produced, and were reduced to the most abject and wretched state, their families literally starving, while they were continually to be found on the ale-bench. We trust the change wrought on these will have a salutary effect in reclaiming others of the same kind, and of removing the bigotry from the minds of those who, as yet, have so strenuously opposed us."

The British Association continues to hold on its way, and is zealously working in the great cause. From its last report we gather that,—"In the aggregate, the agents of the association have travelled during the year not less than twenty-one thousand miles, chiefly on foot, delivered nineteen hundred lectures on week days, distributed many thousands of tracts, visited numerous families, and addressed 450 religious and Sabbath school meetings on Sundays. More than 400 drunkards are known to have been reclaimed from their deplorable condition, and upwards of 7000 persons have signed the pledge in the places visited."

We have been obliged to curtail the above interesting Report, and in addition can only add, that from the returns sent in from 41 different places, in which there are 46 societies, we find that in the course of the past year 824 meetings have been held; 8788 have signed the pledge; that these societies embrace 51,239 members, and have been instrumental in reclaiming 739 drunkards.

#### FATHER MATHEW IN BOSTON, AND A CRAFT IN DANGER.

A living is a living, whether it is obtained by making shrines for great goddesses or locking up drunkards. And when a foreigner comes here to overthrow the very business by which many of our respectable citizens have their wealth—whereby they dress their wives, feed their little ones and pay their taxes, it is a very serious matter, and ought to be put a stop to. Father Mathew may be life to the cellars in Broad street, but he is death to the police court, to say no-

thing of the business which Moses Williams wished to have regulated by judicious men and good judges of liquor. The police court room already is little better than a desert. Constables—faithful and industrious men—beat up Endicott street, Ann street, Broad street, and the swarming sides of Fort Hill, but no game afoot. Gutters untenanted, dance houses still and sober—no rows, no riots, no wounds and bruises without cause—no work for the police, of course no bread. Is not this lamentable? And only some ten or eleven thousand have taken the pledge yet. How much more deplorable when the pledged amount to 20,000!

It is an actual and astounding fact that on Monday morning, which always heretofore has garnered a rich harvest of drunkards into the police court, only two lonely cases appeared notwithstanding the most anxious scanning and cleaning of the night police army, aided by the 54 cent light dragoons!

—What is more, and more significant, our reporter having made diligent search in all the fruitful localities on Saturday and Sunday nights, found that the liquor sellers as well as the liquor drinkers had taken the pledge, the fiery stock in trade had been *spill*, and all was peace, quietness and joy. How gloomy!

No wonder the police court seizes with desperation on the drunkards who have taken the pledge. 'Tis its last chance! Alas! alas! for the 54 cents for testifying—enough to buy a nice quarter of lamb—and for the 90 cents for two turns of a key—enough to buy a surloin or a goblet—all gone! What, is the fame of one individual—and he a foreign Roman Catholic priest—to be put against the honest living of some scores of worthy officers, native citizens of Boston? Never. Father Mathew must be put down, lied down, driven off, put a stop to. Something must be done. The police court will die of starvation, and the most reputable dealers will be ruined.

There are more trades than can be named that will suffer terribly from the pledge. Indeed there is hardly any, from the pickpocket's to the harlot's that depends upon intemperance to prepare its subjects, which will not be greatly affected. Perhaps it would be well for a powerful call to be got up, and let all these parties assemble and *protest* against Father Mathew's prolonged stay with us.—*Chronotype.*

#### FATHER SPRATT.

It is gratifying to find that in Ireland our noble cause has not been left without a witness, although, in the providence of God, Father Mathew has been called upon to labor in a distant land. We learn from the *Nearly Examiner*, in a communication from James Haughton, Esq., an old and faithful friend, whose time and means has been liberally employed in the furtherance of this good work, that the ball continues to roll. We cannot give the letter entire:—

The open-air meetings convened by Father Spratt for promotion of the temperance reformation are some of the most interesting events in the annals of Dublin in the present day; they mark a change in the feelings of our people which the future historian of Ireland should not be unmindful of. To the philosophic observer of the current of human affairs, these meetings afford interesting matter for reflection. Large masses of the people are collected at them, not for the mere purpose of amusement, but under a solemn conviction that they have a great work to perform. A new light has broken in upon the people—their eyes have been opened to a view of the deep degradation which the customs that they and their forefathers have indulged in have inflicted upon themselves and upon their country. They are anxious to act up to the conviction which this new light has created—they assemble gladly to gather strength from the enthusiasm created when numbers have their minds enlightened by the breaking in upon them of a new truth which had had long buried under the mountain which ignorance and error have reared to impede man's progress towards that state of happiness which his physical and

mental organization so well fit him to enjoy whenever enlightened reason shall take the place of ignorance and oppose that now hold the helm and are over leading him astray. If there be one truth more transparently revealed to us than any other, it is this, that alcohol is the foe of man. If an angel from Heaven sounded it daily in our ears—if it were painted in letters of living light upon the sky—it would not be more clear to us than it now is, that alcohol is the foe of man. Its destructive ravages are all around us—desolation marks the track of intoxicating drinks. The palace and the cottage are alike visited by the plague. The pulpit and the bar—the seat of learning as well as the hovel of ignorance—are invaded by this all-destroyer, so that all are equally interested in its destruction. Energetic means must be used—the cancer must be utterly extirpated or no real good will be done. Poverty overpreys the land, rendering property insecure, and yet men blindly pursue a course which aggravates this and all other evils.

Father Spratt is laboring, and laboring well, to improve the condition of his fellow men. If equal zeal were manifested by others in different parts of the country, equally good results would follow, for the people only require leaders in this cause. Drunkenness might be banished from the land if only reasonable efforts were put forth for the accomplishment of a desirable end. The clergy are sapping the poison while their flocks are going to ruin all around; the gentry are pursuing a like evil course, unmindful of the truth that vice and misery are sapping the foundation on which their own possessions rest, and that if the people be demoralized there can be no security for a continuance of social harmony.

The meeting at the North Wall on Sunday was large, and all seemed animated by a good spirit. The speakers were Father Spratt, Mr. Battersby, and myself. From four to five hundred persons took the pledge. May they all keep it faithfully, and may their example, and the example of feet of others everywhere, induce many others to adopt a similar course of life. The meeting separated about five o'clock, giving hearty cheers for Father Mathew, and wishing success to his labors at the other side of the Atlantic.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

We learn from the *Telegraph* of St. Johns, N.B., that this order continues in great favor with the temperance public in that quarter, and that on occasion of the *Quarterly Meeting of the Grand Division*, at Mill Town, St. Stephen's, there was "a great muster of the Sons," as well as of others favorable to the grand object in view.

We give the following extracts from the letter of a correspondent of the *Telegraph* dated August 4. Our space does not permit us giving the letter entire:—

"Due notice having been given that during the Session of the Grand Division in Mill Town, a "grand rally" of Sons would be held, on Wednesday morning last, the members of the Grand Division met the Wilburforce Division and Prince of Wales Section of Cadets at the new and excellent Hall of the former, and immediately formed and proceeded by the Upper Bridge to Calais, Mill Town, where they were joined by the Boundary and Mid-dybumps Division in force, with music, banners, &c. they then proceeded down to Calais Corner, and on the road found the Frontier Division, and Pioneer Section of Cadets in waiting, by whom they were received with all the honors, and whose admirable band advanced the remainder of the way—the march was then continued to the corner, where a strong delegation from Moose Island, Lubec, Charlotte, St. Andrews, Chatham, and Robbinstown Divisions, joined their rank—with these accessions the procession then returned to the St. Stephen side, via the Lower Bridge, where they were suitably welcomed by "Old Howard," Oak Bay, Orient and Wellington Divisions, the whole thus rapidly increasing, and thus united, forming no more representation of "the most mighty moral movement of the age," and by their numbers, and imposing appearance, attracting the attention and commanding the respect of the community. Passing the corner, and returning towards Mill Town, the procession reached the immense Tent prepared for the occasion, about noon, where they were received in due form by the Daughters of Adelaide and Booring-Unions. A platform, erected for the members of Grand Divisions, clergymen, speakers, &c. was soon filled, and we were well pleased to see among them the fathers

of the village—"Uncle Stephen," "Uncle Robert," and "Uncle Abner," as they are truly designated by some half the neighborhood. The Tent deserves notice, an awning of some was spread over a vast frame-work, while below seats were prepared capable of containing with comfort 2500 persons. The Daughters, Sons and Cadets having taken their place, the remaining seats were soon filled by the crowds from the surrounding districts, the best estimate making the whole number under the tent, in the passage way, &c., 3500 souls. After prayer by Mr. Leighton, of the State of Maine, the chairman, W. Todd, then introduced the several speakers in the following order, Bros. Campbell, Tilley, Waterbotham, Rev. W. Elder, Brown, Ellis, and Stubbs. At this time the enthusiasm of the meeting was still further increased by the announcement that the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher had just arrived among us. I can hardly describe the effect produced—about eight hundred rose as one man, and with hearty congratulations welcomed the venerable Father of the Temperance movement in America to his appropriate place on the front of the platform. Bro. Needham having in his usual happy strain addressed the meeting, the speeches concluded with a brief and forcible address from Dr. Beecher, and we soon learned the true event of the success which has attended his labors,—rejoicing with the confidence of a child upon his Heavenly Father, he insists upon "the use of the means at our command for forwarding the work"—while every word bore the impress of strong, old-fashioned, common sense. The industry and every movement of the man showed the unequalled energy which had distinguished him; the firmness, determination, the indomitable perseverance which has marked his course through life—were clearly to be seen; and long may our venerable model rejoice in continued opportunities of doing good.

One of the most pleasing features was the harmony which prevailed between the people of the two sides of the river, on the temperance movement.

It would have been difficult to tell that we had twice crossed the bounds of two mighty nations, or that any distinguishing political principles were to be found—all knew that they could, and that they ought, to meet on the broad common ground of the Total Abstinence Pledge, when each could extend to all "a brother's hand and a better's welcome" irrespective of difference of country or of belief in other things. The effect of such a demonstration on those whose views may yet be wavering must be great—all that we ask is that they may be led to examine the whole ground covered by the observations of that day—and we do not question the result.

FATHER MATHEW.

The result of Father Mathew's labors up to Tuesday, the 7th ult., was as follows:

Up to Tuesday night, July 31st,	- - -	15,900
Wednesday, Aug 1, Moon Street Church,	- - -	1,200
Thursday, Aug 2, St. Vincent's Church,	- - -	1,000
Friday, Aug 3,	- - -	1,500
Saturday, Aug. 4, Charlestown,	- - -	500
Sunday, Aug. 5,	- - -	1,000
Monday, Aug. 6,	- - -	600
Tuesday, Aug. 7, S. Boston,	- - -	800

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE BENCH.—Extract from Mr. Justice Wightman's Charge at York Assizes, July 10, 1849.—After commenting upon there being above 160 prisoners for trial, committed within three months—a number wholly unprecedented—he said:—"From a very slight examination of the depositions, there is some sufficient evidence to show that in almost every offence in the calendar the prevailing cause of crime has been intemperance. Honest gains have been spent in dissipation—sloth has led to boredom—and revels indulged in have ended in the commission of crime. So long as the people of this country are incapable of enjoying their holidays by rational amusements, more so than by intoxication—so long as they must in their recreations resort to the public-house or the beer-shop—so long, I fear, it will be in vain to hope for an amelioration of an abatement of crime. Let us hope, however, that the endeavors which are now making by the enlightened and the benevolent for the spread of useful education and moral and religious knowledge will be continued, and although complete success cannot be hoped for, yet the progress of crime may be checked, if it cannot be wholly prevented.—*Total Times.*



## WAYLAND. 8, 8, 4, 8, 8, 4.

Adapted to those Words by L. F. Leach.

Health dwells beside my flowing streams, And round me sheds her rosy beams; O, drink of me!

Drink deeply of my crystal flood, 'Twill cleanse and purify the blood, Then drink of me.

Alike of heaven and earth the daughter,  
The sons of earth have called me "Water,"  
When I descend  
From heaven, in kind refreshing showers,  
The grateful, dropping, fragrant flowers  
In homage bend.

Oft from beneath this earth's cold breast,  
I rise in sparkling jewels drest,  
To spread around  
A generous, healthful, flowing feast  
For man, and each inferior beast,  
And bless the ground.

Where'er my fertile footsteps tread,  
With sparkling green the earth is spread,  
Heaven's lovely bow  
Attends on each luxuriant shower,  
To tell my balmy, healing power  
Where'er I go.

The rivets are my silver bands,  
With wandering and liquid hands  
I mark their course.  
As in the clouds I sit above,  
Soft rising vapors speak their love  
For me, their source.

Ocean is mine, my arms embrace  
This world and all the human race,  
I could overflow  
Mankind in my revengeful clasp,  
And with one fierce, tremendous grasp,  
'Whelm them in woe!

But mortals, unto you I've given  
The simplest, richest boon of heaven—  
Then drink of me!  
Gladness and health still make their home,  
Whenever my balmy waters come.  
O, drink of me!

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Olmsted is informed that the tracts cannot be sent by post; he will, therefore, please let us know how we are to forward them.

The "Tactical Mill" in our next.

## Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 1, 1849.

## STATE OF THE CITY.

We regret to have it to state, that intemperance has been on the increase in this city, during the summer. This is usually the case after the opening of the navigation, and is to be ascribed to the arrival of so many emigrants amongst us; but this season the evil has been aggravated by the unhappy influence of our political disturbances, and by the mistaken opinion, too agreeable to many, that the use of brandy is a protection from the cholera. Within the last ten days, two men have lost their lives in drunken brawls. What amount of drinking, fighting, and other hundred forms of wickedness were committed at that great Annual Festival of Satan, the Races, we cannot exactly say; though we are glad to perceive from the public papers that it attracted less notice, and did less mischief than season thro' usual.

We have one melancholy recollection, connected with our civic broils. About a twelvemonth ago we were requested to visit a man who had been seized with *delirium tremens*; we found him recovering. By persuasion he was induced to sign the pledge, and join the temperance society. He kept it faithfully for a time, and the effect which it produced upon him was as surprising to his friends, as it was pleasing to himself. He became prosperous in his circumstances, and cheerful in his mind. But on the night of the 25th of April, he mingled with the crowd at the burning of the Parliament House, and, carried away with the excitement of the scene, he was induced to taste again the drunkard's cup. This was enough. The torch of the incendiary was not more fatal to the building, than the fiery potion was to his principles and his life. From this time he continued to drink, with but little intermission, for several weeks; as might be expected, this brought on other attacks of delirium, which all terminated at last in the cholera, to which he fell a victim last month. *He that, being often reprov'd, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy.*

But, it may be asked, where is this dangerous liquor to be had, which proves so destructive to the peace of our city, and the lives of its inhabitants? Oh, the civic authorities took good care that there shall be no difficulty in obtaining it. They know well that there are fiery passions slumbering in the minds of men; they knew well that nothing kindles them into a flame so cleverly as intoxicating liquors; and it is prov'd that places for the retail of these liquors shall be opened at the corner of every street. Is it really the design of the authorities to excite quarrelling and bloodshed? Unquestionably not. Yet, if it had been their design, no better plan could have been adopted than to flood the community with these liquors, by means of the taverns, kept open by their authority. The connexion between intemperance and crime, especially assaults, outrages, and acts of violence, is close and direct; and the license system has the effect of supplying the whole community with the means of intemperance, on any occasion, and to any amount.

Our citizens are now endeavoring to preserve the peace of the city, by voluntarily 'keeping watch and ward' in their respective localities, under the direction of the Mayor and civic authorities. This is deserving of all praise; but we beg to suggest an easier and more effectual plan,—*extinguish the taverns, licensed and unlicensed, so far as regards the sale of intoxicating liquors.* The moral cause of every act of incendiarism is to be found in them; if the train is not laid in them, they furnish the match for setting it on fire, in the sale of these liquors. A tavern and an engine-house are co-relates; the one contains the means of raising a conflagration, and the other of putting it out.

## MOVEMENT IN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

In the July number of the *Scottish Temperance Review*, we find an excellent article "from the pen of a distinguished ornament of the Church of Scotland," accompanied with a statement that it has been in private circulation for nearly twelve months, and has awakened interest and removed prejudice, in quarters which direct Temperance instrumentally could not reach. It is addressed principally, but not exclusively, to the clergy. We make the following extracts from it, in the hope they may be attended with the same good effects in Canada.—

If we look around and inquire into the immediate and obvious causes of that moral degradation which, meeting us on every side, furnishes to every thoughtful and benevolent mind matter of anxious and melancholy reflection, we doubt not the conclusion of every attentive and impartial observer will be, that intemperance, viewed both in its immediate results and in the widely extended ramifications of its baneful influence, is our great social malady. There is no fact in the present state and aspect of society so striking and impressive to the man whose sympathies are not confined to the narrow circle of domestic relationship, but go forth in benevolent emotion towards the destitute and degraded of the human kind, as the fearful prevalence and ruinous results of this odious vice. These results are not confined to any one district of country, or to any one class of society. It is not one or two, but thousands, who, by their intemperance, disgrace and degrade our Christian communities. The natural consequence is, that there is no longer the same shrinking from that vice, the same abhorrence of it, as is implied in the apostolic injunction—"I have written unto you, if any one that is called a brother be a drunkard, with such an one not to keep company, nor to eat with him." Unless it assume a very degrading form, it is rather a failing than a crime; and is more frequently ridiculed than condemned. This is an alarming fact. It demonstrates that the disease has become so deeply rooted as to affect the whole social frame, and illustrates that universal law of God's providential government—that no malady moral or physical, can affect, for any length of time, individual members of society, without gradually diffusing its destroying influence over the whole community to which they belong.

We cannot sit calmly down, and think of the thousands around, who are destroying both body and soul, training up their children to habits of vice, degrading the standard of social morality, paralyzing every effort of the Gospel messenger, and robbing Christianity, in a great measure, of its elevating, and purifying, and saving power. Something must be done. The case is one which demands immediate inquiry and action. The attempt must at least be made, even though we should not be entirely certain of success. The evil has been growing for centuries, and is now too deeply rooted to be easily remedied. But that, far from depressing and paralyzing, ought to stimulate to more ardent and persevering efforts, that the disgrace of our land may be wiped away, and that—this great barrier removed—the Word of God may have free course and be glorified among the masses of our countrymen, hitherto beyond the pale of its influence.

Every remedy, in order to be at all efficacious, must have an immediate bearing upon the sources of the evil which it proposes, either wholly or partially, to remove. To strike at some of the effects, while the causes remain untouched, is a kind of proce-

sure which cannot possibly be attended with any permanent result. Now, it cannot be doubted that the immediate and proximate source of the prevailing intemperance is to be found in those social customs which connect the use of wine and other intoxicating liquors with the transactions of daily business, and the pleasures of social intercourse. Can it be doubted that it is out of frequent indulgences on such occasions that the vicious habit of intemperance has grown? Where is the confirmed drunkard who cannot trace, to one or other of these sources, the beginning of his progress to ruin? He was in business, perhaps; and the transactions in which he engaged brought him again and again within the sphere of temptation, and now, it may be, after an ineffectual resistance, he has yielded him self up, a poor, helpless, hopeless victim. Or he was fond of pleasure and gaiety; and, in his social meetings, he became familiar with the stimulating beverage: the appetite thus formed was gradually strengthened by indulgence; and now, after each period of abstinence, he returns, like the dog to his vomit, and the sow that is washed to her wallowing in the mire. These social customs have ruined millions for time and for eternity. And is there any Christian so hard hearted as to repel us with harsh words, and say, "To them that address yourself to such, plead with them, persuade them to abstain; and attempt not to rob me of the gratification which I have never abused?" The man who would address us thus is as ignorant of human nature as he is destitute of Christian sympathy. It is not by pleading with drunkards only, and persuading them in hundreds or thousands, if you will, to cast the cup of ruin from their lips, that this great social evil is to be remedied. The mere pruning of the olive and more prominent branches can make no permanent change in the nature of the tree; rather, in some cases, will such procedure conduce to its more luxuriant growth, as in the rapid and marked development. The root of the evil must be struck, if we would strike with effect. Those social customs, which have been the prolific source of intemperance, and many other vices, must be steadily and strenuously waned against. What matters it that the degraded victim of intemperance pledges himself to-day to abstain from the soul-destroying draught, to-morrow, with diminished strength and reviving appetite, he is placed within the sphere of the very temptations to which he has so often yielded? To render permanent any change in the individual, there must be a change in society. The drunkard, if he would be reclaimed, must not only be persuaded to abstain, he must likewise be placed in a sphere, where, instead of meeting with those temptations and strong temptations, his new resolutions of amendment will be strengthened and confirmed, by the views, and feelings, and practice of those with whom he mingles. The customs of society, instead of being ranged, as they now too generally are, on the side of intemperance, must be enlisted on the opposite side. This is a great change; but it is a necessary change. Trifling evils may be remedied by trifling changes, but great evils demand strong remedies. The experience of many past generations drives us to this conclusion, that, until the Christian society of this land break loose from those ensnaring customs, which have long been coiling around it, and paralysing its strength of influence, it must continue to exhibit to the world the sad and anomalous spectacle of a society, remarkable at once for the purity of its Christian faith, and for the wide prevalence of one of the most odious and degrading vices of which that faith, when rightly understood and resolutely acted on, is the only proper antagonist.

#### INTERESTING FACT

A benevolent gentleman in England offered a prize of £100 for the best essay on Juvenile Depravity. Many competitors entered the lists; the essays of four of them were recommended for publication. There is an interesting circumstance connected with them, which we give on the authority of the *Scottish Temperance Review*, and which shows that a full investigation of the temperance question, by intelligent men, generally leads them to adopt its principles. It appears that of the four competitors whose productions were recommended by the adjudicators as suitable for publication, only one was an abstainer when the composition of the essays was undertaken: but so prominently was the evil of intemperance forced upon them while investigating the causes of

juvenile depravity, that all the other three became abstainers in consequence of having been so engaged.

#### SCRIPTURE EXAMPLES, No. IV.

In continuing these articles we beg to direct attention, in the next paper, to the example of Daniel and his companions, in the Babylonian captivity. This case is an exceedingly important one, for abstinence was here resorted to by way of *experiment*, and the result of the trial showed triumphantly the correctness of the principle. It is recorded in the book of Daniel, chap. i. 8-16.

It was a custom in the Chaldean Court, that no stranger should be permitted to occupy any office, whether high or low, in the King's household, of such a nature that it would give him occasion to be in the King's presence, till he had been made to go through a certain course of diet, for a longer or shorter period of time. By this his body was considered to be purified and beautified; he was thought to be rendered more comely and agreeable, and was thereby prepared for standing before royalty. Traces of this absurd custom are to be found in the history of Esther. Daniel was subjected to this regimen; and as he was to stand very near the King, dainties of a very nice order were prescribed for him, to qualify him for the honor. He was to have a daily allowance from the royal table, of the King's meat, and of the wine which he drank; and this was to be continued for three years. But Daniel determined that he would not submit to this regimen,—that he might not defile himself, as a Jew, by eating food which was unclean according to the ceremonial law. He then proposed to the officer, who had charge of such matters, to have a kitchen; but that personage refused, for he had no doubt the change would prove prejudicial to Daniel's health; and if, at the end of the period of probation, he and his companions should be lean and ill-favored, while the other captives were 'fair and fat in flesh,' by eating the royal luxuries he would forfeit his office, and perhaps his life. Daniel then proposed to him to make the experiment for ten days, of giving them only 'pulse to eat, and water to drink.' And this was ultimately agreed to, for, no doubt, the officer concluded, that, if any evil consequences followed, he would have ample opportunities of correcting them before the full term of probation expired. During the ten days, then, Daniel and his three companions ate their pulse, and drank water, while the other captives still used the royal luxuries; and, no doubt, much anxiety was felt on all sides respecting the result of this experiment. And what was the result? We shall give it in the words of the inspired writer: 'And at the end of ten days, their countenances appeared fairer and fatter in flesh, than all the children which did eat of the King's meat.' Well then might the officer take away that portion ever after, and allow these pious youths to follow their own course of self-denial.

No evidence could be clearer than this, that self-denial in abstaining from luxurious indulgence in eating, and from wine and other intoxicating drinks entirely, is highly conducive to human health. The matter was fairly put to the test; the experiment was fully made, and the result was open to public observation. But it may be asked, why was this fact recorded in the inspired volume? why was it deemed worthy of a place in these infallible, unperishable writings, while hundreds of other facts were passed over, many of which might have been thought, upon worldly principles, to be much more important? And the only correct answer that can be given to these questions is, *it was written for our instruction*, it was given to teach us that we ought to go and do likewise, and that good consequences, both as respects

the body and the mind, might be expected to flow from a life of abstinence and self-denial.

The beneficial tendency of abstinence from intoxicating drinks upon health, appears so clearly from these things, that it is unnecessary to spend words upon it. We can only express our surprise that, with this fact before them, the opponents of our cause can be so reckless as still to maintain, that the use of 'the generous wine,' and the alcoholic stimulant, is necessary to the full development of physical strength, and to complete health.

But this portion of Daniel's history shows no less clearly that total abstinence from strong drink is as conducive to a vigorous state of religion in the soul, and thereby overthrows the notorious objection of a certain bishop, that it leads to infidelity. Most men will sooner believe the, even a bishop may be at fault in his logic, than that such a holy man as Daniel would act upon a principle which leads to infidelity. It happens most fortunately for our cause, that it did not manifest any such tendency in Daniel's case. On the contrary, his faith, and the faith of his companions, was remarkably strong. It is an instructive fact, that the only persons who became eminent in these times, for their steadfast faith and holy zeal, were *four total abstainers*; one of whom 'stopped the mouths of the lions,' and the other three 'quenched the violence of fire.' There were many Jews in Babylon, no doubt, who chose rather to drink its wines than follow the example of these worthies; we suspect that the tendency to infidelity developed itself most rapidly amongst them, and that the conclusion of our opponents should be drawn exactly in the reverse way.

It may be argued that Daniel's abstinence did not proceed from the same motive with ours, and that he abstained because of his conscientious regard to a Jewish law. It is evident that this was the case with respect to his abstinence from 'the King's meat,' but that the Jewish law required abstinence from wine in the circumstances, appears to us extremely doubtful, to say the least of it. However, the Jewish law could not alter the tendency of the practice; it could not render his abstinence more salutary in its effects, either upon the state of the body or the soul. And it is chiefly with a view to these effects that we refer to the circumstance; it shows most clearly that a man may abstain from intoxicating drinks, not only without any harm to body or mind, but with the happiest effects upon both; so that the rule of our Society is indeed an excellent method to obtain the happiness which the poet describes, '*mens sana, in corpore sano*,'—a clear mind, in a healthy body.

#### FATHER CHINIQUEY ON WATER.

Father Chiniquy requests that the following letter, which appeared the other day in the *Melanges Religieux*, in answer to two questions which have been addressed to him by many members of temperance societies—may be re-published by journals friendly to the temperance cause; and as many good things in French, for want of a translator, never find their way into English, I with great pleasure prepare the communication for your columns.

As corroborative of Father Chiniquy's opinions, I would state that there have been but two deaths since last winter, in all the numerous body of Rechabites in this city—all staunch teetotallers. In Union Tent (which lost one of these), numbering over sixty members, of which I am Chief Ruler, only one other case of sickness has been registered since the cholera commenced, and this a very slight one, the brother not being confined to his bed.

It is further worthy of remark, that a great many members of our Tent (as well as of the other Tents), are firemen. No class o

citizens are subjected to such temporary over-working, fatigue, and sudden excessive exposure; and if alcoholic drinks are ever necessary, either as stimulants or restoratives, they are required by these men. If firemen do not require relief or support from alcohol, who in the world can? T. S. B.

**GENEROUS ASSOCIATE OF TEMPERANCE.**—Many among you ask me,—1st. Is it true that the water is poisoned during the epidemic, and that we cannot continue to drink pure water without exposing ourselves to attacks of the malady?

2nd. Is it not proper and prudent, you ask, to cut the water, and mix with it a little brandy, wine or beer, during the prevalence of the epidemic?

To the first question I answer that, in my humble opinion, the water is not more poisoned now than it was last year.

One proof among a thousand of the correctness of this opinion is, that your animals, both in town and country, 'do not drink nothing but water, were never better.' It is certain that if the water had in this year any bad qualities, it would be immediately perceived by malades and mortality among these animals.

This does not prevent me from saying, that we should this year be careful not to drink too much water, the same as not to eat too much meat or too much bread, because this year the smallest excesses are followed by the most deplorable results.

But it is only Satan, the author of lies and the most enraged enemy of our beautiful and holy Society, that could have spread the report that water is not good to drink this year.

With slight exceptions water always has, still is, and ever will be, the best beverage.

The prejudice against water, founded only on ignorance and gormandising, disappears before the light of science. Physicians the most learned in all ages, have proclaimed water to be the most wholesome of all beverages.

It would be easy to publish volumes of proof on this subject; not to be too long I will content myself with a few extracts.

One of the most celebrated Frenchmen on his death bed, said to his desolate friends:—"Console yourselves, I leave behind me three good doctors: *labor, exercise, and water*."

The celebrated and learned Sir Astley Cooper wrote:—"None more than myself to cast the use of strong liquors. I would never suffer them in my house, because I regard them as real demons."

"If the poor people could see like me the maladies of the liver, the dropsies, the cruel derangement of the nerves, the deadly pains of the intestines, which are the immediate consequences of the use of strong drinks, they would know that spirituous liquors are nothing else but destructive poison."

The learned Charles Lind, in his treatise on Regimen, vol. 2, p. 105, speaks thus:—"Of all drinks water is that, the interrupted use of which contributes most to prolong the life of man." On page 111 he adds:—"The use of alcoholic liquors (he is speaking of moderate use) has always the evil of blunting the sensitiveness of the stomach, thickening the mucus, and diminishing the appetite; effects which are reproduced on the other organs, blunting their general sensitiveness, and producing what is termed a *brutishness*, physical and moral, madness, premature old age, and paralysis."

And on page 143 of the same work we read:—"The habit and use of alcoholic liquors produce irritations of the stomach, excessive thirst, and *degenerences* of every kind."

Lévy, a learned French physician, in 1619, wrote in a work on Regimen. Water is the drink *par excellence*:—"In the regular conditions of organization, etc., there is no beverage for man so suitable as water; it neither stimulates nor relaxes any function; it facilitates the working of all; it never contracts the maintenance of the harmony; it tempers the effervescence of the passions, and preserves the strength and freshness of the mind. Under the influences of water the revolutions of age operate only at their fitting time, without convulsions or disease." "The abstinent, water drinkers," says Haller, "have the best appetite, and preserve longest the senses of taste, smell, and sight and memory."

Hoffman has celebrated, in several learned writings, the alimentary and medicinal virtues of water, which he prefers as a beverage to all fermented or alcoholic drinks.

"Demosthenes, Lœok, and Milton, were water drinkers. It is then wrong to reproach water with producing physical or moral weakness, for it is the drink most appropriate to healthy constitutions, and most favorable to longevity. Water is most suitable to

nervous and sanguine temperaments, to those subject to liver complaints, to children, women, and those of weak lungs."

"Fermented and distilled liquors," truly says Royer Collard, "are never necessary for any one whatever."

Now to the question—If, in consequence of the epidemic, it is not necessary or proper to cut the water by mixing with it a little brandy, or wine or beer?

After having read much and consulted on this subject, I hesitate not to say, that, in my humble opinion, if wine, beer, brandy, &c., are not so good as water in ordinary times, these drinks are much less worth than water in times like the present.

Many respectable physicians advise, I am aware, to drink brandy and wine, but they give this advice hesitatingly, and are far from regarding these as sure and infallible remedies. At the same time, a much greater number regarding those drinks as prejudicial at all times, consider them veritable poisons during the epidemic, and their reasons appear to me replete with logic and good sense. I will detail them in the manner they have been given to me.

1st. There is never a time when it is more necessary to avoid the slightest excess than at present. Now when we drink water it is rare that we are tempted to drink to excess.—water is like bread, when the stomach has sufficient of the one or the other, nature tells us—we cease drinking or eating. But it is not thus when you drink stimulants, which flatter and provoke the palate; your thirst, instead of being allayed, is more often only irritated. A glass of water calls very seldom for a second, but drink a glass of good wine and you soon feel a desire to drink a second; the desire soon appears to you a want, a necessity, and without doubting you go on to excess. The cholera and death will be the first consequence.

2. It is necessary, say these learned physicians who are opposed to the use of strong drink, especially during the cholera—it is necessary now more than ever to avoid all that may irritate the stomach or intestines. Therefore it is necessary not to take a single drop of wine, brandy, whisky, or particularly beer, during the epidemic, because these liquors irritate the stomach, and often produce, even when taken in small doses mixed with water, inflammation of the bowels.

3. A person who drinks only water, if attacked by cholera, stands a much better chance of being cured, because the medicines which we give have always an effect more prompt and powerful upon water drinkers than upon the drinkers of alcoholic liquors.

4. It is more than doubtful that even the moderate use of intoxicating drinks is a preservative against the cholera, but another thing is not at all doubtful, that if, from fear of cholera, we return to drink, all the crimes and evils from which temperance has delivered us will appear again. The hearts of so many unfortunate wives and mothers, that temperance has conserved, will be again broken and torn by the drunkenness of a husband or child, who, through fear of cholera, have brought again to their lips those detestable drinks which they had so generously renounced. The ruin of thousands of families that temperance had commenced to make prosperous and happy, will continue and consume them rapidly. In one word, say the learned physicians, whose generous and philanthropic suggestions I am communicating, "in advising the use of intoxicating drinks, we are not at all sure of shutting the door of one house against cholera, while our unfortunate advice may have for result a certain and immediate opening of the doors of so many to drunkenness, a scourge a thousand times more to be dreaded and more dangerous than cholera."

5. If we were certain of having really good liquors, say again the learned physicians whom I quote, we should hesitate to advise society in general to take them, for to the greater number perhaps the smallest dose of alcohol might be fatal in many respects. By the stronger reason should we abstain from counseling the use of strong drinks, when we know that tobacco pipe, vitriol, aquafortis, and *nux vomica*, are often mixed with whisky, brandy, wines, Jamaica spirits and beer, which are sold in this country.

6. The public is under a false impression, say again these learned Doctors, on the effects of strong drink in the stomach. They suppose them much more useful than they are in assisting digestion. The fact is, that instead of facilitating digestion, alcoholic drinks more often retard and arrest it; for if, on one side, in augmenting the heat of the stomach and stimulating the action of the muscles, alcohol appears to aid the stomach in its digestive labor—on the other side, this same alcohol deteriorates and destroys the gastric juice, relaxes the labor of nature, and prevents

the aliments from decomposing in the manner that God has willed in all time.

The conclusion is, that if alcohol may sometimes be useful to certain persons whose stomachs have lost their natural heat, they are infinitely injurious to a much greater number, in whose stomachs they create too much heat, and thus destroy the gastric juice. This is the reason why strong drink should be avoided, particularly during the epidemic, by the greatest number.

If this letter were not already too long, it would be easy for me to bring a crowd of other considerations to show that fidelity to the rules of our society, far from exposing us to attacks of the malady, puts us almost in safety against its approach.

But I will not conclude without making a little extract from the recommendation of the Montreal Board of Health, published in pages 4 and 5 of the regulations of the Central Board for the preservation of public health:—"During the warm months of summer, thirst seeks generally, with great avidity, for cold and refreshing drinks; nothing can be more dangerous. We should abstain carefully from beverages that are cold and tempting, such as beer, cider, and light wines, and brandy, drunk in little draughts."

*Generous Associates of Temperance.*—Let us remain faithful to the resolution we have solemnly taken, for the love of Jesus Christ and for the love of our country, to destroy the use of strong drink; and far from having to fear the epidemic, we shall arrest its progress. Our fidelity to the sacrifice we have made may disarm the anger of God. Our penitence may cause him to forget our past faults. The angel of death will cease to smite us. Peace, health and life will be given to us.

C. CHISQUI, Ptre.

Longueuil, 12th August, 1849.

We avail ourselves of the private communication of a friend (B. P.) from Belleville, to lay before our readers some items of pleasing intelligence:—

Since Mr. Wadsworth's visit in April last, we have been gaining ground on the drinking customs and practices in Belleville. We have been favored with a lecture by the Rev. Thomas Goldsmith, of Demorestville, and the Rev. H. Ebbott, each producing a favorable impression of our principles and operations. At the close of the last lecture, certain young friends conversed with several of our members on the importance and propriety of endeavoring to establish a division of the sons of temperance, in this town. It was finally resolved that a meeting should be called, of those who were disposed to hear more of this matter. A meeting was held, explanations were given of the order; a requisition for a charter was presented, signed, and forwarded to the grand patriarch, in Kingston; who immediately replied—and appeared in person to establish Hastings Division, No. 8. On the 27th and 28th July, we were favored with the most eloquent and impressive addresses on temperance, by P. S. White, Esq., that the inhabitants of the town of Belleville ever had the opportunity of hearing. Such was the excellent spirit, dignity of deportment, gentlemanly appearance, clearness of expression, loftiness of sentiment, so beautiful the illustrations, logical the arguments, and conclusive the deductions, of this gentleman, that the most fastidious or captious have been unable to detect the least flaw, or make the smallest objection to the lectures or their object.

On the afternoon of the 28th, a division of "the Sons" was opened, with only nine candidates, and in less than four weeks, 79 members were added, making in all 88 members. Our important proceeds:—

We have among us some of the leading members of the professional, commercial, mechanical, and laboring classes of the town. 2 clergymen, the judge of the district, 1 physician, 4 attorneys, 2 students at law, 1 surgeon dentist, inspector of potash, 4 merchants, &c., &c. Great is the good already accomplished, and greater is in prospect. We hope you will continue the *Advocate*, for there is a certainty that your list of subscribers will increase.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

MALDEN TOWN, August 13, 1849.

Sir,—In answer to your call for subscribers, I embrace this opportunity of responding, and performing a duty that ought to

have received attention before. One reason why you have not heard from me before was—I had determined to send, along with my own subscription, a good list besides. A variety of circumstances prevented the accomplishment of my design at the proper time, and thus my own subscription was neglected till now. I have endeavored, however, to make some little atonement, by sending you a list of new subscribers, and if nothing prevent, I shall be glad to render what assistance I can for the coming year, as I hope you will find yourself sustained in such a manner as to continue the publication of your valuable periodical in time to come, although I am fully aware that the circulation is not so large as it ought to be, and I doubt not many of us will feel more than we now imagine, if it should be discontinued for want of support. Rather let half the dollar magazines in the country die than it, and morals and religion will suffer less; but that greater zeal must be manifested in pressing alike the claims of the *Advocate* and temperance cause, before our principles accomplish their mission in our land, is an undoubted truth; and if our apathy and coldness should entail upon us years of painful toil, to gain the advantage we might have once obtained, we may feel deeply, but ought not to complain. Much in many places is already lost, and much more will be, unless we are up and doing; and I am glad to have it in my power to say that the cause is reviving here. New life has been infused into the old society by the establishment of a division of the Sons amongst us. The organization took place on the 5th instant; twenty persons were initiated then, and there have been twenty more since, so that in our little country village there are about forty Sons, who all seem wondrously pleased with the move they have made, and are confidently expecting a large and rapid accession to their numbers; and if my voice could reach every city and hamlet in our great and extending country, I would say, "go ye and do likewise." Some such organization as this will do much to consolidate and spread temperance principles. The Tent or Division Room will always send its light and influence into the community around. Hoping and praying that you, *Mr. Editor*, may still be enabled to send your little pioneer, advocating the principles for which we contend, into every nook and corner of our land, and that the Sons may follow gathering up and binding what yet remains,

I have the honor to be, yours,

A SON.

HAMILTON, August 25, 1849

SIR,—I have just returned after a long and tedious journey, part of which lay through sections of this country where no *Temperance Lecturer* had ever been before. I do not regret having visited the Simcoe District,—wild and romantic in scenery; but beautiful in its lakes,—because I have made acquaintance with many zealous teetotalers, and, I trust, have been useful to them in stirring them up to greater zeal, while in some places my visit has been the means of reanimation to dead societies. In the early part of this tour, I attended the Annual Celebration of the Berlin Society; it was a day long to be remembered; much praise is due to the President of that Society. Grieved was I to find the cause so low in the Niagara District, but there are some valuable friends who are willing to rally again, and I hope they will do so without delay. In many quarters I have been asked whether I intend to continue lecturing during the next winter, and I scarcely know what to say. The pecuniary aid which I receive is not sufficient to meet my family expenses, whereas I did entertain a hope that I would have realized not only a competency, but something over and above, to relieve me from the

annoyance of temporal embarrassments. In this I am disappointed; for while some societies will announce a collection for me, in many places it is forgotten altogether until the time of meeting. I am thankful for what has been contributed in this way, and also for private donations from five gentlemen and one lady, amounting to 32s 1d. I would be happy to correspond with official members on this subject, and would like to labor in the Home, Gore, London, Talbot, or Niagara Districts.

The statistical results of the tour, lasting 58 days, are as follow:—93 Lectures and Sermons; names to the pledge, 1,157, of which 585 are juveniles; Societies re-organized, 5; New Societies, at Stone Chapel, Galt Road, and Medonte, and several Juvenile Societies started; Subscribers to the *Advocate*, 9.

Please state in your next number whether you are well enough supported to warrant the expectation that you will continue the *Advocate* another year, as many are enquiring on that point; it appears to me, if you do so, it ought to be on the *Cash-in-Advance* system, for I am afraid that many will forget to pay the 2s 6d when the half year is up. That you may prosper in your effort to do good, is the prayer of a large number of teetotalers who are anxious to see the paper go on.

I am yours truly,

R. D. WADSWORTH.

## Education.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE TEACHER.

When we take into consideration the almost unlimited influence which the Teacher may, and almost unconsciously does exert, over his pupils, especially in his general bearing and manners, we cannot but feel the reality of the truth, that he teaches by example no less than by precept. One great aim of education is to improve and refine the manners. The man who has improved his intellectual powers in the most eminent degree, but who is unable to discharge properly his social duties, may still be considered as wanting one of the most essential parts of a good education. The chain that should bind him in close affinity to his fellow-mortals, his friends, neighbors, and associates, has one broken link, and, after all, he is little better than a blank in society. If his manners are repulsive and disagreeable, instead of being courted and admired, he is disliked and shunned. The position of such an individual is far from being enviable. Obligated, almost of necessity, to debar himself from the pleasures of social intercourse, he cannot be happy himself, nor can he be the means of rendering others happy. True education leads to entirely different results. The teacher is its minister. He is commissioned to educate the rising generation in the true sense of the term; to educate the people intellectually, morally, physically, and socially; and in the discharge of his arduous and responsible trust, he should be careful not to omit that most important article in his commission,—the improvement of his pupils' manners.

What, then, constitutes proper deportment in a Teacher? By the Teacher's deportment, is meant his manners, or general behaviour, both in and out of the school-room. It certainly should be mainly on all occasions, never haughty or arbitrary. Calmness and decision should be predominant qualities in his mental constitution. No passion should ever be permitted to manifest itself, at least, in the presence of his pupils. In short, he should always be pleasant, kind, and affable. Whenever and wherever the instructor meets a pupil out of the school-room, whether he be young or old, rich or poor, worthy or unworthy, he should always extend to him the hand of friendship, and treat him with kindness. His language should be guarded and becoming. His address should be courteous and dignified toward all with whom he may chance to meet; and his influence will be in proportion to the means used in acquiring it. No harsh disputations, conflicting with local, party, or sectarian prejudices, should be engaged in. But rather let coolness, impartiality, and moderation, characterize the

Teacher's conversation. The good effects of such a course cannot for a moment be questioned. The power of example is immense, whether it be good or bad. If the Teacher's example in deportment be such as stated above, its effects will be most beneficial for the time being, and will exercise a controlling influence through untold years of the future. The pupil will remember, even to the latest day of his earthly existence, the kindness of his instructor; it will cling to his memory in every situation in life. Even the vilest of the vile, were it possible to suppose that such had received good instruction, cannot fail to hold in affectionate remembrance the kind and courteous Teacher. But on the other hand, a savage severity in the Teacher, coarseness, and roughness of manners, the indulgence in pernicious habits, produce entirely different, but equally momentous results. The Teacher who is profane, intemperate, coarse, or uncourteous, may expect, in most cases, to find his pupils imitating his example. If the Teacher is impolite, the pupils will most assuredly be so. If the Teacher is intemperate, unjust, unkind, he is every day sowing the same noxious principles in the tender minds of those committed to his care.

Therefore, Teacher, be just, kind, and courteous to your pupils, and they, in turn, will render justice, kindness, and courtesy unto you.—*Maine Common School Advocate.*

### TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND EDUCATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

There never was a time in the history of our country when the public mind was so generally aroused to the great considerations of education, as at this time. It seems everywhere in this country to be a conceded fact, that the permanency, of our institutions depends upon the general diffusion of knowledge among the people. Wherever, in any land, there are privileged classes, and the soil is owned by a few—and a few monopolize the seminaries of learning—and a few lord it over the heritage of the church—and a few enjoy the honors and the offices, these fortunate few will not, in general, be favorable to the education of the masses. But where every one is educated, and anxious of knowing as much, and living as well, as his neighbor, monopolies are broken up.

In rural districts, where every two miles square has its common school, and every ten or fifteen, its academy, the peasantry are levelled up, so that they appear upon the same platform before the people, enjoying nearly the same advantages. With these, professional eminence and distinguished position are not the accidents of birth, or of wealth, but evidence of superior industry and character, and of the possession of those cardinal virtues which characterize eminently good men.

Let teachers meet, compare notes, and encourage one another, and they will do their duty in making public sentiment. It is not long since that the industrious and faithful teacher thought that by teaching in his school-room six or seven hours a day, that he had fully discharged his duty, and exhausted his influence upon the fortunate ones whom he taught. The few spirited teachers who, five years ago, gave an impetus to the onward movement of the age, in bringing teachers periodically together, that they may bid each other a God speed, and show the results of their own experience, have done more towards shaping the destiny of our country than ten times their number of mere politicians have ever done in noisy conventions.

Teachers' Associations and Institutes are becoming numerous, we will not here attempt their enumeration. Among those which stand out prominently, we may mention the following, in the three great States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Others might be mentioned in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, &c.—*N. Y. Teachers' Advocate, for July.*

## Agriculture.

### BREEDING HORSES.

We publish the following Report copied from the *Vermont State Agriculturist*, on breeding horses, which will serve as an excellent model for such of our Societies as are desirous of promoting improvements in Canadian Agriculture.—

We extract the following from a Report made at the last fair of the Windsor County Agricultural Society, by the Committee

on Horses. The report is the best paper we have seen among those yet produced by the agency of our County Societies. The reasons for making the awards are given in full with excellent practical remarks on the business of breeding horses:—

Your Committee are of opinion that there is no branch of stock-raising more profitable than the rearing of the best of horses; and they consider there is no trouble in accomplishing this, provided that none but the very best stallions are bred to, and none are bred from, but excellent horses, which, by the way, are very scarce and hard to be obtained, and for the following reasons:—Owing to the high price good "horse flesh" will ever command, the majority of our best mares, as soon as they come to maturity, find the way to our village and city markets, and are never allowed to breed, save a few that may be returned to the country after becoming unsound in limb, or having their constitution broken down with hard usage and old age; and many that remain among the farmers are valued so highly for their labor and fine appearance that they are never permitted to breed until they are in a similar condition to those returned from our city markets. The consequence is, that nearly the whole of our horses are produced from the most ordinary mares, or unsound ones. An unsoundness of the limbs may not impair the value of a breeding mare, but if she has a weakened constitution, it must, more or less, impair the strength, speed, and endurance of the offspring, although they may have fine forms. Your Committee believe it would be far more profitable to purchase and breed from mares worth one hundred and fifty dollars than from those, whose average value for the last ten years, in a sound state, has been no more than forty dollars, (and this we believe, is the class of a majority of our breeding mares.) From mares of this stamp, and to good stallions, we cannot raise colts which, at four years old, would have sold, higher than fifty dollars to seventy-five dollars, whereas, from the first class of mares, and to the same stallions, we could with equal certainty raise colts that would command double these prices, and occasionally one may command four times as much.

Another thing that has a great tendency to multiply the number of poor horses is, that farmers too often estimate the profit of raising colts by the first cost of getting them—best-wing their patronage where they can be insured with a fal for the least money, and frequently to a horse of ordinary qualities; when, by the addition of a few dollars, they might secure the services of a horse whose stock would afford them a profit similar to that spoken of with the best class of breeding mares. It should be remarked, however, that the stallions are of a much higher quality than the breeding mares. Take these as a whole, there has been a great improvement in them within a few years. And although we may have only a few but what are valuable horses, yet there is a great difference between them—and even among those of a very high order. Independent of the pecuniary advantage of breeding from none but the very best of horses and sires, one may enjoy, according to the fancy of the owner, from five dollars to twenty dollars' worth of satisfaction, in producing a superior animal.

Allow your Committee to throw out a few hints in relation to brooding colts—docking, nicking, framing. Colts should always be kept in good condition, not extravagantly fed, yet they should have something more than dry food the first two winters. The starving of colts will not only impede their growth, but will bring on a contraction of the ribs, cords, and muscles, especially about the chests, and shoulders, that will, more or less, impair their power, action, speed, and endurance, after coming to maturity.

It is the opinion of your Committee that a horse will have the most perfect strength and action with a natural tail, yet, for appearance, they would recommend a moderate docking, which should be governed by the build of the animal and the character of the tail; but we should very seldom leave a dock of less than twelve inches; and the docking should be performed when the colts are one or two years old, (one year old is preferable.) Colts may be docked at these ages with less injury to them than when nearly grown up; they will have more of a bush to the tail, with longer hair, and will be inclined to carry it in a more elevated position. Nicking should be looked upon as a cruel and useless practice, which undoubtedly impairs the strength and action of the horse, and may sometimes seriously injure the constitution.

Great care should be used, in breaking colts, to have them kind; and there is but little difficulty in this, provided they have proper and gentle treatment. They very seldom need but little

if any whipping. They should be learned to do their work in an easy and handsome manner, and without fretting. A horse that is trained to chafe and dance in the harness, or under the saddle, may do very well for fops and horse-jockeys, but it is not what a sensible man wants in a horse designed for service, as it is a waste of strength and action, without accomplishing any useful purpose. And in forming an opinion of a restless horse it will be well to consider whether the action is natural or whether it is brought about by training, and the fear of the brand.

All of which is respectfully submitted. In behalf of the Committee.  
EENEZER BRIDGE, Chairman.

### SALTING HAY.

We have often cautioned farmers against salting their hay too profusely. No more should be put on hay, than animals would voluntarily consume while eating it; if the salt was given them separately. We are astonished to find in a valuable agricultural journal, advice to add ten to twenty quarts of salt to a ton of clover hay, which will aid in preserving it, if rather green.

The largest quantity—twenty quarts of salt to the ton—would be about twice the amount given to a horse in a year, at the usual allowance of an ounce per day, or half a pound per week. Four quarts of salt to a ton of hay, is as much as animals consume when they have their own choice. Hay is greatly injured by the use of large quantities of salt to save it when put into the mow only partially cured; and in some cases, disease and death among stock have been the consequence of a too liberal use of salt as a preservative.

How would a man like butter with four ounces of salt to the pound, in order to save it without the trouble of working out the buttermilk? We have been particular on this subject, as dealers inform us that much hay brought to this market is injured by oversalting, for the purpose of saving it when housed too green.  
—New England Farmer.

### News.

**Fires.**—Since our last several large fires have taken place. We enumerate the principal buildings. —Early on Friday morning, the 17th ult., the large square of buildings known as Donegan's Hotel, said to be the largest on this Continent. One fireman killed by the falling of a stone from the wall. On the same evening the premises forming the corner of St. Gabriel and Notre Dame Streets, in which one female lost her life. On Monday following, about noon, the building known as Cyrus' Hotel, (formerly the Nelson Hotel,) in which the inquest on Mason was sitting. On the same evening the premises of Mr. Bowie, Baker, Main Street St. Lawrence Suburbs, together with some adjoining buildings. On Sabbath evening, the 26th ult., four wooden houses in St. Dominique, near Vitre Street. All of the foregoing buildings were totally destroyed, and strong suspicions are entertained that all of them have been the work of the incendiary, and that for no better reason than the hope of plunder.

**Coroner's Inquests.**—During the last eight days the following inquests have been held in this city.

**First**—On the body of W. B. Mason, the investigation into the cause of whose death has excited so much interest for the past eight days, and which resulted in the following verdict: "We, the undersigned jurors, are unanimously of opinion that the deceased, William B. Mason, came to his death by a gun shot wound, fired on the night of the 15th instant, from the house of the Hon. L. H. Lafontaine, after the said house had been first assailed by a mob; the said shot having been fired by one of the persons to us unknown, assembled for the purpose of protecting Mr. Lafontaine's property; and we are further of opinion that the existing City Authorities are highly culpable, in not having taken due precautionary measures by which this heavy calamity might have been avoided.

**Second**—On the 21st ult., a Coroner's inquest was held at the Engine House, Dalhousie Square, on the body of a cabinman, named Weir, who was killed in a pugilistic encounter with another man named Cawthorn. It appeared by the evidence of Doctors Godfrey and Davignon, that the deceased had been drunk at the time of his death, which had arisen from apoplexy, and they believed that the fit had been brought on, not by the blows which he received in the fight, but by passion working upon his intoxicated condition. The Jury accordingly brought in a verdict of death by apoplexy.

**Third**—A Coroner's inquest was held on the 27th ult., on the body of a sailor named John Pyc, who was knocked overboard from the gangway of the *Sou'w' Johnny*, by the second mate of the vessel in a drunken quarrel. The second mate himself and some other sailors jumped into the water, to endeavor to save the man, but to no purpose. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter and the second mate was committed to take his trial at the forthcoming sessions. He appeared much affected during the inquest and on hearing the verdict. It was with much difficulty he himself was rescued from a watery grave, after he had jumped overboard to save the victim of his drunken passion.

**Rapid Vegetation.**—A field of about eight arpents in the neighborhood of this city, sown with Black Sea Wheat, on the 25th of May last, was commenced to be cut on the 21st ult, and was completed and in stock on the 23d. A good crop, and excellent quality. The return is estimated at twenty-five bushels to the acre. Where is the favored country that can place this result far in the shade. —Gazette.

**New Wheat.**—The *Toronto Colonist* states that wheat comes freely into market, and that the first cargo of this present crop will be shipped for Quebec during the present week, being a fortnight earlier than the first shipment in ordinary seasons. The quick despatches to be attributed to the exceedingly dry weather, which has brought forward the crop early, and also to the general introduction of the threshing machine which enables the farmers quickly to prepare it for market. —Gazette.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—An accident, attended with fatal results, occurred at the Cornwall canal on Monday evening last, between eight and nine o'clock. The first lock is usually left open, in readiness for vessels approaching from below. On Monday evening, when the steamer *British Queen* was going up, and had already slackened speed to enter the lock, it was discovered, but too late the night being dark, that the gates were shut, and the water not let out. The lock keeper was standing on one of the gates, and his voice was heard, calling on the engineer to stop the vessel. It was impossible to do so in time to prevent a collision. The steamer struck violently against the gates and forced them open. The unfortunate lock-keeper was thrown into the water, which rushed on with immense force, carrying his body down the stream. The steamer sustained no damage, but the canal has been closed for two or three days that the injury done to the gates of the lock might be repaired. The canal is reopened, we believe, to-day. The body of the lock-keeper has not yet been found. We are informed that he was a man of excellent character, and much respected. —Pilot.

**FREE PASSAGE OF THE BRIG EUREKA THROUGH THE ST. LAWRENCE.**—Permission has been obtained from the British Government at London for the brig *Eureka* of Cleveland, to pass down the St. Lawrence on a voyage to California, and she is advertised to sail for San Francisco on or about the 20th of September next. A gentleman at Cleveland, interested in the enterprise, writes, under the date of Aug. 9, to a commercial house in Oswego, that he has "the documents from London, England, dated May 9, 1849, granting the *Eureka* leave to pass out through the St. Lawrence into the Atlantic—and she is here now fitting out, and will pass down through your lake about the first of October." The price fixed for passage in the cabin is \$200, and application for passage and freight will be received by the advertiser to the day of sailing. —Herald.

The Montreal Races passed over last week almost without notice, notwithstanding the prominent way in which they figured in the papers. The attendance was, we understand, small, and the booths or drinking places very few. These affairs are fast becoming impotent even for evil.

### BIRTHS.

Montreal—12th ult., the wife of Deagles Grantham, Esq., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a daughter. The wife of Leonce Routh, Esq., D A Com General, of a son. 15th ult., Mrs L H Holton, of a daughter. Breckville—19th ult., the wife of Rev John M'Murray, of a daughter. Fort Malden—4th ult., the wife of Asst Surgeon F W Macleagan, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, of a son. 10th—17th ult., Mrs J B Hatt, of a son. Quebec—20th ult., Mrs A F Thomas, of a daughter. 21st ult., the wife of J Eugene Doicot, Esq., Advocate, of a son. Woodstock—26th ult., Mrs J F Maddock, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

Brantford—15th ult., by the Rev Mr Gray, Mr J B Spelman, of Livingston County, New-York, to Miss Esau, third daughter of William Johnston, Esq., of this city.



Neison—12th ult, by the Rev W Willoughby, Mr Charles Peer, to Mrs Churiotte Kenny.  
 Perth—13th ult, by the Rev Wm Bell, Mr John McLean, to Miss Sarah Grant, both of the township of Drummond.  
 Toronto—8th ult, by the Rev John Gemley, Mr Wm Watt, to Miss Ella Jane, youngest daughter of Mr Alexander Potts. 14th ult, by the Rev Mr Mitchell, A M, John Martinson McAn, Esq, merchant, to Anne Jane, youngest daughter of George Duggan, Esq, Esq, Customier for the City of Toronto and Home District. 15th ult, by the Rev John Williams, Mr Thomas Passmore Dickson, to Miss Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr James Campbell. 14th ult, by the Rev Dr Burns, John McWatt, Esq, Barrister, to Miss Eliza Hall, of the same place.

**DEATHS.**

Montreal—13th ult, Andrew Lees, infant son of Mr Thomas J Teller, aged 8 months. 13th ult, Stewart Sprague, Esq, formerly merchant of this city, a native of London, England, aged 63 years. 20th ult, John DeV, daughter of Mr R Mills, aged 13 months. 21st ult, Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Wm Glass, Esq. Flora Frances, infant daughter of John O Brown.  
 Buffalo—17th ult, of cholera, Charles Hill, Esq, a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and for a long time a resident of Etowah, aged 52 years.  
 Beamsville—10th ult, Jessie Caldwell, only daughter of Mr Robert Osborne, jeweller, Hamilton.  
 Near Brantford—13th ult, Major James Wainwright, late of Her Majesty's 68th Regt, aged 72 years.  
 Cobourg—19th ult, Barbara Bahe, wife of J S Thomas, Esq, Agent of the Commercial Bank there, and daughter of the late Lieut-Col Duncan Cameron.  
 Dundas—16th ult, of whooping cough, Mary Susanna, daughter of the Rev S Rose, aged 2 years and 9 months.  
 Hamilton—15th ult, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Benjamin Spencer, aged 11 months and 20 days. 17th ult, Madeline Anne, daughter of Mr O Taylor, aged 10 months and 20 days. 18th ult, Mrs Murray, of Dalnietie, Scotland, aged 77 years.  
 Ingersoll, West Oxford—12th July, Mrs G J G Jarvis, aged 24 years.  
 Kingston—14th ult, Anna, wife of Capt John M Kenzie, aged 42 years.  
 Lsprairie—17th ult, Henry George, infant son of the Rev R Lonsdale.  
 Pickering—8th ult, of cholera, Catharine, wife of Mr Wm Stephenson, formerly of Cottingham, Yorkshire, England, in the 13d year of her age.  
 Quebec—18th ult, after a short illness, George Binchard, Esq, Lieut-Col of Militia. 19th ult, Honorable Bouche, aged 25 years, wife of Mr Henry Eaton, collector. Catherine Sabasin, wife of Mr John Turner, Mary, daughter of Mr F McQuinn, born 1st, 20th ult, of cholera, Mrs Wm McKinstry. Mary Anne Murray, daughter of Mr Charles B Fox, aged 1 year and 8 months. Henry George, aged 10 months and 20 days, only child of Mr Thomas Adie, Esq. 21st ult, Capt Wm Baldwin, of the ship "Ann Kenney," of Waterford. 22nd ult, Mary Louise Manning, youngest daughter of Mr J Wright. 23d ult, of a stroke, Mr Wm Owen Kendall, aged 40 years, of consumption. James Black, Esq, a native of Quebec.

Sherbrooke—17th ult, of the prevailing malady, after six hours' illness, Mrs Aylin, wife of the Hon Mr Justice Aylin, of Quebec.  
 St Johns—20th ult, Jean Louis Marchand, eldest son of Gabriel Marchand, Esq, aged 21 years.  
 Toronto—11th ult, of inflammation, Mr Arthur Johnson, store keeper, from Suffolk, England, aged 25 years. 11th ult, Charles Gillespie, infant son of Rev John Charles Quinn, aged 6 months. 16th ult, David, youngest son of the late Mr Alexander Barchard. 21st ult, of bilious diarrhoea, Jane, wife of Mr John Wightman, late of the firm of Robert Wightman & Co, aged 49 years.

**Monies received on account of**

Advocate.—Orilla, C Harvey, J M Loud, A Finch, A Robert, D McKinlay, J Donaldson, Rev H Dean, 2s 6d each; Concession, R Booth, 2s 6d; Clarke, S F Smith, W Smith, H Hodge, T Dickey, James Todd, 2s 6d each; Williamstown, M McDonald, J Ferguson, 2s 6d each; Redversville, M B Robb, J H Morden, C Bates, J Larkin, J Tice, 2s 6d each; Amisfil, A Ross, W Cross, R Boyce, W Chmpe, 2s 6d each; Chippewa, A Smith, E Dell, W McCleave, A H Dumas, A J Hershey, H Bond, J Carlow, G Gordon, 2s 6d each; Port Colborne, W Steele, 2s 6d; Cherry Valley, S Stafford, A Youmans, 2s 6d each; Landsey, Rev R Shanklin, 2s 6d; Oakwood, J Rogers, 2s 6d; Philippsburg, J Richard, 2s 6d; P Vankwater, 2s 6d; Oshawa, A Farwell, 2s 10d; A Varnum, J Washington, Tremcar, W Baker, 2s 6d each; J Ash, 1-3J; Brooklin, C Hepburn, W Short, 2s 6d each; L D Gardner, 1s 3d; Flos, W Moffatt, J Yates, 2s 6d each; Niagara, C Carter, 10d; St Thomas, H Black, £1 5s; G Learn, Miss Fawcett, 2s 6d each; Georgina, H Johnston, John Fairburn, 2s 6d each; Toronto, Rev J Roof, D Reeson, 2s 6d each; Coleman's Corners, B Coleman, 10s; Milton, J Perkins, S Chandler, John Runnoss, J Higgins, 2s 6d each; Ancaster, P Epawn, 2s 6d; St George, S W Lang, 2s 6d; Galt, J Sproule, D North, I W Carr, E Brower, A Hood, J Timley, 2s 6d each; Port Sarnia, W W Grou, 2s 6d; Embro, James Bam, W Wilson, W Vanatter, S Rounds, M C Clark, W Snell, D McLeod, A Gunn, A Burdick, J M Ross, M Cadey, G Bremner, J Sutherland, 2s 6d each; Cowansville, P Cowan, G Dent, 2s 6d each; Burlington, Vt, G W Gibson, 2s 6d; East Farnham, H Taber, £1 5s; Walpole, A Donce, 2s 6d; Rainham, A War-

dell, J Overhalt, I Berney, G J Beamer, J Honsberger, J Fry, Rev J Vanloon, M Miller, 2s 6d each; Oxford, Rev R Wallace, 2s 6d; Kitley, H Holmes, 10s; Coteau Landing, R Aird, R Sullivan, W Hunter, P Birmingham, P Kinster, J Assahn, A Jack, Alexander McBain, James Fay, James Newman, Dr S Rivans, E Sullivan, G French, 2s 6d each; Dr J Loy, J R McIntire, A Harich, B Cameron, 1s 3d each; Guelph, G Wright, D Kral, 2s 6d each; Hamilton, J Faulkner, 2s 6d; Preston, J Bergey, £1 7s; Ramsay, J Menzier, 2s 6d; River Trent, G B Lawson, W Arnot, S H Maybey, W Mills, G Iverson, T Bissell, B Davie, F Lawrence, A Barnum, 1s 3d each; Port Hope, J Wilcock, J Lowe, Mrs Jacobs, R Gibson, R Atwood, J Elliott, J Read, J Martin, J Symons, J Holdaway, J Spry, T Ager, Jas Fox, J Heard, 2s 6d each; Cobourg, W Peters, G Precious, T Cullis, J Warne, R Pper, 2s 6d each; G Heul, 1s 3d; Gore's Landing, J McEwan, 2s 6d; Grafton, P Ferguson, 2s 6d; Richmond Hill, Miss B Lyle, 1s 3d; Morice Hay, 1s 6d; M Hartney, 2s 6d; Moura, J Sweetman, H Howe, E Ketchison, O Barber, J Hoskin, J Watson, 2s 6d each; Mariposa, R F Whiteside, J Dix, 2s 6d each; Paris, E G Hill, 12s 6d, J Maynard, A Armstrong, 1s 3d each; Markham, H P Crosby, £2 5s; Kingston, J Offord, G Marriott, P Knapp, Jos George, J Elmer, 2s 6d each; W Watson, 1s 3d; Barriefield, do, Mr Tracy, 2s 6d; Portsmouth, do, J C Burnell, 2s 6d; 6th Concession, do, P Osser, P Brewer, R Braden, Jas Scott, R Scott, A Abrams, J Graham, 2s 6d each; Yonge, Jas McNish, 2s 6d; Berntson, John Humphrey, H Shorey, 3s 9d each, T Cushing, E White, 2s 6d each, S A Humphrey, 1s 3d; Hatley, Mr Taylor, 2s 6d; Elora, P Hunt, 5s; Cooksville, E Coulson, E Hemphill, Jno Dunn, H F Magee, T Stevenson, J Bradshaw, 2s 6d each, Whitchurch, T Cosford, 1s 3d; Newmarket, Dr Ford, 1s 3d; L'Original, H W Stone, £1 5s; Peterboro', T Rowinson, 5s; Yonge Mills, Rev J W Constable, 2s 6d; Rev F Bull, C Leggs, E McCall, J Avery, J Paro, J LaPoint, 1s 3d each; Escott, N Tuckey, 1s 3d; Brockville, W N Etterbeck, 1s 3d; England, G Thomas, 2s 6d; Caledon, S Landsay, G Bell, 1s 3d each; Campbell's Cross, J McGregor, 1s 3d; Erin, A McLaren, 1s 3d; Pembroke, Mrs C White, 5s; Edwardsburgh, J Gilmore, S Adams, 2s 6d each, A Wyhe, J Dillon, J D McInnoyle, 1s 3d each, J A Bayley, 1s 10d, W Fraser, 7d; Madoc, D Wilet, Jno Rod, J O'Flynn, J Lafferty, E Riggs, J Mc Smith, I Vankleck, J Allen, E Mounce, N Fritz, 2s 6d each; Ormstown, A McEachern, £1 10s; Bayfield, G Dewar, 5s; Belleville, B Pashley, 15s; J Garrison, C Robertson, E S Faxon, 2s 6d each, J E Bristol, J Latta, 1s 3d each; Camden East, N Bucknal, S Lew, 2s 6d each; East Williamsburgh, A R Ault, A Hume, William Daley, E Barnhart, N Morgan, D R Peets, C Hanes, 2s 6d each; Easton's Corners, J Olmsted, Mr Carr, G Brown, H Easton, W Easton, 2s 6d each; St Michael, Rev M Fortier, 2s 6d; St Martin, Rev M Blyth, 2s 6d; Simcoe, S R Brunan, A Cook, 2s 6d each; Middleton, Dr Ryan, M J McCallan, 2s 6d each; Bruce Mines, J White, 2s 6d; Coldwater, R Miller, D Jamieson, James Bell, 1s 3d each; Barrie, John Pearson, J Laird, J Beaton, 2s 6d each; Lloydtown, Joel Hughes, John Smith, 2s 6d each; G Edmondson, 1s 3d; Newburgh, J Black, £1 17s 6d; B Clark, P Wees, A Miller, M Nevill, B Switzer, 2s 6d each; Whutby, H Holland, A Hamilton, senior, J Young, E Whutby, R Hamilton, R Bailey, D Haysbad, senior, T Galtger, Mary Buchanan, Jabez Hall, W Caldwell, 2s 6d each; Montreal, R Irwin, 10s, A Bryson, 10s, Mr Emma, Mr Higgins, George Fawcote, Mr White, Mr Kirkpatrick, George Young, M Henderson, J Vermer, Jacob DeWalt, J Wood, G Clark, P Turner, T Pollock, 2s 6d each; J Bayles, R Campbell, T M Bryson, Mr Brown, Mr Cochrano, S Smith, 5s each; Sergeant Bennett, Miss Fraser, 1s 3d each, G Newby, 10d; J. Hershey, Point Abino, 2s 6d.

**TEMPERANCE HOTEL.**

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Members and Friends of Temperance Societies, the Public in general, and the Sons of Temperance, that he has opened a House on Front Street, nearly opposite the Victoria Buildings, BELLEVILLE, C. W., for the accommodation of Travellers and others, who wish a comfortable, quiet, and sufficiently commodious Hotel, when visiting the Town.

Good Stabling for Horses—Sheds for Teams—and proper Attendance.

BENJAMIN PASHLEY.

Belleville, Aug. 22, 1849.