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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

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RIGHT OPPOSITE; OR, THE THREE VISITS.

(Continued.)

Three years had passed away before a recurrence to the same expedient became advisable. Upon the present occasion, Mr. Atherton determined upon a sea voyage; and, embarking at New Orleans, he came through the Gulf of Florida to New York. He journeyed thence by easy stages into New England.

Mr. Atherton was well aware that intemperance is a mental, moral, and physical "reduction descending." He endeavoured to prepare his mind for a very considerable change for the worse, in the internal and external condition of his friend; and it was with no ordinary measure of sensibility, that he found himself once more before the residence of Mr. Burley. It was a rainy evening, in the spring; and just enough of daylight remained, while the stageman was depositing Mr. Atherton's baggage at the door, to enable him to cast a general glance at the exterior of the dwelling: and he was gratified, and somewhat surprised, at the apparent improvement. A new fence had been placed before the house, and the front yard was in neater order. In answer to a letter from Mr. Atherton, written shortly after his return home, Mr. Burley had thanked him for his kind advice, in a tone of deep feeling, and promised to give the subject of entire abstinence the most serious consideration.

"God be praised," said Mr. Atherton, as he quickly mounted the steps, and knocked at the door. It was scarcely opened before he extended his hand, but withdrew it as soon, for he discovered that the person before him was a stranger.

"Pray, sir," said Mr. Atherton, "does not Mr. Burley live here?"

"He does not," answered the stranger.

"Really," said Mr. Atherton, "will you have the goodness to direct me to his residence?"

"Right opposite," was the reply.

"Right opposite!" rejoined Mr. Atherton.

"About three years ago I received the very same answer, when asking the same question of a tinman on the other side of the way, a Mr. Soder, I think."

"Very like, sir," was the answer, "my name is Soder,

sir; I kept my shop over the way for many years; and gave up the business about one year ago."

"Mr. Burley was an old classmate of mine," said Mr. Atherton, "and I have come a distance of some thousands of miles, partly on account of my health, and, in some measure, to visit an old friend."

"Well, sir," said Mr. Soder, "I don't think you could be very well accommodated over the way; the tavern is at some distance, and it's raining hard; if you can put up with our plain fare, and take a bed with us to-night, you will be quite welcome, I assure you."

Mr. Atherton accepted the proposal with many thanks, and was soon shown into the parlour, and introduced to Mrs. Soder, a bright little old lady, younger at sixty than her predecessor, in the same apartment, at thirty-five. The board was soon spread; and exhibited a pattern of neat, simple, and abundant New England hospitality.

Mr. Atherton was informed by his host that poor Burley had gone down from bad to worse, until he became a notorious drunkard. Mr. Soder had a mortgage upon the dwelling-house, and Burley's residuary interest was attached by other creditors, and sold on execution. Mr. Soder bought it, and became owner of the estate. He could not readily get a tenant; and though the house, as he said, was too large for any private family, he had leased his old house, and moved hither. No person would take poor Burley for a tenant; and finally he had accepted Mr. Soder's offer of his old shop, rent free; and there Burley and his wife had continued their miserable existence, until about three months ago, when Mrs. Burley died of apoplexy. Burley's only remaining means of support consisted of a trifling annuity, left him in the will of his wife's brother, to terminate upon the decease of Mrs. Burley and the children. Mr. Soder observed, that the boys were certainly the worst in the village. Jim, the elder, now about fifteen, was already notorious for his intemperance, and the other was as bad, for his age, in every respect.

"Three years, sir," said the old tinman, as he stirred up his fire, "three years have wrought a marvellous change for the worse, in Mr. Burley. I think, sir, you would scarcely know him. It is indeed a dreadful thing to see a man of his talents and property sinking so low in the world."

"And a gentleman of such great leaning too," said the old lady, as she sat busily engaged with her knitting, "it is wonderful to hear the poor man, when he can scarcely stand, talking Greek, by the hour together. You remember my dear," she continued, turning to her husband, "when Colonel Cozy turned Burley out of his bar-room, last thanksgiving day, what a terrible setting off he gave the old Colonel in Hebrew. I didn't hear him, but Mr. Veazy, the town-clerk, did; and he told me himself that it was the most like Hebrew of any thing he had heard in his life."

"That was the very time," said Mr. Soder, "that the poor man lay out all night on the ground by the side of Elder Goadly's grog-shop. The Elder tried in vain to persuade him to get up and try to walk home. But Burley's humour never left him to the last; and as he had gotten his liquor at the Elder's shop, he would not stir, nor attempt to rise, and

continued to cry out, in reply to the Elder's importunities, *where the tree falls, there it shall lie*. It was a miracle that he did not perish."

"Poor fellow," said Mr. Atherton, with a sigh, so deep, so sincere, that the old lady, for a moment suspended her knitting.

"Pray sir," said she, "was Mr. Burley any relation of yours?"

"None at all," replied Mr. Atherton; "but for four years of my life, and at that part of it when the heart is not yet hardened, and impressions can be more faithfully and effectually made, we occupied the same room and the same bed. Tom Burley was then an universal favourite, a young man of respectable talents, an excellent scholar, amiable in his deportment, frank and upright in his character and conduct, remarkable for his personal comeliness, and the expectant of extensive patrimonial possessions. Poor fellow," continued Mr. Atherton, as he quietly wiped the tear from his eye, "what is he now; what of all this at present remains!— I am afraid poor Burley is beyond all power of recovery."

"I am afraid he is," said Mr. Soder; "when a thing is so far gone, as we say, in our line, bottom and sides, time is wasted in repairing it. But you will see for yourself, sir, tomorrow. You must expect to see a great change, Mr. Atherton, in this unhappy man. I have lived here sixty-nine years, and I have seen a great many drunkards go their way, but I have never known such a rapid change for the worse as Burley's in the last two years and a half."

These were indeed the words of truth and soberness, as Mr. Atherton became assured, when, upon the morrow, he paid a visit to the miserable dwelling of his former friend. The finger of death works not a more striking change until the body actually dissolves, than the ruthless hand of intemperance. Mr. Atherton knocked at the door.

"Come in if you want to," replied a man, in a rough and ill-natured tone. It was Burley; and, in a moment after, Mr. Atherton had entered the apartment and was standing before him. He had not long risen, and was sitting half-dressed upon a broken chair. He appeared not to have shaved for a week. His hair was very grey and very long. His face was bloated and fiery, and disfigured by all the customary tokens of intemperance in an unusual degree. His apparel was dirty and shabby in the extreme. The only furniture of the apartment was the broken chair, on which he sat, a three-legged stool, and the straw bed, which rested directly upon the floor, with its ragged coverlet. He recognised Mr. Atherton immediately; and though with evident confusion, attempted to rise and give him his hand. It was impossible; he was not drunk, but in that condition of mental stupidity and bodily weakness in which an inveterate drunkard rises from his unprofitable slumbers.

"Oh, Burley," said Mr. Atherton, as he drew his handkerchief from his pocket, and turned towards the window to hide his emotion, "Has it come to this!"

Burley made no reply. A deep groan caused Mr. Atherton to turn his eyes again upon the unhappy victim; the tears were streaming down the cheeks of this miserable drunkard, and he appeared to be convulsed with sorrow. These tears, however, were soon dried up, and the agitation as speedily subsided. They had not arisen from grave reflection, nor were they, in any way, connected with a resolution of amendment: they were merely the mechanical effects of that high nervous excitability, for which the intemperate are so remarkable; and whose tears can no more be relied upon as indications of deep seated emotions in a rational being, than that plethoric hæmorrhage to which they are occasionally subject; or that free perspiration to which they are particularly liable upon any sudden alarm.

Mr. Atherton was soon satisfied that the case was entirely hopeless. The cultivated mind of Burley was utterly gone. All pride, all self-respect, was entirely lost; for when Atherton

was about to depart, the poor degraded creature held out his hand, and in a whining voice, begged for a shilling. Mr. Atherton told him he would give many shillings and many pounds, if he could see him restored to himself. He took the poor wretch by the hand, and replied, "Burley, how it grieves me to the soul to be compelled to say that I dare not trust you, my old and early friend, with a shilling!" The besotted creature seemed to comprehend the suspicion of his friend, and again he burst into tears.

Mr. Atherton was a judicious and an honest man; and he did not conceive that he discharged his conscience by parting with his money. He endeavoured to study the necessities of the subject before he administered relief. He agreed with his host, Mr. Soder, that nothing could save this unhappy man but a compulsory process of *abstinence*, and that even this would be extremely doubtful.

"And how," said Mr. Atherton, "can such a process be applied?"

"It is very difficult to say," replied Mr. Soder; "the best thing that could be done, would be to put him into the poor house, but the little annuity which he draws twice a year, and drinks out in a fortnight, is in the way of such a measure; for the managers will not receive any subject who has the visible means of support; besides, Mr. Burley has been so respectable, that they would be very unwilling to adopt such a measure, unless the case were one of absolute necessity."

After much painful reflection, Mr. Atherton was constrained to abandon this miserable man to his fate. He seemed to be absolutely brutalized and lost. Before his departure he had requested Mr. Soder to consider poor Burley's case, and, if any suggestion should present itself for the betterment of his condition, to draw on him at the south, for any amount which he might find it necessary to employ.

Day and night after his departure, the mind of Mr. Atherton continued to be haunted by the disgusting image of his disfigured and degraded friend. There are no high places of safety thought Mr. Atherton, against the indiscriminate ravages of this insatiable destroyer, strong drink. The hewer of wood and the drawer of water may be its victim to-day; and to-morrow, the educated and the refined. At one moment it prostrates the man of fallen fortune, who dies of drunkenness and despair; at another, it strikes down the opulent in the midst of many friends.

## AN ADDRESS TO THE JUVENILES.

(From the Youth's National Temperance Magazine.)

MY DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS—As I am much concerned about you, and very wishful that you should be good whilst you are young and happy and also when you get older, I think I will say a word or two to you through the *National Temperance Magazine for Juveniles*; and in the first place, I would ask you to do what you can to support this little magazine, because it seeks to do you good; and you will, if you listen to its teachings, be glad that you ever read it. When I was a little boy, I used to like to get little children's books and save them up; and I have them by me now, and I should not like to part with them. They used to give me joy when I read them, when I looked at the little pictures that were in them, and when I used to go to my mother, whom I much loved, and asked questions about them, and when I talked to my other little brothers about them. Such things used to give me great pleasure; and when I look at those little books and pictures now, it makes me cheerful and feel glad. When I look at them, I think of the time when I was a little boy, and of the other little boys who used to play with me and go to school with me, and so on. Now when you get men and women, you may be glad to look at the little Temperance Magazines that were given to you, or that you bought with your own money, when you were young.

When you grow up to be men and women, you will think of the days which you are now passing, and the things which are now taking place: of the little Juvenile Temperance Societies, of which I hope you are now members; and of the other boys and girls who go to school with you, and play with you; and of the little books you used to read one with another, and such like things. And on that account I would wish you to buy, if you can, this little work for which I am now writing; and then I should like you to keep it clean: do not turn up the corners of its leaves, nor let any of its leaves be torn out; and then, if you can, get the little volumes bound and save them up.

Now, my little boys and girls, I am going to tell you a short story, which I hope you will read with care. When I was walking through a village a short time since, I saw an old man who was drunk and dirty. Poor old man! His head was grey, and his limbs were weak. He was almost ready to fall down and injure himself on the road. There were also some boys running after him: some of them were laughing at him, and one of them threw some mud at him; and then the old weak man tried to run after this naughty boy, and fell down in the hard road, and made his head bleed; and he could not get up again; and some people were obliged to help him up, and lead him home to his house, which I suppose was a very unhappy one. Poor old man! He might be good and happy, and his friends might like him; and his children too, if he had any, might do all they could for him. But there he was, rambling through the streets, to be a laughing-stock for naughty boys; and perhaps by this time the old grey-headed man may be dead and buried, and where his spirit is no one can tell. I did not think he would live long when I saw him; in fact, he could not be very long for this world, and he must, either prepared or not, leave it for another. Now my young friends, when you get old, if you should live long enough, you should not like to get drunk, to be laughed at, should you? No: you would rather be loved by your friends, and stay at home by your own fireside, and be happy—would you not? Yes, I know you would. Well then, how did the old man that I have spoken of get drunk? Why, he went to the public-house, and spent the money which he ought to spend in warm clothes during the cold winter months, and in good meat and drink,—in nasty beer and gin, which made him drunk and weak, and which injured his health and hastened him to his grave. Now this was a very great pity. And I write to you now, to tell you not to go to the public-house or the place where beer is sold; for if you do you will not be well and happy. If, when you grow up to be men and women, you go often to those places; or if you drink wine, or porter, or rum, or any of these drinks which make men sick, and weak, and drunk, it is likely you will become so too, and that will be a very great pity. And if you wish never to become so, let me advise you never to touch any of these kinds of drinks, never to take them when they are offered to you, and when you get older, you will be stronger, and better, and wiser. I never take any of these myself; I have not done for years, and I never mean to do so again. And, my young friends, if you ever see an old man drunk in the streets, don't run after him and laugh at him. No! pity him, and go up to him, and tell him that you are teetotalers, and that you would like for him to be one also; and that if he were to become one, he would be a sober man, and other people would like him, and that you should like him, and pray for him in your prayers.

When I was a young boy at school, I very well remember another boy who was just the same age as myself. When he grew up to be a bigger boy, his father took him with him to the public-house, and gave him some beer, or rum, or what else he might be drinking; after the boy had gone to the public-house with his father many times, he got to like beer and rum, and so on, and before he was a man he was often seen drunk. He then went away to live from his

father's house, because he was such a bad young man, and his mother used to feel sorry for him, and used sometimes to cry about him, as she loved him very much, though he was so bad. And if you ever become bad children, your dear mother will cry for you too. But I don't think that you ever wish to give your mothers pain and sorrow; then never be bad children, never go to the public-house, never drink the liquors which are sold there; for this boy of which I am speaking, became drunken and sinful because he did these things. He would frequently fight in the villages with other foolish young men, and then he would get black eyes and bruised flesh, and he thereby felt much pain. When he was about nineteen years of age he enlisted for a soldier, and then he was taken by those men who wear red coats and ribbons around their hats, to another part of the country, where he could not see his mother or his father. And while he was there, his mother felt for him; she often spoke about him, and said she would give all that she had to see and have him back again; and then she would go up stairs and cry, because he was so far away from her, and because she was afraid that he would go away and be killed by some other soldiers. She did this for a long time, and at last her husband said that he would get her son back. The father went away where the young man was, and paid a great many pounds to the government for him, and brought him back to his mother. And she was delighted to see him; she wept with joy when he came into the house; and though he had been a wicked young man, she ran to him and kissed him. Some time passed away, and the young man appeared to be more sober. But after some time he went to the public-house with his father again, and though for some months he was steady and again respected by other young men, he sometimes took too much beer, and then he would get tipsy; and when he got home his mother was very sorry to see him so, and she begged and prayed of him not to drink so much; and he promised that he would not. But he went on drinking more and more, until he became a drunkard again; and when the soldiers again came into the village, they persuaded him to enlist again. He did so. He was again put away by them, and his father said he would never free him again. And then his mother would bitterly cry, but her cries and her love could not bring her erring son back to her home and her bosom. The unfortunate young man remained some time in the army; and when some soldiers were wanted to fight and kill some other soldiers in India, he, with a great many other young men, was sent away; and his parents have not heard of him since, and perhaps they never will again. Oh! what can be the state of his poor mother's feelings, now she cannot hear from her erring, though darling son. She thinks about him all the day long, and dreams about him when she is asleep; but she cannot bring him back. Very likely she will never, never see him again; very likely he was killed during the late wicked wars in India, very likely his bones are now whitening in the field or beside some of the rivers of some foreign land. Poor, unfortunate young man! He was brought up tenderly, his father provided for him cheerfully, his mother loved him dearly; she frequently dandled him on her knee, and pressed him to her bosom. He went to the Sunday-school; he also went to the day-school. But none of these things could save him. He first fell a victim to the bad drinking system, and then, as is too often the case, he fell a victim to the cruel, wicked war system. If his father had never put him to the public-house and learned him to drink, and if he had been a teetotaler from his youth up, he might, very likely, at this time have been a joy to his family, an honour to society, and a useful man in the world. Then let me, my young friends, again intreat you never to touch these drinks, which are bad in themselves, and which have ruined so many boys and girls, and men and women; and to do what you can, in your own way, to make mankind sober, happy, and blessed.

## THE UTILITARIAN ARGUMENT FOR ABSTINENCE FROM LIQUOR.

INDEPENDENT OF ANY SCRIPTURAL SANCTION OR CONDEMNATION.

(From Lectures on the Use of Intoxicating Liquors; by Dr. Nott.)

Milk and honey were among the promised blessings of the land of promise, and they are employed in Scripture as emblems of the richest mercies; and yet, who does not know that honey is often detestable, and that there are times and places in which to taste of milk is death?

"At Logansport"—I quote here from a letter in the *Danbury Herald*, dated July 11th, 1833—"At Logansport, on the banks of the Wabash, I was cautioned by an elderly lady against using either milk, butter, or beef, on my way to Vincennes; as a reason for her caution, she informed me that the milk sickness was common in that state. I had heard of it before, but knew little of it; she informed me that very many deaths occurred annually by this dreadful malady. There is a difference of opinion as to the cause that produces it; but the general opinion is, that it is occasioned by the yellow oxide of arsenic in the low ground and woodland, and particularly near the Wabash river; and that some weed, yet unknown, imbibes the poison, and when eaten by the cattle, causes them to quiver, stagger, and die, within a few hours. If cows eat it, the milk is poisoned, or butter that is made from the milk; and it is sure death to those who eat of either, as it is to the animal that eats of the weed. Great care is taken to bury such cattle as die with it; for if dogs eat their flesh, they share the same fate, and it operates upon them as violently as upon the creature that was affected with it. The butcher, uniformly in this State, runs the victim of the knife a mile to heat the blood, and, if it has eaten the weed, it will at once, on stopping, quiver and shake; if it does not, it is considered safe to butcher; and this is the uniform test, even when beef cattle show no signs of having eaten the weed.

"Indiana is not alone in this misfortune; there have been many cases in some parts of Ohio, and south of St. Louis, and other south-western States. I have seen many farms, with comfortable buildings and improvements, entirely abandoned, and their owners fled, to avoid this dreadful curse."

Now, what I ask, would be thought of the sanity of a man who, with his Bible in his hand, and his finger pointing to the text that speaks of the milk and honey of the Holy Land, should undertake to rebuke that mother in Israel, for presuming to recommend to that stranger traveller, not the moderate use, but total abstinence from an article in Indiana, which God himself had authorized to be used in Palestine? What would be thought of the sanity of the man who, standing in the great valley of the West, amid the dying and the dead, and after having surveyed the sick-rooms where the victims of milk were agonizing, or the fresh graves where their corpses had been buried, should gravely talk, not of abstinence, but moderation, in the use of this fatal aliment—should provide it for his family, place it on his table, proffer it to his friends, and even make a show of tasting it himself, out of reverence for the Bible, and through the dread of appearing to give countenance to ultraism? What would be thought of the sanity of such a man? And yet, what are all the ills which milk has occasioned on the other side of the mountains since the foot of the white man first trod the great valley of the West, compared with those which intoxicating liquor occasions annually in any one of the cities of the East?

If these cases are not parallel, their want of parallelism only gives additional force to the argument drawn from their comparison. For, the milk in the valley of the West, deadly as it may be, is, notwithstanding, truly the milk of kine, whereas the drunkard's drink of the East is not even the

fruit of the vine, but the product of the brew-house; or if it indeed ever partake of the fruit of the vine, it is not of that fruit in its purity, but in admixture with articles that debase it, so that the mixture no longer comes within the limits of that license granted to the wine of Palestine, whatever that license may be; so that the whole question of the merit or demerit of the intoxicating liquors here in use, and of the innocence or guilt of using them, is to be decided, not by appealing to the Bible, but to observation and experience. To that tribunal we appeal, and are prepared to abide the issue—the only rightful issue; and, in making this appeal, we take no vantage ground, we claim no right to bind the conscience of others, or to sit in judgment on our brother.

If patriots shall think—I speak as to wise men—if patriots shall think, having examined the facts of the case, and with all these evils before their eyes, that it is befitting in them to continue the use of the branded, or even brewed, wines; if they shall think, on the whole, that the happiness these liquors confer exceeds in amount the miseries they inflict,—let them drink on, and abide the consequence.

If Christians think—I speak as to conscientious men—if Christians think, having examined the facts of the case, and with all these evils before their eyes, that the benefits resulting from this drink of drunkards are so numerous, or so signal, as to require the influence of their example in the furtherance of its use, especially on gala-days and at weddings, let them give to the good cause the benefit of their influence; but let them do this understandingly, and on account of the benefits which the church and the world are likely to derive from continuing its use, and not because the Bible sanctions it. If this drunkard's drink is to be hereafter drunk by Christians, let it be done by the authority of reason, and in the name of Ceres or Vesta, and not of Religion and Jesus. And why by the authority of Religion, and in the name of Jesus? Neither the Bible, nor its Author—whatever may have been said of the mere fruit of the vine in Palestine—has said anything in commemoration of the products of the still and the brew-house in America.

These unbidden, exciting, maddening mixtures, are, in every sense, profane, and befit the orgies of Bacchus, rather than the festivities of Christians. They are, at best, mixed wines—mixed with branly, or even worse materials; which mixture the Bible nowhere tolerates, and which cannot, therefore, under its sanction, be distributed even to bridal guests. If hereafter, therefore, any Christian shall claim the liberty of countenancing the use of wine, falsely so called, on gala-days and at weddings, let him do so as a man, not as a Christian; nor let him lay to his soul the flattering unction that in doing so he is borne out by the Bible, and sheltered behind the example of his Saviour. If the use of these articles as a common beverage can be vindicated at all, it is because of their utility, and only because of their utility, and not because religion either requires or sanctions their use; for no such article as even the brandied wine of commerce existed in our Saviour's time, for brandy itself did not then exist. This intenser poison is a product of human skill, and of later times.

### THE TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLE AT SEA.

We had prepared an article on this subject, but prefer giving the following, which we extract from the *Inquirer*, of January 23d. In the Number for February 6th, is a letter from a FOREMAST HAND, worthy of the most serious attention, which we shall give in our next Number, with some remarks on the important subject on which it treats. The paragraph quoted originally appeared in the *Times* of Jan. 7th, 1847, and was dated Plymouth, January 1st, 1847.—Ed. N. T. C.

Under this title, a paragraph is passing from one paper to another throughout the country, which is of most flagitious

character, and beats every appearance of being intended to deceive. It runs as follows:—

"The merchant barque *Columbus*, of London, Capt. Edie, arrived at Plymouth last week; left Calcutta the 9th of July. This ship has been sailed on the temperance principle, a mode which appears to have worked very unfortunately on the present voyage. The *Columbus* did not touch anywhere, or speak to any ship on the passage home. Before the ship reached the latitude of the Western Isles, the scurvy broke out among the crew, and one man, named John Binnington, of Buteshire, Scotland, died on the 25th of November. On the 22nd of December, in heaving-to, they lost their main top-sail, had their top-gallant bulwarks carried away, after which last accident the want of some exhilarating drink on board was most especially felt. The vessel had been under close-reefed topsails for nearly a month, the crew being fearful of shaking out the reefs, not having strength enough to take them in again, should heavy weather come on. On nearing the Sound, her crew was strengthened by an addition of some hands from the trawlers, *John Hooper* and *Jane*. Five of the ship's crew have been taken to the hospital. The *Columbus* is fortunately a good ship, and is laden with a very valuable cargo of silks and other East Indian products."

It is well known to those who attend to such matters, that of late years, a few English, and a good many American vessels, have sailed on the Temperance principle, carrying no intoxicating drinks, except what may be judged requisite for medicinal purposes. The general result of the experience on the subject, extending as it does to some very trying cases, is, that the crews are better conducted, and sustain their labours under all changes of weather and degrees of exposure, far better; and whilst the ship is so much safer from accident, that the adoption of the Temperance principle has been seriously thought of as a reason for insuring at a lower rate than usual. The paragraph before us is so artfully constructed as, at first, to appear to contradict this previous experience; but, when we carefully separate the facts alleged, all we find is, that the vessel suffered much from scurvy, of which one man died; and having met with an accident in a storm, the men, dejected, and accustomed, no doubt, to a very different practice, felt the want of (or, in other words, *wished for*) some *exhilarating drink*: finally that the crew, thus weakened by the scurvy, had great need of assistance to get into port. Before these facts have any bearing on the Temperance question in respect to ships, it must be asked, Would the use of intoxicating drink have probably checked the scurvy? And if this were answered in the affirmative, it must be asked again, Is this, in other respects, undoubtedly pernicious practice, the *only* means readily used for checking the disease? Since no one, we presume, would think of answering these questions in the affirmative, the case simply proves that Temperance is not a certain preservative against either scurvy or storms, and that a crew, or some portion of it, desired what was not good for it. The impression intended to be given, that Temperance caused the weakness to which the crew was reduced, is utterly false, and no one knowing any thing of the subject, or having ever in practise compared the opposite plans, would venture to affirm it. Yet this paragraph, running the round of the British press, is creating in many minds doubts about the practical working of the temperance system, and encouraging the prejudices of those who still fondly cling to the use of strong drinks. It is a great popular delusion, that the use of ale and spirits contributes to produce strength for labour. The contrary is the well established fact, ascertained both by comparative trials and by considerations drawn from physiology and chemistry. It is greatly to be desired that the subject should be well understood, and we are unwilling to allow an attempt to encourage and support popular error to pass without exposure.

## EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

We regret we cannot make room for the whole of an article which appeared in the *Times*, of February 17, on this subject. The following extract points to one great cause of the soldier's demoralisation:

"Without a room to dress in; without a room to sit in between the hours of duty; where is the soldier to study, how is he to profit by the lessons which it has been attempted to instil into him? If the barrack-room is more than ordinarily comfortable,—i.e., if it is not damp, dirty, and squalid—it is more than ordinarily full. Study, under such circumstances, is impossible. If it is what it generally is, it is the most uninviting place that can be conceived. Where, then, can the soldier retire to, to enjoy his leisure, and ruminate over his instruction? One place does remain open to him. One place has been provided for him by the beneficence of the state, and the sagacity of his officers. The canteen is accessible at all times, and in all weathers. It is under the patronage of the authorities; it is a profitable investment of the ordnance-office. It is the accredited and favoured instrument which strict disciplinarians maintain for the encouragement of vices which they visit with penalties even more disgusting and humiliating! The cause of a soldier's life is drunkenness. It is the source of all his crimes and all his sufferings. Yet he is familiarised with it under the auspices of a service which traffics in the degradation of its followers! Can it be wondered at that education in the army has made so slight a progress against such a monstrous system as this? Can it be wondered that the mass of the army has been branded by its own officers with the epithet of "brutal?" It may be brutal; but those who use the word so freely should remember what has made it so. Of all the internal contrivances that ever were planned for demoralising men, none was ever so execrably ingenious as that which is perpetually tempting barbarous ignorance by the allurements of an easy inebriety.

"On this account, the project is censurable, because it is virtually null. Education cannot be promoted against such a mountain weight of obstruction as is offered by the canteen system alone. It crushes every effort made to improve the mind, by the deadly pressure of a gross and sensual habit. Not one soldier in forty has the courage to resist the joint temptation of example and discomfort. The *genius loci* is against him; it deadens his resolution and overcomes his principles. The best conducted recruit yields, after a few months, to the scoffs and persuasions of his comrades; or, if not to them, to the necessities of his own uncomfortable position. He becomes a drunkard, and is flogged for it; he is flogged again, till he has been hardened into callousness, or drilled into a stubborn simulation of parade sobriety. How can such a man be taught any thing good, useful, or elegant? Yet the French and Prussian soldiers learn in the army accomplishments which are useful to them, both as soldiers and citizens. But in the French and Prussian armies the canteen is under strict surveillance. It is managed by non-commissioned officers. Spirits are not permitted to be sold in it, and only a small quantity of wine; but coffee and chocolate are sold, and, we believe, it has a reading room attached. Lastly, their governments do not make a profit by it. Why not pursue the same salutary course in England? Abolish, or restrain the canteen, and military education will cease to be an impossibility. While it continues to be what it is, so long will it continue to be a standing wonder that the whole army is not what some regiments have shown themselves to be,—totally and irrecoverably demoralised."

LICENSE IN WISCONSIN.—The Legislature have submitted to the people the question of licensing the sale of ardent spirits.

## THE ENGLISH CLERGY.

Rev. George Webber, formerly of this city, who attended, as a delegate, the World's Convention, thus closes a letter, which appeared in the columns of the *Herald and Journal*:

"It is the custom of the country, among all denominations, for the ministry, on leaving the pulpit, to retire to the vestry and take a glass of wine. This hospitality was tendered to me on the above occasion, and recommended with considerable earnestness, as a "necessary refreshment after the fatigue of preaching." I, however, of course, declined, and took a glass of water in its stead. The practice of wine and porter drinking is nearly as common in England now, as was the practice of drinking wine, rum, and brandy, in this country, twenty-five years ago; the clergy, as well as others, using them, not only on the Sabbath, but on all other days, regarding them as among those "creatures of God which are not to be refused." As regards this whole matter, Old England is at least twenty years behind New England. The same arguments are urged to sustain the practice, and the same objections used against the temperance reform. In judging, however, of the moral and religious character of the churches and people in regard to the above practice, we must not be too severe, but should apply the same rules, and exercise the same charity, that we do in judging of ourselves at the time we did the same things.

Though the temperance reform has made little progress among the people generally, yet it has many warm friends and supporters, and is on the increase. The people seem willing to be instructed, but there is wanting in the English character that zeal and energy which is so necessary to carry forward such a work with any considerable success. It has been observed that "a Yankee would set the world on fire, while an Englishman would be lighting his match;" a remark not without import. True, the English like an eloquent speech as well as anybody, and will respond with good hearty cheers, sufficient both in kind and quantity, but when this is done, the matter will probably rest till another speech brings out another cheering, when, unless more than usually successful, it will again go to rest to await the effect of another speech. There is needed, at the present time, one hundred good temperance lecturers, of unblemished character, to travel and lecture in every part of the kingdom. I think they would be well received, and I doubt not would do immense good, not to England only, but to our own country also. So intimate are the relations between the two countries and so great the facilities of intercourse, and especially so prone are we to adopt the customs and practices of England, that there is little ground of hope for the full triumph of the cause here, until it triumphs there also. While wine drinking is practised in high life in England, it will be also in this country; and while practised in high life, it will be also in low life. I propose then, that we send over one hundred discreet, able, zealous temperance missionaries, without delay.

## Progress of the Cause.

## CANADA.

We have to apologise to the writer of the following, for its non-insertion at the proper time:—

GREENBUSH, Dec. 21st, 1846.—The influence of our principles is spreading far and wide, and while our hearts are made to rejoice at what we hear from other parts of our earth, we are pained at what we see and hear of the effects of the drinking usages in our otherwise favoured happy land. Other countries less favoured than our own, are far outstripping us in every enterprise, calculated to bless our race.—Kings, princes, legislators, governors, &c., of other countries, have come forth nobly to the rescue, and with

an apparent sense of their increased responsibility, thrown the weight of their mighty influence on the side of temperance, morality, and true national greatness, and individual happiness; and yet those who rule in authority over us here, with few exceptions, have wrapped themselves up in cold indifference, and scarcely condescended to give the cause—which is gradually increasing the happiness and prosperity of the people, and working out such glorious results—a passing thought. Although you have not heard from us during the year, we have not been altogether idle. Mr. G. W. Bungay, that indefatigable labourer in the Temperance cause, gave us four lectures in February last, and received 44 names to the pledge. In September last, the Rev. Robert Boyd gave us five lectures, (besides others beyond the limits of our Society,) and received 17 signatures. It is very difficult to get up meetings in the country, in the summer especially, in the day time: consequently Mr. Boyd's meetings were generally thinly attended. It requires all the energy, zeal, and self-denial that a few philanthropic minds in each locality can possibly exert, to keep the community awake to its true interest, and move forward any great moral principle. I am sorry to say, that so many in this country refuse to take your excellent paper. It is not so much because they are opposed to the principles advocated in its columns, as to a carelessness regarding the advancement of our cause. I fear we shall accomplish but little this winter. Time, money, zeal, and effort, are required to keep the temperance-car moving, and these are not always on hand. But hoping against hope, I trust we shall not be altogether idle, and praying that He who holds the hearts of all men in his own hands, will dispose our rulers to take up this subject with an earnestness which its importance demands, wake up the slumbering energies of the people to the bloodless conflict, and crown our humble efforts with the most triumphant success.—I am, &c., H. W. BLANCHARD.

MARR'S HILL, March 15.—On the evening of the 4th of this month, we held a temperance meeting, the only one for the last three months; the house was well filled: among the number there was four Magistrates, all staunch teetotalers. Our worthy President opened the meeting, as usual, by singing and prayer. He then called on Mr M. Nickerson to address the audience, which he (Mr N.) did well; he brought forward the necessity of discountenancing the use of alcohol as a beverage, not only by signing the pledge, but by trading and dealing with temperance men altogether, if possible. After Mr N. had taken his seat, our President, Mr Rusing, gave us a detached account of his success, while travelling through the Home District. The pledge was then circulated, and seven names added. So, upon the whole, I think we are gaining ground. We have a society numbering over 150 good substantial members. I am very sorry that I had not sent those names before, but owing to my own carelessness, and the neglect of others until our last meeting, there was nothing done about it; then I circulated a paper through the room, and obtained seven of the names I sent you before. I find that we can do nothing without beginning first; so now I have commenced, and I hope, by the grace of God, to continue to the end.—WM. C. MARR, Sec.

MILTON, March 20, 1847.—A Temperance meeting was held in this place on the evening of the 18th of the present month, and was addressed by the Rev. George Slack, Episcopal minister of Granby Village, and travelling lecturer. The evils resulting from intemperance were ably discussed, and practically demonstrated, and the remedy to be applied distinctly pointed out. Although the attendance was thin, at the conclusion of the address a

Society was organized, seventeen persons signed the total abstinence pledge, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected as office bearers during the ensuing year; viz., Mr. Thomas Watson, President, and Messrs. Stephen F. Willard, Henry Ashton, and Benjamin Morris, an Executive Committee. Although our society is not numerous, there is a prospect of its numbers being largely increased, if the officers faithfully discharge the duties devolving upon them, as all the inhabitants of the township, with a very few exceptions, are favourably disposed towards the Temperance cause.—Wm. Gill, Secretary, M. T. A. S.

COLD SPRINGS (HAMILTON), March 26—Sir, as I know you ever take delight in temperance movements, I send you a few facts relative to the society in our neighbourhood. There was a society organized here several years ago, which, for a while, bid fair to become useful to the community, and an example to surrounding districts. But owing to "manifold temptations," the want of regular meetings, and proper persons to advocate the cause, a retrograde motion was the consequence; which continued until most of the original members had become moderate drinkers again. Such was the state of affairs, when, on the 11th of January last, that advocate of temperance, the Rev P. Roblin, made his appearance among us, and delivered an appeal to that better part of man, the *mind*, or the *understanding*. After the meeting had been addressed by Mr R., thirty-one names were annexed to the total pledge. On the 17th of the same month, the society was reorganized, and in addition to the common number of Office-bearers, a Committee was appointed, the majority of which were ladies; and as a stimulant to exertion, a collection was immediately taken up for the purpose of purchasing some reward for the young lady who should be most successful in procuring names for the temperance pledge. Though this appears to have originated in *jest*, yet it was carried into effect, and the consequence was that upwards of 200 were induced to list themselves with the cold water army! As but two months were allowed, until the number of names each had collected should be known; and the victor carry off the prize, a meeting was held on Monday night, the 15th of the present month, when, at an early hour, the house was crowded to excess. After an argumentative and elegant address from Mr S. C. Wheeler, the prize was awarded to Miss E. Neal, who had a majority of names. A vote of thanks was then given to the rest of those females who had signalized themselves in the cause, by diligence and earnestness; two of whom were, in particular, successful in the office to which they had been appointed: and, besides the above testimony of approbation, a collection was taken up for the purpose of purchasing some Temperance publications, to be handed to them as a lasting testimony of approbation and approval. After an appeal from the Chair, in a pithy and earnest manner, the meeting broke up, and each went home to meditate on the advantages to be derived from a sober life, and total community.—W. Kerr.

#### MIDLAND DISTRICT SOCIETY.

We make the following extracts from the fifth Annual Report of the Midland District Temperance Society:—

Your Committee, do not deem it expedient to conceal the *fact*, that there is but little energy and active liberal exertion manifested amongst the numerous friends of Temperance in this District. Resolution after resolution has been passed at great public meetings, for the opening and sustaining Temperance Hotels; trials have been made, and individuals have suffered pecuniary loss, by Temperance Houses not being sustained after having been opened by Committees. An effort and considerable exertions have been made by

your Committee during the past year, to open a first class Temperance Hotel in the City of Kingston, by means of a Joint Stock Company, which desirable object has been long and loudly called for by the friends of Temperance; and after all the anxiety which has been manifested, your Committee are under the mortifying necessity of stating, that so firmly locked are the pockets of their Temperance friends, in this wealthy District, that only eighty-one shaves have been subscribed for, when amongst our numerous wealthy Temperance friends a sufficient amount for the opening of a suitable house should have been subscribed in one month; that your Committee might long since have opened said Hotel in the City of Kingston. Such an house, well sustained, would be one of the most permanent, constant and successful auxiliaries to the rapid advancement of Temperance through the entire District.

Your Committee have the pleasing satisfaction of announcing the formation of a Marine Temperance Society in the Port of Kingston, thereby opening the way for permanently bettering the situation of that noble and very useful portion of the community, the bold navigators of our waters; and although the Society is but in its infancy, we have good reason to hope, that under the divine influence, and aided by the liberal and philanthropic contributions of our wealthy Mercantile and Forwarding community, we shall soon see similar institutions formed in all the ports on our extended waters, and all our seamen become staunch and worthy Temperance men, thereby saving an immense annual loss of property, and a multitude of untimely deaths occasioned by Intemperance. This noble Institution is indebted for its origin, mainly to the praiseworthy exertions of Capt. A. C. Ross, and the philanthropic contributions and donations from the Forwarding Merchants, other gentlemen of Kingston and Garden Island, and from a number of seamen. It is not necessary for us to comment upon this valuable seamen's institution, as its annual report, giving full details, will shortly be before the public.

The time has fully come for the friends of Temperance to do something of a more beneficial nature than mere talk; we must act, and act with energy, liberality, and a firm determination to push forward the noble cause of Temperance, and by contributing liberally from the abundance with which a kind Providence has blessed us, let the world know that we are engaged, heart and hand, in this great and good work of *moral reform*. The proposed Temperance Hotel must be opened in Kingston; the Committee which you are about to appoint, must be liberally sustained, and enabled to employ first-rate Lecturing Agents.

In conclusion, your Committee most emphatically urge upon all the great necessity of increased, more constant and vigorous exertions for the furtherance of this important and benevolent cause. We would also most respectfully and earnestly invite all ministers of the gospel to take this work more particularly in hand, and devote a suitable portion of their time and talents to its advocacy, it being, as it were, the stepping stone to the Church.

The ministry, above all men in the community, are calculated to push forward to ultimate victory, this Heaven-born cause, which has, from its commencement, received the divine favor, and through the effect of which many thousands have been saved from the drunkard's grave, and are now sober and respectable citizens, with a fair prospect of becoming wise unto salvation, and useful members in the Church.

#### ENGLAND.

BRISTOL TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—This society, at its Christmas Festival, reported that within the last year more than 45,000 copies of the *Bristol Temperance Herald* had been put in circulation, and about 230,000 tracts had been issued from the depot. About 240 meetings have been held in this city and its immediate neighbourhood, and more than 2000 persons have had



their names affixed to the pledge of our society. In this we can see the activity and liberality of our friends, Joseph Eaton, Robert Charlton and James Thomas. *Coram, friends, in your great work. The voice of Joseph John Hursey bids you do what you do quickly.*

**Lecture.**—On Tuesday evening last, the fourth monthly meeting of this society was held in the Music Hall, under the presidency of the Mayor (Gen. Goodwin, Esq.) who in opening the meeting, expressed his deep conviction of the moral and social advantages which would accrue to the society by the general adoption of the temperance principle. Although he is a pledged teetotaler, he had ever been a man of temperate habits, from a conviction of the manifold evils springing from habitual intoxication. The experience which he had gained as a magistrate taught him that nearly all the crimes which so disfigured their social system, owed its birth to habits of intemperance, which, like the letting in of water, might be of little moment in its commencement, but, when once begun, no man should say where its end would be. For these reasons, added to the fact that nearly all the domestic misery, and much of the poverty and destitution of this country were to be traced to drunkenness, he could not but heartily desire, as a well-wisher of his countrymen, to see the temperance cause become universal. The Mayor, whose observations were loudly applauded, was followed by Mr. S. May (Clayton, a working man. The Rev. H. Gwyther, vicar of Yardley, near Birmingham, addressed the meeting at considerable length; he confidently looked forward to his worshiper's convictions of advantages of temperance, so frankly made, in a short time leading him to sign the pledge as an inducement to others to follow the example of so worthy a gentleman. Other speakers followed, including Mr. F. Hopwood of York.

### IRELAND.

Probably it is beyond the power of man to tell what relief from suffering the temperance reformation has yielded to Ireland. We have had a unanimity to know to what extent her pledged men have been the children of want and starvation, and whether the great mass of the perishing are not her drunken poor, who in their drunkenness and perfect recklessness of the future, have made no provision for a day of want. When the cholera swept over America, it entered not into the houses of the temperate, but only of the drunken; so in Ireland, gaunt famine comes not to the door of the signers to the pledge. We are relieved in our inquiry by the declaration of Father Mathew, at a late meeting at Lisgood. Hear it, ye who ridicule our cause! Hear it, ye who have talked of the humbuggery of the Pledge, and the craftiness of the Roman Priest!—

"Thousands upon thousands now pine in want and woe, because they did not take my advice; to them the horrors of famine and the evils of blight are aggravated, while tens of thousands of those who listened to me, and adopted my advice, are now safe from hunger and privation, because they had the virtue to surrender a filthy, sensual gratification, and the wisdom to store up for the coming of the evil day. Thousands are now perishing, who, if they had not had this folly to spend their hard money in drink, in riot and in debauchery, would now be safe from danger and enabled to assist, by their charity, creatures who are now without a friend to comfort or assist them."

Here, then, is an unexpected, unlooked-for result of our glorious work. Who thought, when Father Mathew, like a triumphant conqueror, in 1830, was carrying captive his thousands and tens of thousands in Cork, and Limerick, and Waterford, and Dublin, that he was preparing them to meet a visitation of the Almighty, which should make the ears of every one that should hear of it to tingle!—*Journal of American Temperance Union.*

### SCOTLAND.

**TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY OF REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.**—The Temperance Reformation is at length beginning to receive that place amongst the benevolent movements of the Christian church, which its importance demands. All honour to the members of the Reformed Presbyterian Churches in this city, who have taken the lead in the formation of separate congregational plans of effort. Their example, should greatly stimulate and encourage those who belong to other denominations.

On the evening of Thursday week, the members of the Total Abstinence Society, in connection with the Reformed Presbyterian Churches in this city, and their friends, held a service in the Assembly Rooms, Ingram Street, which was well attended. The Rev. Dr.

Bates presided. On the platform, beside the chairman, were the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Loanhead; Rev. Mr. Martin, Strathmiglo; Rev. Mr. Clark, East Campbell Street, and Messrs. John Brown, Thomas Bain, James Turner, Thrushgrove, James Ewing, Wm. Richmond, John Proudfoot, James Daly, and Neil McNeil, Edinburgh. A blessing having been asked, the company partook of tea, coffee, &c., provided by Mr. Whyte, the purveyor, whose arrangements seemed to give entire satisfaction. The report over, all united in singing a portion of the 103rd psalm. Dr. Bates delivered a short appropriate introductory address, in which he apologised for the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Mr. Gilmour, Greenock, and the Rev. Mr. Wanning, Englishman, two devotedly attached friends of the cause of temperance. Eloquent addresses were afterwards delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Clark, Martin, Anderson, and McNeil, and the following resolutions submitted to the meeting:—

"That the evils arising everywhere throughout the land, from *abounding intemperance*, after all that has been done to avert its progress, are still immensely great, and unspeakably to be deplored; and that the habitual and customary use of intoxicating drinks by all classes, and especially by the great body of professing Christians, appears to present an insuperable barrier to the suppression of this sin."

"That to waste enormous sums in the purchase of these pernicious luxuries at the present crisis, and to consume the grain employed in the production of them, which is so urgently required by furnishing millions, is at once inconsistent with humanity, and with the tenor of the gospel."

"That as the sin of drunkenness itself, and the vices that accompany and spring from it, constitute a mighty part of our national guilt, the calamity which now presses upon this land, contains a loud call to repentance, and that a strenuous and united effort be made to arrest and remove this stupendous evil."

The audience, having joined in singing a portion of another psalm, separated about eleven o'clock, highly gratified with the whole proceedings.—*Glasgow Times.*

### UNITED STATES

**NEW YORK—CITY MOVEMENT—IMPORTANT.**—We rejoice that a "City Temperance Society" is about to be organized on Christian principles, and that committees or delegates have already been appointed from sixty or seventy of the leading and influential churches and congregations of the various religious denominations in the city to form said organization; the plan meeting with great favour, as far as it has been submitted. The temperance reformation emanated from Christians. It was through their investigations, prayers, and advocacy, that the evils of intemperance were first exposed, and the remedy discovered and applied, till its benign principles obtained ascendancy in the public mind; and that thousands and millions in our own and other lands were rescued and saved from the drunkard's grave and the drunkard's doom; and although the religious community in their organized capacity, at present, almost entirely stand aloof from action or efforts to promote the cause, we are confident it still lives in their affections, and that they only await some organization in which they shall have confidence to cause them again to unite, with increased power and effect. And we believe this organization furnishes such an one. We therefore cordially commend it to the co-operation and prayers of the Christian community.—*Journal A. T. U.*

**MAINE.**—The law of this state prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks, under a penalty of from one to twenty dollars for the first offence, and from five to twenty for the second, with a bond of fifty dollars to abate the nuisance for six months. Money paid for liquors can be recovered back again, even by the heirs or widows and orphans of the unfortunate drunkard. It extends over the whole state. There is no voting by the people to ascertain if it is right or wrong to traffic in liquors, but the people have come up with their might, and through their legislature, decided that they will not receive the wages of iniquity, or by their acts sanction a business that is fast degrading them as a people.

Dr. Dwight of Portland is preaching in various places in Maine, on the nature, universality, and necessity of law, and its application to the temperance cause. He is requested to prepare another sermon on the duty of enforcing just and wholesome laws; a point on which, it is said, the community is suffering a morbid sensibility.

## Miscellaneous.

## TRIAL OF JOHN BURNETT.

For the Murder of George Sornberger, Hon Amase J. Parker, Circuit Judge.

Solomon Pratt, sworn—I keep a tavern; and the prisoner was there on the 21th of March last; George Sornberger was there also.

They drank together at my house; they left my house together; I saw the body of Sornberger next when they were holding the inquest; Sornberger staggered some when he left.

Jacob Sanford—I saw Sornberger fall near Franklinton, and he pulled Burnett over with him.

Michael Sanford, the counsel for the defence remarked:

"I harbour no enmity against Solomon Pratt, neither would I utter a word of reproach to wound his feelings or injure his character. I have been personally acquainted with him for a number of years, and believe him to be a good citizen and a worthy neighbour, as he is esteemed to be in his own community. But when, hereafter, he deals out to his fellows rum, let him remember that this traffic produced this unhappy result; hastened Sornberger, unwarned, to the tribunal of his Maker—deprived his wife of her chosen companion, her children of their earthly protector, and brought this prisoner, if he be executed, to his untimely doom.

"It is an unrighteous law that commissions one class of men to deal out to another class an agent to produce crime, while at the same time it provides prisons, and affixes penalties to punish all such offences committed. I hate this law, and its miserable effects have led me for twenty years past to raise my voice in behalf of temperance. These landlords that deal out the liquid poison, are themselves responsible for the crimes of their victims, and if their little burning hells were shut up, man might go to heaven. Yea, the lawyers might plough, the clerks hoe, and the judges preach, if rum was banished from the land. The murderer is drunk—his victim is drunk; and oftentimes the jury and those assigned to try the prisoner are drunk. This mighty source of misery and evil is ghastly apparent everywhere, and notwithstanding the scene before us, and all that is daily and constantly experienced, there will still be found those disposed to continue the traffic."

Verdict, guilty; sentence, to be hung by the neck in the jail at Schenectady, New York, on Tuesday, the 14th July, 1846—and was so hung.

RUMSELLERS BEWARE.—Wm. H. Burleigh, the editor of the "Charter Oak," in a recent account of "a trip to the Bay State," gives his readers the following startling facts, which have a deep significance to those engaged in the liquor traffic. There have been in Clanford, since the incorporation of the town, thirty-eight taverners. Of these, *thirteen* died of delirium tremens—*seventeen* became intemperate—one died in the poor house—*eighteen* lost all their property—*seventeen* did not improve their pecuniary condition by the business—*three* only acquired property—*four* were cursed with intemperate wives—*twenty-five* sons, and *four* daughters, became intemperate!

LOOK AT THE DOMESTIC SUFFERING!—There were *three hundred and fifty-three* divorces in the single county of Providence, R. I., in the space of ten years! Nearly *four thousand* men were found imprisoned at one time in the jails of the State of New York, for whipping their wives or abusing their families! There is no reasonable doubt that strong drink was the principal cause of all this mischief. The newspapers teem with accounts of assaults and murders committed by drunken husbands on their wives. A number of aggravated cases have recently transpired. In one case, a tavern-keeper in Philadelphia attempted to kill his wife and then leaped from a window and destroyed himself. In a second, a man in New York while intoxicated, butchered his wife. In a third a man in Philadelphia murdered both his wife and himself. In a fourth, a man in Kentucky, killed his wife and five children, set fire to the house, and then inflicted a mortal wound on his own body, and fell on the funeral pile!

DRUNKENNESS IN THE ANGLO-INDIAN ARMY.—It is not generally known, that intemperance in the soldier is the cause of additional expense to the public. At an average, 1600 European soldiers die annually in India; and each man, by the time he reaches

that country, costs Government a sum of £40, if not more. Now, admitting that 800 out of this number are killed by drink, estimating the loss at £30 per man—allowing £10 for intermediate service—we have a sum of £24,000; which, I am certain, is far under the actual amount, as regards the Anglo-Indian army alone. Very probably the sum of £40,000 would not cover the loss sustained in this way in the entire army of Great Britain. But the death of so many men, and the consequent public expense, are not the only evils resulting from intemperance. It is the cause of very many men committing crimes, who would otherwise have had a clear defaulters' sheet during their service. Five-sevenths of the courts-martial in India are assembled to try delinquents for habitual drunkenness, drunkenness on duty, or crimes committed while under the influence of liquor.—Camp and Barrack-Room, or the British Army as it is.

A SMALL CALCULATION.—Suppose a man drink four glasses of beer a day at five cents a glass—in a week he spends one dollar and forty cents, and in a year seventy-two dollars and eighty cents. This will buy the following articles:

Four barrels of flour, . . . . .	\$21.00
Four pair of boots, . . . . .	15.00
Forty lbs of butter, . . . . .	10.00
A hundred lbs. of beef, . . . . .	8.00
A new hat, . . . . .	4.00
A new satin vest, . . . . .	5.00
A bonnet for wife, . . . . .	5.00
Sugar plums and cake for children, . . . . .	1.80

\$72.80

A FEW SOCIAL FACTS.—A course of lectures by the Rev. P. P. Carpenter, has just been concluded at the Unitarian chapel, in Warrington. In the closing address, some interesting facts were brought forward. It was stated that in Warrington there are 12 places of worship, and as many schools open every Sunday, for religious instruction; and 63 public houses and 14 beer shops also open on the same day, for the purposes of intoxication; and that three-fourths of the adult population attend no social worship at all. There are 47 private and 8 public schools, in which daily instruction is given to 2885 scholars. About as many children are taught on the Sunday; and all that is raised by the inhabitants of Warrington annually, to educate the poor, is £333; while there are nearly 1000 children growing up in ignorance, and nearly two-thirds of the people married are unable to write their own names! The whole town raises £3,200 per annum for all its religious, benevolent, and literary institutions, including schools, missions, bible and tract societies, dispensary, mechanics' institution, library, temperance and peace societies, and ladies' charity; and spends annually £68,000 in intoxicating drinks. Yet taxation is complained of, although all the rates in the town do not amount to £97,000 per annum. It was also stated that there were at least 1,500 drunkards in the town; that in one street alone, there were more than 40 drunken women, and yet only 101 persons were taken up for disorderly conduct and drunkenness, and of these 89 were discharged. £1460 is spent in the detection, punishment, and attempted prevention of crime, and only £330 in education!—Daily News, February 15th, 1847.

TEMPERANCE ANECDOTE.—In Lewis & Clark's Travels among the Indians, is the following anecdote of the native good sense and virtue of the tribe of Ricaras. At the time it occurred, the value of the example was not practically appreciated by the civilized Americans, but in this day of temperance organization and practice, it will be felt. "We are gratified," say the travellers, "at discovering that these Ricaras made use of no spirituous liquors of any kind; the example of the traders who bring it to them, so far from tempting, having in fact disgusted them. Supposing that it was as agreeable to them as to the other Indians, we at first offered them whiskey; but they refused it with this sensible remark, 'that they were surprised that their fathers should present to them a liquor which would make them fools.'" On another occasion they observed to M. Tabeau, "that no man could be a friend who tried to lead them into such follies."

DEATH BY DRINKING.—A few weeks ago, at Hendersonville, C. E., a wife and mother in one of her many debauches, got up, went to the fire to light her pipe, and being too drunk to balance herself, fell into the fire. The fire lighted her clothes, and one of the children, too small to render the unfortunate woman any assistance, took a broom and knocked on the wall to alarm a lodger who was asleep in another room, and by whose assistance she was got

to the door where the flames were extinguished. The husband was sitting by the fire insensible of what was going on in a state of intoxication. The woman died a short time after.

### Poetry.

#### THERE'S DANGER IN THE CUP.

I asked a maiden once to sign the pledge,  
She answered, Do you think that I shall e'er  
Become a drunkard? With a scornful laugh  
She turned away, and raised the sparkling wine  
Cup to her lips. Beside her stood a youth  
Of noble mien, upon whose manly brow  
Rare intellect, by God's own hand was stamped;  
While the expression of his features showed  
A heart, imbued with tenderness and love,  
From childhood he had drank the social glass,  
Nor thought it wrong: until at last a friend  
Had whispered him, "there's danger in the cup."  
Long had he pondered on those words, and owned  
Their truth, and as he thought of some who like  
Himself first tasted of the cup, around  
The social board, and who had step by step  
Retreated, though insensibly at first  
Yet surely, from the path of rectitude.  
He shuddered at the thought, that should he still  
Refuse to heed the friendly warning given,  
He too might fall; and she, the idol of  
His heart be forced to meet that dreadful doom;  
A drunkard's wife.

With all the fervour of  
His noble soul, he vowed that night to sign  
The pledge—already her approving smile  
He saw, and heard her bless him for the act,  
In fancy: while his heart beat high with hope.  
But when he saw the scornful laugh, and heard  
The words contemptuous she uttered then,  
A change came o'er him;  
The better feelings of his heart were crushed.  
His pride was roused; should he perform an act,  
While she, for whom the sacrifice was made,  
Would treat it with contempt, and call him weak?  
With reckless hand he seized the cup which in  
Her thoughtless levity she proffered him.

Months passed away, and she became his wife.  
All for awhile passed smooth and tranquil on;  
And her light, buoyant heart looked forward with  
High hopes of happiness and joy, and peace.  
But soon, too soon, she mark'd the fatal change,  
Th' unsteady step, the blood-shot wand'ring eye,  
The trembling hand, the mimitable tone  
All told a tale she understood too well.  
And then she urged him to reform, and sign  
The pledge: but 'twas too late, the time had passed,  
And habit now had forged for him new chains  
Of adamant strength; and when she thought,  
That but for her, he might have been reformed,  
Her tears, though vain, flowed long and bitterly.

Years have passed on, and none would ever dream  
That you poor bloated, miserable wretch  
Was once the noble, gifted, manly youth.  
Nor in that sad and haggard face, could trace  
The lineaments of beauty that once dwelt  
In every feature of that lightsome girl.  
The misery she suffered, none may know,  
But they who've felt the horrors that await  
A drunkard's wife.  
Beware then thoughtless maiden, pause awhile,  
Lest in thy reckless levity, thou speak  
A word, that may bring wretchedness and woe  
To thine own bosom: and remember still  
That God, the Omnipotent, hath said,  
E'en as ye sow, so shall ye also reap.

—Western Cataract.

### Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

#### PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, APRIL 15, 1847.

#### ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

The Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society waited on his Excellency the Governor-General, on the afternoon of Friday the 9th inst., for the purpose of presenting to him the following Address, which was read by the President of the Society:—

To His Excellency, the Earl of Elgin, and Kincardine, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

We, the Office-bearers and Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society, wait upon your Excellency for the purpose of tendering the respectful salutation and welcome to which you are justly entitled, both personally, and as the chief Magistrate of this Province.

We also respectfully beg leave to inform your Excellency, that we are associated for the purpose of suppressing, as far as lies in our power, by purely moral means, the deplorable vice of intemperance, which unhappily rages in this otherwise prosperous Country; an effort, in which, as your Excellency will at once perceive, example will be fully as effectual as precept, a consideration which is alone sufficient to induce us to abstain wholly from intoxicating drinks, and earnestly to desire the extension of the same safe example.

The efforts of the Montreal Temperance Society have, in some respects, embraced the whole Province. It has for twelve years published a Temperance Periodical, which during the last year had a circulation of 3500 copies twice a month, reaching nearly every part of Canada. It has also from time to time employed Lecturers to traverse the whole province, for the purpose of diffusing knowledge concerning the nature and effects of intoxicating drinks, and the benefits of abstinence from them. These efforts have not been in vain, but, in conjunction with the efficient labours of Local Societies in almost every part of the country, have resulted in inducing about 150,000 persons, or fully a tenth part of the people wholly to abandon the use of intoxicating drinks, thus materially diminishing the consumption of liquor, and exercising a healthful influence over the rest of the community.

As, however, the progress of this great reformation has not been so marked in Montreal as in many parts of the country, perhaps on account of the great influx of strangers, it is our intention now to make a practical effort in behalf of this city, by employing a qualified agent to visit every family in the City and suburbs, monthly, for one year, for the purpose of leaving in each a suitable temperance tract, together with such oral exhortation as may be opportune.

This effort will involve the cost of sixty thousand temperance tracts, as well as the agent's salary, but it will incalculably more than repay the cost and labour in the benefit derived from it by the community.

We take this opportunity of presenting to your Excellency a copy of the appeal which it has been judged necessary to make to the public in behalf of this great effort, and we need not add that we earnestly desire your Excellency's countenance and patronage in the work of banishing intemperance from Canada.

It is probable, from the best information we can collect, that about Two Thousand persons die annually in Canada from the effects of intoxicating drinks, yet the number of drunkards is not sensibly diminished, as many being annually prepared by the process of what is called moderate drinking, and we fear that this process will go on until the customs and usages of society,

with respect to the use of intoxicating drinks, be changed, a change which would spread most rapidly if first countenanced in high places. We therefore pray your Excellency to take this subject into your favourable consideration, and to do in it what you shall see to be most for the Glory of God, and for the advantage of the people over whom you have in His Providence been placed as a Ruler.

And the members of this Committee will ever pray.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following reply:—

*To the Officer-Bearers and Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society.*

GENTLEMEN,—I receive with much satisfaction the welcome which you tender to me.

It grieves me much to hear that, in your opinion, intemperance still prevails to so great an extent in Canada. The suppression of a vice so degrading, and in its consequences so pernicious both to individuals and communities, is much to be desired; and I sincerely trust that the exertions of philanthropic persons, associated as you are for the promotion of this important object, and the improved tone of general society in reference to intoxication, may be attended with beneficial results.

His Excellency then requested Mr. Douglass to introduce the gentlemen of the Committee present, with whom he shook hands. He then made some inquiries relative to the tract effort alluded to in the address; and having been presented with a copy of the first of the series, the *Life of J. B. Gough*, expressed a wish that he should be supplied with each tract of the series as it is published.

It would much rejoice the friends of Temperance throughout the Province to learn, that his Excellency had become patron of this Society, as he has of some others. We should think it very likely that this is the first time that the subject of Total Abstinence has been brought directly under his notice; and in the meantime we leave it there, with sincere desire and prayer to Him who has all hearts in his hand, and can turn them as the rivers of water, that he will incline his Excellency to give the influence of his own example to a cause which has as yet received little notice in high places. Believing it to be the cause of God, we doubt not that it will one day, whether we see it or not, be "manifest in the palace, and in all other places."

#### FATAL ACCIDENT IN VERMONT.

The papers, within the last few days, have contained a statement of facts, connected with the unfortunate accident on the 22d March, by which three lives were lost, five passengers most seriously injured, and only two escaped unhurt. A party coming from Boston to Montreal, reached Franklin, U. S., by railroad, and there made an arrangement to be sent by extras to Burlington by a particular route agreed on. This part of the agreement seems to have been departed from, as well as some promise about permission to sleep where they pleased. That we have nothing to do with; but from the statement, we learn, that at Sharon, which they reached about 1½ A.M., the driver stopped to light his lamps.

"One of the passengers got out and went into the tavern, and, whilst there, the driver came in and asked for "gin," but the landlord told him he had none, having ceased to sell it. To this the driver replied, in a manner full of slang, and told him "that the next time he came that way he would carry his own gin." A few minutes after this conversation he went into an adjoining room with the landlord, where, no doubt, he got some "gin." He having fixed his lamps, we started with a fresh team of four horses, and proceeded only a short distance when we came to the fatal hill: it was steep, with a narrow road, which was very icy. The horses were started at full trot at the top, and on reaching a curve the whole were precipitated down a steep, 35 or 40 feet perpendicular. Three individuals were instantaneously killed, and five were severely injured."

Further, the statement bears—"We regret to say it, but we feel

it our duty to do so, viz., that the unfortunate driver was not sober."

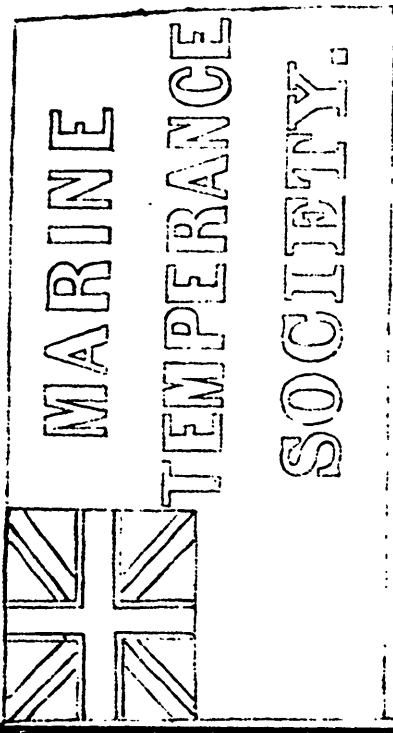
Surely an accident of this kind will be the means of inducing stage proprietors, both here and in the States, to be very careful that the drivers of their vehicles are men who totally abstain from the use of spirits. In a late number, we noticed a recommendation from a temperance society in the country, to endeavour to get a law rendering it compulsory on stage proprietors and other owners of public conveyances to employ none but temperance men. We had considerable doubts, whether the action of law would answer the purpose intended. In the case above mentioned, where the landlord had "ceased to sell it," from the circumstance, we suppose, of its being illegal, it would appear that the driver had contrived to get it, state laws to the contrary notwithstanding. So true it is, that according to the expression of, we believe, Lord Brougham, "there never was a law yet made by man that he would not engage to drive a coach and six through." We by no means wish to disparage the "No License" movement. It is a necessary part of the temperance reformation, and if we do not seek to drive by law more than we lead by conviction, we shall do well. But the safety of passengers by steamers and stages would be much better insured by societies generally requesting the proprietors of public conveyances to consider the advantage to themselves, of having all their servants thorough temperance men. Respectful remonstrances could not fail of producing an excellent effect. Has a single year passed without a collision of steam-vessels on our river? There has always been difficulty in getting at the exact cause of these accidents, and we surely are not doing wrong in thinking it possible that some of them may have occurred from the muddled brain of a look-out man. When we remember how many hundred lives are exposed to danger, and may be sacrificed by a single glass of gin, it shows "how great a matter a little fire kindleth." Indeed bars may very well be banished from steamers entirely, and we should wonder to find even those who are fond of a "night cap," object to their disuse, when they consider that a source of moral evil and physical perils both by fire and wreck is removed from themselves and their fellow travellers. Now that the travelling season is commencing, this subject is well worth the consideration of abstainers throughout the Province, and we trust that the melancholy accident which has led to these remarks will not fail to produce a salutary effect on the minds of the owners of steamers and stages. It is true that in the midst of life we are in death, and as long as there is travelling, and man has to do with steam or similar locomotive powers, or to be driven in waggons over steep icy roads, there must be danger. But our knowledge of the difficulties connected with them, should make us the more careful not to increase them by giving facilities to those who are to take us over these difficulties, by putting that into their mouths which renders their minds incapable of working correctly at a time when every idea they can muster is required. This is particularly applicable to seagoing vessels, and we sincerely hope that the "Marine Temperance Society," which is the subject of another paragraph, will be carried into operation both for the sake of sailors and passengers.

#### MARINE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The following extract of a letter from a good friend of the cause in Toronto, scarcely requires an introduction:—

"The other day I was advised of a movement that will no doubt delight you; but you probably have heard of it already, so I do not give you this as news. I received a circular from Kingston, announcing the formation of a "Marine Temperance Society for the Lakes." The idea is good—sailors being a class whose train-

ing, habits, circumstances, and associations are all peculiar to themselves, and all requiring to be considered in any effort to promote their well-being. The plan of operations appears to be happily conceived. The society is to consist altogether of branches, having their committees located at the principal ports on the Lake shore—the head quarters of the whole being somewhere, at Kingston apparently, and appropriately too, as the movement seems to have originated there. Now, is not this an arrangement that will meet the wants and the wishes of the sons of our inland seas? The machinery is simple, and capable of being worked by those for whose benefit it is intended. But, after all, will any be found willing to take hold of it? More, to begin with, no doubt, than any of us are aware of. The captains of several first-class schooners are pledged teetotallers, and will certainly take a pleasure in hoisting their temperance flag when the opportunity offers; and the chief mate of our best Lake steamer is now a member with us, and has been already instrumental in adding to our list one of his friends. How easily, too, might not the landsmen in the several ports help their brethren, who do business in these Canadian waters, to get their craft fairly under weigh, by engaging the ever-ready and ingenious hands of their fair friends to work in preparing beautiful and appropriate, though not costly, flags of blue cambric, or other suitable material, with white letters, after this rig, and say 12 or 15 feet long, by 6 or 8 feet or so deep—



That, and an occasional service on board some vessel in the afternoon, with the flag at the mast-head, would be about all that would be necessary, with the help of Him without whom nothing is wise, or good, or strong, to lead to the enrolment of hundreds of this interesting and important class of men in the temperance ranks. If the suggestion is worth a second thought, perhaps it might be looked at in reference to your own port.

As he remarks, it does not exactly come to us as news, as in a late number we noticed the formation of the society, and we give in this number part of the report of the Midland District Temperance Society, which alludes to it; but we like exceedingly the idea of a Marine Temperance Society for this and every port. It ought somehow or other to be put in execution here. On this point we must have a useful jealousy of Kingston, and have our flag hoisted

with all the speed we can. If any ports in the world require such a society, Montreal and Quebec do; for the greatest annoyance which ship captains have here, and we presume it is so all the world over, arises from the crews getting drunk, and being consequently unfit for work; and we are certain that many would avail themselves of the opportunity of attaching themselves to a society which is directly intended for the hardy sons of the ocean. We may mention a case which came to our knowledge, as only an instance in which such an association, tending to bring together for mutual advantage, both for time and eternity, that daring and useful class of our fellowmen, would be of great good. A gentleman in this city, connected with shipping, went one day on board a vessel, of whose affairs on shore he had the temporary charge. The captain was in a towering passion with some carpenters who had been working on board, and talked very loudly, calling the attention of not a few bystanders. The agent, although he thought the matter might be arranged without so much noise, saw there was some reason for complaint on the part of the captain, and took steps to have it rectified. It did not, however, occur to him that liquor was the cause of the elevated voice, glistening eye, and occasional oath of the smart-looking captain. Next morning, however, on entering his office, the first person he saw was the captain, who at once introduced the subject of the previous day, and asked forgiveness. It was at once pointed out to him from whom he really required to ask forgiveness, and the propriety of abstaining altogether from the use of spirits. "Is there," he said, "any place where I may sign the pledge? I will do it at once." He was recommended, however, to think seriously over the matter for twenty-four hours, and if next morning he still resolved on abstaining, he would be introduced to the pledge-book. He came accordingly, went and signed his name, remarking, "I have never been a hard drinker, but whenever I did wrong, it was connected with liquor. May God enable me to keep my pledge."

Now, there must be many cases similar to this, and we hope the General Committee of the Montreal Society will appoint a sub-committee to look after this new society, so as to be in readiness to act at the opening of the navigation, if possible. Our friend's idea of a flag is a good one, and we have thought it worth while to have a cut made of his sketch.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

We gave in our last number a letter from "Grand Falls," from the secretary of the society there, which, by mistake, was placed under progress in Canada, and we are happy in giving the following from St. John:

Extract of a letter, dated St. John, N.B., March 6, 1847.

After descending upon various other matters, the writer says:

"My intention was to have written you on temperance topics. Unless I dive at once into the subject, it is quite problematical whether I shall begin before I have done" (writing).

"What are you about in Quebec? I watch for your movements, but there are no movements to watch. Here, we have a population of 30,000, comprising Carlton, a village across the water, as Point Levy is at Quebec, only not so far away, and the parish of Portland separated by a bridge. The city proper contains probably 20,000; Portland and Carlton, 10,000. In the city we have the old society (total abstinence); a dying temperance society; a young men's total abstinence society; and a ladies' total abstinence society. They have the same in Carlton, saving the temperance, or moderation society. In Portland, they have two total abstinence societies, none of ladies; and then there is a general Roman Catholic total abstinence society. The latter have a hall capable of holding 2000 people. The other societies hold their meetings in the beautiful lecture hall of the Mechanics' Institute, erected in the form of an amphitheatre,

with an excellent organ in a niche on the platform: this hall admits 1000, and on an average, one meeting a week has been held for some months, at which hundreds who sought admittance, had to go away disappointed. This week, five meetings have been held, including that of to-night; one at Carlton, one at Portland, one of the R. C., the young men's society furnishing the speakers, one of the young men's, in the Institute, and our own this evening. (In Portland and Carlton, we hold our temperance meetings in the school rooms of the Methodist chapels, which are not detached, but, as in Montreal, in the basement story.) We have also a total abstinence choir, who discourse beautiful music at all the meetings. The young men held a tea soiree some time ago, at which they had 600 guests at 2s 6d each, the provision being furnished free by the ladies. There I heard from a lad in a dry goods store, the most beautiful oration on the subject of temperance I ever listened to; it was a master piece of oratory and argument. We have about 6000 pledged teetotallers; not one grog seller in communion with Baptists or Methodists, two very active churches; and, so far as I know, we have not one grog drinker in these societies. A few drink a little wine, but they do it at the expense of much mortification. Grog selling is a very disreputable business here, and, I hope, will soon be as bad as keeping houses of ill fame. We not only think here upon these things, but we think aloud; and with our present momentum we must go ahead. Our president is one of the first merchants; so is the president of the Portland society; our secretary is a member of the town council; our editor (for we sustain a paper, the *Temperance Telegraph*) is a respectable lawyer. We are thinking of building a large hall, and have promises of large subscriptions. We have two petitions before the legislature to abolish the trade in ardent spirits, one from the ladies, and one from the country: we have also a petition for pecuniary help, to enable us to print tracts and employ lecturers in the country. We do not look for success in the former case, but we do in the latter. We intend to get Gough from the States, and perhaps Dr. Lees from England. If the societies in Canada would co-operate with us, a plan of operation on a large scale might be digested and effectually carried out. I intend to introduce the subject in our next committee meeting. We are now paying a young fellow five dollars a lecture, and between the several societies in town and country, he will make out a living. We have adopted the mode of taking a collection at the door as people go in, the crowd being so great that we could not go through at the conclusion. To-night admittance was by ticket at 3d; I suppose they must have taken £15."

Temperance matters seem to be in a thriving state there, and we should like much to have an occasional communication from the writers of both these letters. Our correspondent at Grand Falls suggested, that were a temperance lecturer sent to speak for the cause through our sister province, a good number of subscribers could be got for the *Advocate*. We should wish to have our paper circulated wherever it is likely to do good, and if our friend can find any means of increasing the number of our subscribers, the post office authorities and our publisher will warrant the regular delivery. We are much pleased with one part of the letter from St. John; "We have also a petition for pecuniary help, to enable us to print tracts and employ lecturers in the country. We do not look for success in the former case (*vide* letter), but we do in the latter. We intend to get Gough from the States, and perhaps Dr. Lees from England. If the societies in Canada would co-operate with us, a plan of operation on a large scale might be digested and effectually carried on." We can make no promise for the Committee here of any particular mode of action, but we shall be happy to learn the decision of New Brunswick in the matter of lecturers from a distance. With respect to tract distribution, we can inform him that

#### IN MONTREAL

We also have got again to this simple, yet, we believe, effectual, mode of advancing the cause. The city committee felt for many a day heavy in heart, that temperance was increasing, or at least not sensibly diminishing among us, and met together

at different times for prayer and conversation as to the best means of putting away the evil. The result of their consideration, in the first place, has been the engagement of a warm hearted man as temperance city missionary, to distribute tracts and take up munes to the pledge. This agent has handed us a report for March, from which we find that he has distributed 5171 tracts and 5377 copies of the appeal, "A simple remedy for a great disease," which appeared in the *Advocate* of 1st March. We trust this appeal will be liberally responded to by our fellow citizens, as a special effort of this kind causes new expenses, which, in the present state of their funds, the committee would not feel themselves justified in entering into, did they not feel satisfied that they would be able to persuade many who have hitherto thought little of the matter, that this is something in which, as good citizens, they should take a deep interest, and that our unpretending agent, with his bundle of tracts, is in himself worth a battalion of police. We give a few extracts from his monthly report.

"March 13: Distributed 300 appeals and 350 tracts. Went into a tavern near the wharf, when I was immediately seized by the collar of the coat and shaken, and driven to the door, and on going down the steps, got one kick, and afterwards snow-balled by those that are the enemies of the cross of Christ. However, the Lord suffered none of these things to hurt me; and I rejoice to think that I am counted worthy to suffer shame and reproach for His name's sake. As I intend to call and see this tavern keeper again, I hope to have something more for you on my next visit.

"March 16: Distributed 279 appeals and 282 tracts. Visited the house of a widow woman with her four helpless children. I began to direct her mind to Him that has promised to be the Husband to the widow, and the Father to the fatherless. She then burst out in tears: then I discovered that she was much the worse of drink. I left them in a most miserable condition, with a promise I should call again and speak with her when she was sober. About half an hour afterwards I visited the house of an old man, whose looks evidently declared that he was near to the end of the short journey of life: he lay in a bed in a corner of his miserable dwelling. When I stepped up to his bedside and asked him if he was sick, he replied, "No, sir, but I met with a misfortune." I then asked him what kind of misfortune it was: He replied, "I need not conceal it from you, sir, when I hear of the work that you are engaged in. Last Saturday night, in coming home, I got rather too much grog, and fell and broke my leg." I think that the man must be upwards of sixty years of age.

"March 17: Distributed 409 appeals and 423 tracts. Visited a tavern, and had a profitable conversation with the tavern keeper and his wife on the responsibilities connected with the trade of grog selling; when they both declared they would be glad to get out of it, provided they could get any thing else to do.

"March 24: Distributed 294 appeals and 319 tracts. Visited a tavern in Quebec Suburbs, and gave to the bar keeper one of the appeals and a tract. I then offered a tract to each of those that stood by the stove and the bar. They all refused to take it except one man, who accepted of one, and went out immediately. When towards the evening I chanced to find him in his own house, I did not know him, but he mentioned the case with many expressions of thankfulness for having such a tract put into his hands. He declared, that since he came home he had read it over four times. I then left one of the appeals, and came off, richly loaded with this poor family's blessing, with many invitations to come soon back again."

While we are on this subject, we would call attention to the subjects on which the committee of the Montreal Temperance Society are desirous of receiving brief essays. (See notice in last page.) The committee will be happy to supply these Visitors to societies throughout the province, at 15s per thousand, with the name changed to suit the place where the society exists, provided orders for the same, with the money in advance, be sent by the 1st

May, to Mr. R. D. Wadsworth, 4, Exchange Court, Montreal. As we fear the apathy of the society here has induced inactivity elsewhere, we trust that the appearance of returning zeal will provoke very many.

We are requested by one of our most zealous correspondents, to invite and urge Editors of Newspapers to copy articles from the *Advocate*. We would, in accordance with his wishes, (which indeed are also our own) earnestly entreat the attention of Editors to articles on Temperance, and suggest, that if they cannot go as far as we go, at least they will do what they can to further this good enterprise.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the second number of the *Niagara Fountain*, a new Temperance paper, published once a fortnight at the town whose name it bears. As an ally in the cause of temperance we wish it success.

### TEMPERANCE HOUSES.

We have heard much complaint, from interested quarters, since the temperance movement commenced, that temperance houses are not patronised as well as they ought to be by the temperance public. We have taken some pains to examine into the matter, and, though not always, we find that the keepers of such houses are themselves the delinquents. They have either started in the business without sufficient capital to sustain themselves long enough to give their houses a good name, or they have depended too much upon the forbearance of the temperance public, and not enough upon the winning power of a well furnished table, and the luxury of cleanly beds, and accommodating servants. If a public house be sustained by the public, its conveniences, to make the public comfortable, must sustain it. A man may be in favour of temperance, but he will not go so far as to pay his money for the privilege of *fasting and sleeping upon straw*. Where there are two houses, equal in comforts, one of which sells intoxicating drinks, and the other a temperance house, then duty should lead the temperance man to encourage the temperance house. All public houses, where there is a demand for them, whose accommodations are good, and which do not make the traveller "pay too dear for the whistle," receive a patronage as a general rule, in accordance with their accommodations and their prices. We know many temperance houses that are doing first rate business, of which we might make favourable mention, and which we might bring forward as examples to prove this.

Take, for instance, the Delevan House at Albany. There is, perhaps, no house in the State better kept, and none better patronised. In our own city no temperance house ever flourished to any material advantage to the pockets of him who kept it, till our friend Bennett established his present house, (Bennett's Temperance House,) and the fact of his receiving some of the best patronage through the past summer, may be accounted for consistently with the idea that public houses, as a general rule, receive just the patronage they deserve. Mr. Bennett has spared no pains in fitting his house so as to yield to the traveller and sojourner all the comforts which the most fastidious could desire. On the Sabbath day 'tis as quiet as a private house—in short, there is no day but that it is free from the profanity, &c. &c., which too often characterise those houses which make much money by ruining others.—*Western Cataract.*

### Education.

#### THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

By the Rev. A. M. RAMSAY.

2 Tim. iii. 15.—"From a child thou hast known the holy scriptures."

The noble testimony which we have selected as the motto of this paper, was borne to Timothy, pastor of the church at Ephesus, by the venerable apostle of the Gentiles. It is an enviable distinction. But while it reflects great credit on Timothy, inasmuch as it proves him to have been an apt scholar in the noblest of all sciences, the science of Divine Truth; it reflects at the same time peculiar honour on those individuals who had the charge of

his early years. From what is said in the opening of the first epistle, the honour of instructing him in the doctrine of the scriptures, during the season of childhood, is due to his mother Eunice, and his grandmother Lois. In the times of the apostles, these females were distinguished by their piety and faith; and what a noble example do they hold up to the Christian church! how deserving the imitation of every Christian parent! Yes, and that example has been copied most faithfully by many a mother in Israel in these latter times, and copied too with similar success, as many a Christian mother has lived to witness in the subsequent eminence and usefulness of her son as a minister of the gospel. It is an interesting and remarkable fact, that almost all the ministers of the gospel whose labours in the church have been crowned with extraordinary success, have been the sons of pious and judicious mothers, who took special care to have their mind early imbued with gospel truth. The names of Henry and Whitfield, of Edwards and Dwight, and others, will readily occur as so many splendid illustrations of our present remark. Ah, what an amount of intellectual talent, of moral excellence, and of Christian usefulness would have been lost to the church and to the world, had it not been for their Eunices and their Loises, had it not been for the holy and fostering care of their pious praying mothers!

It is of the utmost consequence to make children acquainted with the holy scriptures. Other kinds of knowledge may be highly useful and ornamental to them, but the knowledge of the scriptures is found to be indispensably necessary, in order to enable them to act their part well in the world, and to experience any thing like true and lasting happiness. Nor can children be too early initiated into the doctrines of the Bible. They have within them a depraved nature which is not tardy in manifesting itself; and it is certainly true wisdom to apply the grand moral corrective which the Bible furnishes, as soon as that depravity makes its appearance. Children go astray from the womb, speaking lies, and seeking after vanities; and why should not pains be taken to have them also sanctified from the womb,—to have the fatal propensity that is within them checked and subdued by gospel influence? We contend that as soon as they can discern between good and evil, as soon as they can distinguish between the right hand and the left, as soon as they can say yes and no, whether by artificial or by natural language, so soon should they be made acquainted with the oracles of divine truth. And no truths are so simple, or of such easy comprehension, as the leading truths of divine revelation. The infant mind will take them in when it manifests an incapacity for almost every other kind of knowledge. And children of six, of five, and even of four years of age, have been found to display an experimental proficiency in the scriptures, which might put many a grey haired disciple to the blush.

It is a false, and dangerous expedient, yet we lament to say, it is an expedient very generally resorted to by parents in the present day, to wait till the understanding of children is somewhat matured by exercise upon other subjects, before imparting to them any religious instruction. It is vain for parents to think, that by doing this, they will be ultimately more successful in impressing their minds with the fear of God, and in rendering them more decidedly religious characters. The expedient proceeds upon a wrong notion of religion altogether. It proceeds on the notion that religion is a mere science, like that of astronomy or chemistry, requiring a previous mental training for its study and acquirement. Now religion is not a mere science, requiring a previous mental training for its acquisition. It is something which the mind feels to be indispensable to its very existence,—something which it can grapple with at once, and which it is eager to grapple with. Man is naturally and essentially a religious being. He can no more do without religion of some sort, than he can subsist without food. And if pains be not taken with children, to instil into their minds the true religion, they will soon form a religion to themselves—they will soon have a system of moral philosophy of their own devising. To delay the religious instruction of little children, from an impression that their minds are not capable of receiving it, is extremely hazardous, as well as unphilosophical and absurd. It is at once the dictate of inspiration, and the testimony of all human experience, "that it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps." By postponing the religious training of their children till "a more convenient season," parents may lay their account with seeing them daily and hourly violating the most obvious laws of God, and wandering farther and farther into the paths of folly and shame; and when they do enter upon the task of instructing them in the fear of the Lord, they will have the extreme

mortification to see their noblest efforts baffled by a host of prejudices and preconceptions—they will have first to remove a thousand obstacles out of the road, which, but for their own well-meaning but unwise delay, would never have accumulated.

The Sabbath School is an institution for making children acquainted with the holy scriptures, and for bringing them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. It is not designed to supersede the practice of domestic scriptural training. It is designed rather to assist, promote and perpetuate that practice where it obtains, and in some measure to answer its valuable purposes where it is neglected. It will be a sad day for the church of Christ when the good old practice of catechising and instructing the young under the paternal roof is laid aside. Oh how delightful it is to witness a pious family thus employed! Behold the good man of the house in the character of a spiritual instructor, with his young and tender charge around him! It is the Sabbath's hallowed eve, and an unusual stillness within and without, invites to exercises of a spiritual and heavenly cast. He has but lately returned from the sanctuary, where, with the wife of his bosom and the older branches of his family, he has been worshipping the God of his fathers and drawing in spiritual nourishment to his own soul. A frugal repast has refreshed the members of the family, and he would now attend to their spiritual wants. With the measure of grace which God has bestowed on him, he enters on the stated work of their religious instruction. His demeanour is grave and serious, for the task is an affair of eternity. Now he hears them repeat their several hymns; now he catechises them on the doctrines and duties of our holy Christianity; and now he listens to them reading down the sacred pages;—while by his side sits their pious mother, evidently delighted with the seriousness they evince, the accuracy with which they go through their various exercises, and the general success which has crowned her well-directed efforts during the week, while their father was absent in the counting room or the workshop, in the factory or the field. A family thus disciplined, becomes a little nursery for the church and for heaven. Oh, none can estimate the advantages that accrue to the church, and to society at large, from the practice of domestic scripture training! Splendid testimonies have often been borne to its worth, by the lives and deaths of great and good men, who have been benefactors of their race; but the day of judgment alone can reveal its wonderful excellence and its transcending power.

Now, wherever this excellent practice obtains, the warmest advocate of Sabbath Schools has no wish to interfere with it; he would rather encourage and promote it; he would rejoice to see it adopted by every family; and to those families who have adopted it, he would hold forth the Sabbath School institution as only a powerful auxiliary of which it were certainly a mark of ignorance or conceit not to avail themselves. But where this excellent practice does not obtain, he holds forth the institution as absolutely and imperiously called for, in which case it were a mark, not of ignorance or conceit, but of wickedness or infatuation, to speak disrespectfully of the institution, or to hinder little children from reaping its advantages.—*Christian Teacher.*

## News.

In the Report of the Montreal Magdalene Asylum, just published, it is stated that "all the inmates had either been led astray through indulgence in strong drinks, or had betaken themselves to drinking after falling into vice."

The vicinity of Montreal has been infested with a gang of robbers, who have been becoming more and more daring. They attacked the mail stage coming from Canada West, near Lacelle, and robbed one of the passengers; and on the afternoon of Saturday, the 3d inst, robbed Mr. Grafton, teacher, near St. Catharines. Fortunately, Sheriff Coffin and Judge Day came up immediately after, and, after a severe struggle, in which the courage and determination of the former were most conspicuous, by the assistance of some men who were at work at a new building near the spot, the two robbers were secured, and lodged in jail. Another robbery was committed by two men having the appearance of labourers near the same spot, on Thursday morning the 8th inst. The person robbed was Mr. Honore Lantier, son of the occupant of Priests' farm.

An accident occurred lately near Royaton, by which three individuals were killed, one of the stages containing passengers from

Boston to Montreal having been precipitated over an embankment more than 30 feet deep. The roads were somewhat icy, but there is little doubt the driver had been drinking gin shortly before.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons to remove the disabilities under which Roman Catholics labour, without at the same time in any way relieving Protestant Dissenters from the same disabilities.—*Witness.*

In Scotland there have been frequent public meetings to prevent, as much as possible, public conveyances running on the Sabbath. This question may arise soon in Canada.

By the latest American papers, it seems certain that a severe battle has been fought, near Monterey, between the American troops and the Mexicans under Santa Anna.

The cotton mills in Oldham afford employment to 20,673 individuals.

Mr. Lloyd Garrison was charged sixty dollars at the Boston Custom House, as duty on the silver tea-service presented to him by the ladies of Edinburgh; any remission was refused.

An export of whisky was made from New Orleans early in December for the Liverpool market.

Lord John Russell has granted £100 from the royal bounty, for the children of the late Thomas Hood.

The amount paid by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in metropolitan improvements during the year ending the 25th of August, was £717,604 5s.

The expense of potato seed for an acre of ground in Ireland now averages £20.

The special reporter of the *Cork Examiner* mentions the complete discontinuance of marriages in that county.

Mr. Horner, of Brandon-hall Farm, near Harwood, slaughtered, the other day, a pig, thirteen months old, which stood 3 feet 6½ inches high, and weighed 639 lbs.

The *Press* states that Lord Palmerston has secretly made offers for the purchase of Egypt after the death of Mehemet Ali. They will have his Lordship pocketing a pyramid by-and-by.

The *Bristol Journal* states that one clergyman alone (residing within eight miles of Salisbury) has raised the large amount of £5000 amongst his family and immediate connexions, for the relief of the distressed Irish.

It is said, after all, Louis Philippe has been cruelly taken in, in the affair of the Montpensier marriage, the dowry of the bride being only 30,000 000 Spanish reals, instead of as many francs,—in other words, £30,000 instead of £1,250,000.

On Saturday week the Duchess de Montpensier completed her 15th year, on which occasion she and her consort received most of the Spaniards in Paris.

About sixteen hundred tons of potatoes were last week imported into London, chiefly from France.

Last week a number of omnibuses commenced plying in London, at the rate of one halfpenny per mile.

The cholera is stated to have made dreadful ravages at Bassora. According to a German paper, the distress is so great in Hungary, that the poor are grinding the bark of trees to make into bread.

During the last year, the police of Copenhagen picked up 605 persons, one fourth of them women, who were lying dead drunk in the streets.

A variety of instances have lately been recorded in the public journals, in which severe surgical operations have been performed without the sufferer having the least sense of pain. The insensibility is produced by the inhalation of the vapour of the strongest sulphuric ether.

**A PIOUS DIVINE.**—Dr. Litchfield, Rector of All Saints, Thames Street, who died in 1447, left 3083 sermons, written by his own hand.—*Wilmot's Life of Jeremy Taylor.*

**IRISH RELIEF.**—There are now nearly half a million of labourers on the public works in Ireland, who derive their sole means of existence from this source.

**A PATTERN QUEEN.**—Queen Victoria is a pattern to her sex. She rises at seven o'clock; enters the nursery at eight, to indulge in a romp with her children, like many a fond mother; at nine the household assembles for prayers; and after ten o'clock prohibits breakfast being served to any one in the palace.

**LICENSE QUESTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.**—A vote on the question of license or no license, in Warren county, was taken on the 9th ultimo, and, so far as heard from, the townships, with one exception, (Puegetove), have voted for no license by large majorities.



**GREAT ECONOMY IN MAKING BREAD.**—Boil one pound of unground Carolina rice in water until quite tender, then add to it six pounds of flour. Knead and bake in the usual way. Of course barn and water are used in the usual proportion. The bread will be very sweet and moist for several days. This plan, being very economical, deserves general attention.

**TOLERABLE LARGE ORDERS.**—We understand that at the meeting of the Directors of the Midland Railway Company, held at Derby, on Tuesday, a contract to the amount of £45,000 for trucks and carriages, was let to Messrs. Bradley & Johnstone, of Baker's Mill; and a contract to the amount of £11,000, for truck and carriage springs, to Mr. C. Burgin, of Hollis Croft.

**STATISTICS OF MATRIMONY.**—It is found that upwards of five hundred widowers have married the sisters of their deceased wives, in the following fourteen towns:—Manchester, Huddersfield, Doncaster, York, Rotherham, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Norwich, Southampton, Winchester, Portsmouth, Salisbury, Bristol, and Bath.

Alexander McLeish, who was brought up at one of the London police-offices, for assaulting and nearly killing a woman whilst drunk, excused himself by saying that he "thought it was his wife!"

The grand prize of 100,000 dollars in the Royal Lottery at Havannah, has been drawn by fifty negroes, most of them slaves, who clubbed a dollar each for the purpose of three whole tickets.

Three little children narrowly escaped death at Nottingham on Thursday last, from having eaten a green ornament from a twelfth-cake. The colour was produced by Scheele's green, which is a deadly poison.

**A DAMPER TO THE DUELLO.**—A very good blow has been struck at duelling in Mississippi, by a case of enforcement of a law of the state, which requires that the survivor shall be responsible for the debts of the man he kills in a duel.

The American papers mention that, at the battle of Monterey, a troop of Mexican Lancers was commanded by a woman named Dos Amades, who is said to have led her men with great gallantry, in a charge which caused considerable loss to an American regiment.

**PREPARATIONS.**—It is stated by a London paper that the French Government is about to take into consideration a project which Napoleon intended to execute for establishing a line of signals along the whole of the French coast, so as to put them all in immediate communication with each other.

**THE LICENSE LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.**—Chief Justice Wells stated in the municipal court last week, that in sentencing for violations of the license law, the court would hereafter require the convicted party to give bonds for his future good behaviour during one year, and that, in case of a violation of the license law within that time, the laws would be rigidly enforced, both upon the guilty party and upon the bail.

**TEMPERANCE AMONG THE LAW-MAKERS.**—The Governor, Lieut. Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Mass. are teetotalers. One hundred and fourteen members of the Legislature have joined the Legislative Temperance Society during this session. Many of them were members before. It is interesting to see those in high places thus honouring themselves and their constituents by engaging in this great enterprise.

#### Montes Received on Account of

**Advocate.**—J P Wells, Vauclerk Hill, 2s 6d; A W Wells, L'Original, 2s 6d; B J Kennedy, Phillipsburgh, 2s 6d; Wm Hanes, Mill Creek, 2s 6d; S Burkholder, Waterloo, 5s; *Sundries per A. Gemmit, senior*, £2 2s 6d; G Biggar, Huntington, 2s 6d; P T Ware, Hamilton, 10s; T Watson and Wm Gill, Milton, 5s; J Hopkins, Hamilton, 2s 6d; G M Nickerson, St Catherine's, 2s 6d; S Huyck and J Hyatt, Wellington, 5s; *Sundries per J Christie and Son*,—Capt C Stewart, Toronto, 7s 6d; J Harris, King, 2s 6d; Selves, 5s; Toronto Society for gratuitous distribution, 10s 5d; Ditto for Newspapers, 16s 10d; *Per Rev J T Byrne*,—G H Preston, D Wardrope, T G Burus, of Bytown, 7s 6d; *Sundries*, Montreal, 15s; M Knowlson, Millbrook, £2 7s 6d; *Sundries per J McCallum, Agent*, £1 1s 3d.

**Consignments**—J Allan Perth, 10s.

**Donation**—R Morrow, Cavan, 2s 6d.

**N.B.**—Parcel of Tracts for Mr. G., Milton, gone off in care of G. Bridgeman, Esq., St. Pic.

#### MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—APRIL 12.

ASHES—Pots. 27s 6d a 00s 0d	BEER per 200 lbs.—
Pearls 27s 01 a 27s 6d	Prime Mess (do) 60s 0d a 00s 0d
FLOUR—	Prime . . (do) 50s 0d a 00s 0d
Canada Superfine (per brl.	POAK per 200 lbs.—
196 lbs.) . . . 31s 6d a 35s 0d	Mess . . . 95s 0d a 00s 0d
Do Fine (do) 33s 6d a 31s 0d	Prime Mess 75s 0d a 00s 0d
Do Sour (do) 00s 0d a 00s 0d	Prime . . . 65s 0d a 00s 0d
Do Mid. (do) 00s 0d a 00s 0d	BUTTER per lb. . . 7d a 8d
American Superfine	CHEESE, per 100 lbs.—
(do) . . . . . 00s 0d a 00s 0d	American . . . 40s a 50s
Wheat, U. C. Best,	LARD per lb., best . . . 6d a 7d
(per 60 lbs.) . . . 7s 0d a 7s 3d	TALLOW per lb. rough 4 1/2 d a 5d
PEASE . . per min. 5s 6d a 5s 9d	

#### PRIZE ESSAYS.

The Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society, having resolved to publish and distribute, monthly, to every family in the city, a four-page Tract, to be entitled, "THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY'S MONTHLY VISITOR," do hereby propose the following subjects for Prize Essays, viz:—

1. "I never take any thing to hurt myself."
2. "There is as much harm done by eating as drinking."
3. "Do not the Scriptures countenance the use of intoxicating drinks?"
4. "To what extent should legislation be brought to bear on the traffic in intoxicating drinks?"

The first three subjects are the objections most commonly made to joining the Temperance Society, and the last is one which must necessarily soon engage the attention of this community. Any one who will fairly meet and expose the fallacies contained in the first three, will do much to induce men voluntarily to abstain from intoxicating drinks; and any one who will convince the public of the propriety of restraining the desolating traffic in them by law, will perhaps do much towards diminishing the temptations in the way of the weak and the unwary.

On account of the low state of their finances, and the large expenditure consequent upon the publication and distribution of the tracts, the Committee can only offer prizes of small value; and they think the most appropriate, and the most likely to engage ministers and others in this important service, will be Sunday School Library, to the value of £2 in each case. The real prize, however, being—the hope of doing good.

The essays are to be short, in order to be within the compass of a four-page tract; distinctly written, in order that the judges may have a fair opportunity of judging of their merits; and they are to be sent in free of expense, on or before the first day of June next, to Mr. R. D. Wadsworth, Corresponding Secretary, No. 4, Exchange Court. The essays should be anonymous, but each be accompanied with a sealed note, containing the name and address of the author; and some word or motto must be chosen by each author, which is to be inscribed on the outside both of the essay and the accompanying note. Competent judges will be selected by the Society; and it is understood, that though only one essay on each subject shall receive the prize, yet the others will be at the disposal of the Montreal Temperance Society, to publish in the *Advocate* if they see fit, unless in any case where the author should wish his manuscript returned.

#### FOR SALE,

AT the Office of the Montreal Temperance Society, No. 4, Exchange Court,

*Assorted Temperance Tracts, in Envelopes at 1d each.*

*Larger parcels of ditto, from 2d. to 7 1/2d each.*

*A few copies of Anti-Bacchus at 1s each.*

*Unfermented Grape Juice, in Bottles, 10s and 12s 6d.*

R. D. WADSWORTH,  
Corresponding Secretary M. T. S.

Montreal, April, 1st, 1847.

J. C. BECKET, PRINTER, MONTREAL.