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The Canada

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

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TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION,



AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

PLEDGE.—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 discountenance their use throughout the Community.

Vol. XVI.]

MONTREAL, JULY 1, 1850.

No. 13:

STEPS TO RUIN.

BY MRS. JANE C. CAMPBELL.

Of all the wo and want, and wretchedness, which awaken our compassion; of all the scenes of misery which call so loudly for sympathy; there is none that so harrows up the feelings as the drunkard's home! Look at him who began life with the love of friends, the admiration of society, the prospect of extensive usefulness, look at him in after years, when he has learned to love the draught, which we shudder while we say it, reduces him to the level of the brute. Where is now his usefulness? where the admiration, where the love that once were his? Love! none but the love of a wife or a child can cling to him in his degradation. Look at the woman who, when she repeated "for better for worse," would have shrunk with terror had the faintest shadow of the "worse" fallen upon her young heart. Is this she who, on her bridal day, was adorned with such neatness and taste? Ah, me, what a sad change! And the children for whom he thanked God at their birth; the little ones of whom he had been so proud, whom he dandled on his knee, and taught to lisp the endearing name of his father—see them trembling before him, and endeavoring to escape his violence. Look at the empty basket, and the full bottle; the natural wants of the body denied to satisfy the unnatural craving of a depraved appetite.

Oh, God, have pity on the drunkard's home!

We too have a tale to tell, which, it pains us to acknowledge, contains more truth than fiction.

James Boynton was the first born of his parents, and a proud and happy mother was Mrs. Boynton, when her friends gathered around her to look at her pretty babe.—Carefully was he tended, and all his infantile winning ways were treasured as so many proofs of his powers of endearment.

"In wisdom has the Almighty hidden the deep secrets of futurity from mortal ken. When the mother first folds her infant to her heart, could she look through the long vista of years, and see the suffering, the sin, the shame, which may be the portion of her child, would she not ask God in mercy to take the infant to Himself? Would she not unrepiningly, nay, thankfully bear all the agony of seeing her little one, with straightened limbs, and folded hands, and shrouded form, carried from her bosom to its baby grave? And yet, no one of all the thousands who are steeped in wickedness and crime, but a mother's heart has gladdened when the soft eye first looked into hers, and the soft cheek first nestled

on her own. And, still more awful thought! not one of all these Pariahs of society but has an immortal soul, to save which, the Son of God left his glory, and agonised upon the cross!

James grew up a warm-hearted boy, and among his young companions he was a universal favorite. "Jim Boynton is too good-natured to refuse doing anything we ask," said Ned Granger one day to a schoolfellow who feared that James would not join a party of rather doubtful character, which was forming for what they called a frolic. And this was the truth. Here lay the secret of Boynton's weakness—he was too good natured: for this very desirable and truly amiable quality, unless united with firmness of character, is often productive of evil.—But we pass over his boyish life, and look at him in early manhood.

He has a fine figure, with a handsome, intelligent countenance, and his manners have received their tone and polish from the free intercourse in refined circles. He passed his college examination with credit to himself; but, from sheer indecision of character, hesitated in choosing a profession. At one time, an uncle, who resided at the south, was about retiring from mercantile life, and he proposed a wish that James should go with him as junior partner, while he would remain for a year or two to give his nephew the benefit of his experience. The business was a lucrative one, and the proposal was accepted.

James left his home at the north, and went to try his fortunes amid new scenes and new temptations. His uncle received him warmly, for the old man had no children of his own, and James was his good-child. His uncle's position in society, and his own frank and gentlemanly demeanour won him ready access to the hospitality of southern friends, and it was not long before he fell in love with a pretty orphan girl, whom he frequently met at the house of a common acquaintance. That the girl was portionless, was no demerit in his uncle's eyes. Not all his treasures, and they were large, had choked the avenues to the old man's heart, and the young people were made happy by his approval of their union.

After a visit to his friends in the north, James returned with his bride; and in a modern house, furnished with luxury, the happy pair began their wedded life. And, now, who so blest as Boynton? Three years pass away, and two children make their home still brighter. Does no one see the cloud, "not bigger than a man's hand," upon the verge of the moral horizon?

Boynton's dislike to saying "no," when asked to join a

few male friends at dinner, or on a party of pleasure; his very good nature, which made him so desirable a companion, were the means of leading in the steps of ruin.

"Come Boynton, another glass."

"Excuse me, my dear fellow, I have really taken too much already."

"Nonsense! It is the parting glass, you must take it."

And Boynton, wanting in firmness of character, yielded to the voice of the tempter. Need we say, that, with indulgence, the love for the poison was strengthened?

For a while the unfortunate man strove to keep up appearances. He was never seen during the day in a state of intoxication; and from a doze on the sofa in the evening, or a heavy lethargic sleep at night, he could awake to converse with his friends, or attend at his counting room without his secret habit being at all suspected.

But who that willingly dallies with temptation can foretell the end? Who can "lay the flattering unction to his soul," that in a downward path he can stop when he pleases, and unharmed retrace his steps? Like the moth, circling nearer and still nearer to the flame, until the insect falls with scorched wing a victim to its own temerity, so will the pinions of the soul be left scathed and dropping.

Soon Boynton began to neglect his business, and he was secretly pointed out as a man of intemperate habits. At last he was shunned, shaken off by the very men who had led him astray. Who were most guilty? Let Heaven judge.

Here let us pause, ask why it is, that so many look upon a fellow being verging to the brink of ruin, without speaking one persuasive word, or doing one kindly act, to win him back to virtue? Why is it that, when fallen, they are thrust still farther down by the taunting and contempt? Oh, such was not the spirit of Him who came "to seek and to save that which was lost."—Such was not the spirit of Him who said, "Neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more."—How often, instead of throwing the mantle of charity over a brother's sin, instead of telling him his fault "between thee and him alone," it is bared to the light of day, trumpeted to a cold and censure-loving world, until the victim either sinks into gloomy despondency, and believes it hopeless for him to attempt amendment, or else stands forth in bold defiance, and rushes head-long to his ruin. Not one human being stands so perfect in his isolation, as to be wholly unmoved by contact with his fellows; what need, then, for the daily exercise of that god-like charity which "suffereth long and is kind," which "rejoiceth not in iniquity," which "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

Seven years have gone with their records to eternity—where is James Boynton now?

In one room of a miserable, dilapidated tenement, inhabited by many unfortunate victims of poverty and vice, lives he who on his wedding-day had entered a home which taste and luxury rendered enviable. Squalor and discomfort are on every side. His four children are pale and sickly, from want of proper food, and close confinement in that deleterious atmosphere.—They have learned to hide away when they hear their father's footsteps. Alas! to his own he is no longer the good-natured man. Fallen in his own esteem, frequently the subject of ribald mirth, his passions have become inflamed, and he vents his ill humor on his defenceless family. He no longer makes even a show of doing something for their support; and to keep them from starving, his wife works wherever and at whatever she can find employment.

A few more years, and where is Mrs. Boynton? Tremble ye who set an example to your families of which ye cannot foretell the consequences! Tremble, ye whom God has made to be the protectors, the guides, the counsellors, of the women ye have vowed to love and cherish! Mrs. Boynton, like her husband, has fallen! In an evil hour, harassed by

want, ill used by her husband, she tasted the fatal cup. It produced temporary forgetfulness, from which she awoke to a sense of shame and anguish. Ah, she had no mother, no sister, no woman-friend who truly cared for her, to warn, to plead, to admonish! Again was she tempted, again she tasted, and that squalid home was rendered tenfold more wretched by the absence of all content and order. However great may be the sorrow and distress occasioned by a man's love for strong drink, it is not to be compared to the deep wretchedness produced by the same cause in woman; and it is matter for thankfulness, that so few men drag down their wives with them in their fall.

Providence raised up a friend who took the barefooted children of the Boyntons from being daily witnesses of the evil habits of their parents; and so dulled were all the finer feelings of his nature, that James Boynton had parted from them without a struggle.

Like the Ezedemonians of old, who exposed the vice to render it hateful in the eyes of the beholders, we might give other and more harrowing scenes from real life; but let this one suffice. Thank God for the efforts which have been made to stay the moral pestilence! Oh, it is fearful to think how many homes have been made desolate—how many hearts have been broken—how many fine minds have been ruined—how many lofty intellects have been humbled! It is fearful to think of the madness, the crime, the awful death, which follow in the Steps of Ruin.

HOW I WOULD HAVE IT.

The following thoughts were awakened in our mind, a few days since, upon passing by a grocery situated near a grave-yard; and if you think they will be of any advantage to your readers, they are at your disposal.

I thought that, if legislative power were delegated to me I would enact a law, placing a grave-yard immediately in front of a liquor-shop; and then I would so arrange it that all who were brought to their death by ardent spirits should be buried in them, and upon every tombstone should be written "*Murdered by the grog shop-keeper.*"

Whilst my mind was thus engaged, in imagination I beheld a funeral procession entering the solemn place. A man, hardly past the meridian of life, followed the coffin—his garments torn, his countenance reddened by excess. With eyes cast down to the earth, he was evidently engaged in deep, gloomy meditation. By his side there was the form of one who, in earlier, happier days, he had vowed to "comfort, honor, and keep, so long as they both should live." But how changed! That vow had been broken; the countenance of him who was wont to smile upon her, wore the sullen gloom of the inebriate's brow; the firm, elastic step of manhood was changed to the swaggering gait of him who treads the path of the vicious and unprincipled; and as they approached the solemn resting-place for the dead, he spoke no words of comfort to her, who, weighed down with grief, stood trembling with emotion by his side, whilst, with an aching heart, she beheld her last lovely babe deposited in the tomb. As the clouds were falling upon the coffin lid, we ventured to whisper in her ear the words of Christ, "suffer little children to come unto me; for of such is the kingdom of heaven." A momentary glow of joy lit up her countenance, but it was soon followed by sadness and sorrow. But what were the feelings and thoughts of her husband, as he stood like a statue, while gloomy melancholy sat hovering over him? Did he remember his violated vows? Did he think how often he had neglected his babe, now cold in death? Did he think of the deep sorrow of her who loved him in spite of all her wrongs? We left the grave-yard, and, as we retired, I permitted myself to entertain a hope that he would change his course of life, and "prepare to meet his God."

The *drum seller* stood by, and as he saw what a wreck he had caused the wife, and the death he had been instrumental in bringing about, he shrugged his shoulders: and when, for the moment, conscience was about to gain the ascendancy, he consoled himself with the reflection, "This is a free country; if I don't sell whisky somebody else will."

The wife of the drunkard soon followed her babe to the tomb. Neglect and disappointment had frozen up life's warm current. Again the grave-yard gate was opened, and another victim was laid in the tomb; and above her grave was written the inscription, "*Murdered by the grog-shop-keeper.*" But was the husband yet reformed? It was thought by his neighbors that he might have been, had not the whisky vender whispered in his ear, "come, taste a little to drown your sorrows."

A few weeks had passed away. November had come and gone; the green foliage was stripped from the forest; the bleak hills were covered with snow. Cold December had passed; the northern blast was sweeping through the land; the cattle stood trembling in the barn-yard; and men ventured forth only when protected by the warmest clothing from the cold blast, for all abroad was winter; and the frost blew thick in the atmosphere, and the sun was hid behind a bank of clouds. The heavy blows of the grave-digger were heard in the burying-ground. The strokes fell quick and fast, and soon the ground was opened. A few men approached with hurried step, and let down into the earth the coffin. Soon the little mound marked the spot where lay the remains of the drunkard; whilst "*Murdered by the grog-shop-keeper*" is his only epitaph. He filled a drunkard's and a suicide's grave.

The few who attended the funeral ceremonies had hastened away. I drew my cloak around me and sought out the grog-shop-keeper. I expostulated with him in regard to the effect of his business. I warned him to beware how he violated the command of God "Thou shalt not kill." But it was all in vain; for the state had more influence than I could have; and, as he replied, "I am authorised by the state to sell; I pay for the privilege; my family must be supported," I turned and left him.

But, for a moment, my mind ran back to the grave-yard. I saw that many tombs bore the drunkard's inscription.—Rapidly I passed through time to the final scene—the judgment bar of God. I wondered, in my mind, what would be the feelings of the grocer-keeper then, when called to meet those whom he had ruined in time—when the cries of the orphan would ring in his ears—when wives would charge him with their wrongs, and poor drunkards with their ruin. I then looked after him as he sunk in the pit—but soon turned from the horrid scene. I looked long enough, however, to see that the distiller, and the man who had ploughed God's footstool to desecrate its fruits in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks, and the legislator who encouraged its sale by enacting license laws, and the citizen who consented to the crime were there.—*Christian Advocate.*

ON THE USE AND ABUSE OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS, IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

Prize Essay by W. B. CARPENTER, M.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., etc. London, Charles Gilpin.

We confess to have looked forward with some degree of anxiety to the appearance of this work. The carefully worded syllabus issued when the prize of 100 guineas was announced, seemed to us to involve the discussion of the most disputed points of the temperance question. There can be no doubt but the generous donor of the prize had this specially in view when he made known his purpose to the world, and now we have the result before us in this production of one of the most learned physiologists of our time. For the information of our readers we shall first give the

questions to which answers were to be returned by those who competed for the prize:—

"1st. What are the effects, corporeal and mental, of alcoholic liquors on the healthy human system?"

"2nd. Does physiology or experience teach us that alcoholic liquors should form part of the ordinary sustenance of man, particularly under circumstances of exposure to severe labor or to extremes of temperature? Or on the other hand, is there reason for believing that such use of them is not sanctioned by the principles of science or the results of practical observation?"

"3rd. Are there any special modifications of the bodily or mental condition of man, short of actual disease, in which the occasional or habitual use of alcoholic liquors may be necessary or beneficial?"

"4th. Is the employment of alcoholic liquors necessary in the practice of medicine? If so, in what disease, or in what forms and stages of disease is the use of them necessary or beneficial?"

The conclusions to which our author is conducted by the line of arguments which he adopts, are stated as follows by himself:—

"In the first place—That from scientific examination of the *modus operandi* of alcohol upon the human body, when taken in a *poisonous* dose, or to such an extent as to produce intoxication, we may fairly draw inferences with regard to the specific effects which it is likely to produce, when repeatedly taken in excess, but not to an immediately-fatal amount.

"Secondly. That the consequence of the excessive use of alcoholic liquors, as proved by the experience of the medical profession, universally admitted by medical writers, being precisely such as fatal doses would lead us to anticipate, we are further justified in expecting that the habitual use of smaller quantities of these liquors if sufficiently prolonged, will ultimately be attended in a large proportion of cases, with consequences prejudicial to the human system; the morbid actions thus engendered being likely rather to be chronic than acute in their character.

"Thirdly. That as such morbid actions are actually found to be among the most common disorders of persons advanced in life, who have been in the habit of taking a 'moderate' allowance of alcoholic liquors, there is very strong ground for regarding them as in a great degree dependent on the ascertained cause; although the long postponement of their effects may render it impossible to demonstrate the existence of such a connexion.

"Fourthly. That the preceding conclusion is fully borne out by the proved results of the 'moderate' use of alcoholic liquors in producing a marked liability to the acute forms of similar diseases in hot climates, where their action is accelerated by other conditions; and also by the analogous facts now universally admitted in regard to the remotely injurious effects of slight excess in diet, imperfect aeration of the blood, insufficient repose and other like violations of the laws of health when habitually practised through a long period of time.

"Fifthly. That the capacity of the healthy human system to sustain as much bodily or mental labor as it can be legitimately called upon to perform, and its power of resisting the extremes of heat and cold, as well as other depressing agencies, are not augmented by the use of alcoholic liquors; but that on the other hand, their use, under such circumstances, tends positively to the impairment of that capacity.

"Sixthly. That where there is a deficiency of power on the part of the system to carry on its normal actions with the energy and regularity which constitute health, such power

can rarely be imparted by the habitual use of alcoholic liquors; its deficiency being generally consequent upon some habitual departure from the laws of health, for which the use of alcoholic liquors cannot compensate; and the employment of such liquors, although with the temporary effect of palliating the disorder, having not merely a remotely injurious effect *per se*, but also tending to mask the action of other morbid causes, by rendering the system more tolerant of them.

“Seventhly. That consequently, it is the duty of the medical practitioner to discourage as much as possible the habitual use of alcoholic liquors, in however moderate a quantity, by all persons in ordinary health, and to seek to remedy those slight departures from health, which result from the ‘wear and tear’ of active life, by means which shall most directly remove or antagonize their causes, instead of by such as simply palliate their effects.

“Eighthly. That whilst the habitual use of alcoholic liquors, even in the most ‘moderate’ amount, is likely (except in a few rare instances) to be rather injurious than beneficial, great benefit may be derived in the treatment of disease, from the medicinal use of alcohol in appropriate cases, but that the same care should be employed in the discriminating selection of those cases, as would be taken by the conscientious practitioner in regard to the administration of any other powerful remedy which is poisonous in large doses.”

As far as a luminous exposition of the effects of alcohol upon the healthy human system goes, we cannot desire anything more satisfactory than the work before us. If read in the spirit of sincere enquiry after truth, with a disposition to act upon the convictions which may be produced by a candid examination of its contents, we have no doubt that the result must be an abandonment of intoxicating liquors as an article of diet. It is true that the word *excess* is employed more frequently and more emphatically than suits our taste; for we have never met with a drinker of any degree who did not profess to believe in the evil of that; and the question upon which will ever depend the decision of tens of thousands, is the mischief or otherwise of supposed “moderate” drinking. Allowing every man to be his own judge, we have very few drunkards indeed, the great mass of tipplers never failing to take refuge in their own notion of “moderation.” Our author’s reasonings on this point are conclusive enough, perhaps, for all persons who are anxious to be right; but the extremely guarded manner in which he states his opinions, and the exceptions which follow in the succeeding chapter, will go a great way towards neutralizing the effect which he himself was, no doubt, wishful to produce. The matter is not so much as we understand Dr. Carpenter; it is more as to how his opinions will be received by persons who have prejudices in favor of drink; and on this point we have our fears. The work in many respects is a valuable addition to the stock of Temperance literature, and its ample treatment of the question will prove serviceable to the leading teetotalers of the country. They, at least, will interpret the views of the writer on the safe side, and to use a vulgar phrase, will not “take an ell because he has given them an inch.”

We demur to the quotation in the preface from the late Archdeacon Jeffreys, which Dr. Carpenter fully endorses,—“That this saying of St. Paul (about meat, etc.) is the charter of teetotalism, and will remain the charter of our noble cause so long as the world endures,—so long as there remains a single heart to love and revere this declaration of the holy and self-denying Paul.” We assert, and tens of thousands in the North of England, where teetotalism has flourished the most, re-echo the sentiment, that “this saying of St. Paul is not the charter of our noble cause.” We

freely admit that it may serve as an inducement to persons accessible to christian motives, to become abstainers for the sake of their “weak brother;” but we cannot forget that in this country three-fourths of the population do not live in the fear of God, and hence cannot be influenced by this often quoted case. Teetotalism must be advocated on broader grounds than those of mere expediency; human beings must be addressed as human beings, and they must be asked to abstain on the ground of love to themselves, as well as to a “weak brother.” Those who can be reached through this latter medium, why, let it be so, but do not take away the stronger argument, that intoxicating drink as a beverage is inimical to the physical health of the entire human family.

The work is written in a spirit of candor and good feeling; and with the middle and higher classes it will be received and read on account of the well earned fame of the author, and the royal dedication with which it is graced. We predict for it a large circulation amongst medical men and ministers of religion, and we fervently pray that the effect may be such as to lessen the number of complaints which are made about them of being hindrances to the progress of so good and true a principle as that which, under the blessing of the Almighty, has achieved such wonders during the last 16 years.—*British Temperance Advocate.*

A CHAPTER ON DRUNKENNESS.

1. On Sunday evening, Joseph Wolstenhome, Bury, after drinking to excess for a fortnight, went home in a state of intoxication, and died of apoplexy the following morning.

2. At Lincoln, on Monday, a young man lost his life by falling down the stairs of a house of ill-fame whilst intoxicated.

3. On Wednesday, an inquest was held on the body of David Mullinson, shoemaker, 56 years of age, living in Edgestreet, Manchester. The deceased had been drinking for several weeks, and on Tuesday morning went home and terminated his existence by hanging himself.

4. On Thursday an inquest was taken at Whittle-le-woods, on the body of Roger Worsley, whose death was caused by a kick he received whilst fighting on Monday, at the Lord Nelson public-house, Brindle, with Robert Walmsley, a farmer. A verdict of manslaughter was returned against Walmsley.

5. On Friday morning, the body of John Cross was found lying in a pit adjoining the Liverpool-buildings, Chester-road, Tranmere. The deceased was about 50 years old, and was respectably connected. Lately his habits were dissipated, and it is supposed he had fallen into the pit on the night previously while in a state of inebriation.

6. On the same evening, Reuben Booth, farmer, Chadderton, near Oldham, was returning home with his horse and cart, and being in liquor he fell off the cart, when the wheel passed over his body and killed him on the spot. He was 28 years of age.

7. On the same day an inquest was held at Manchester Royal Infirmary, on the body of Thomas Gilham, aged 19, a clerk in the employ of the Ashton Canal Company. Deceased had several times absented himself from his duties without leave, and been often intoxicated; he was found suspended from the bedpost by a towel tied to a table cover. Verdict, ‘Temporary insanity.’

8. On Saturday, at Shrivenham, Berks, William Robey, aged 29, died in consequence of injuries received in a pitched battle with Thomas Harman. Deceased and Harman had been drinking together at a beer-house.

9. On Sunday, at Liverpool, Eleanor Spinks, a married

woman aged 36 years, committed suicide by hanging herself. She was a woman of dissipated habits, and frequently drank for weeks in succession.

10. An inquest was held on Monday at the Auld Lang Syne public-house, Manchester, on the death of Hugh Ryley, laborer, who has left a wife and seven children. Deceased on Saturday night quarrelled with a person named Leigh, both being the worse for drink; they turned out to fight, and Leigh unfairly attacked and kicked deceased about his head; he was immediately taken home, and died on the following Friday. Verdict, 'Manslaughter.'

11. On Tuesday last, Wm. McFie, surgeon, Liverpool, destroyed himself while under the influence of Temporary insanity, produced by excessive drinking.

12. On Monday a quarrel arose between two men who were drinking in a beer-shop at Lady Hall, Millom, when they agreed to decide their difference by a pugilistic contest, and for this purpose went out of doors, and after two rounds had been fought, one of the party gave in, and soon after expired.

13. On Saturday night two men, named Olive and Moreton, were drinking at the Woolpack Inn, Radchill Bridge, and they quarrelled. When Moreton left the house Olive followed him; Moreton ran at Olive and threw him down with great violence on the pavement. Olive was so much injured that he died about three o'clock on the following Monday morning.

14. On Friday, an inquest was held by Mr. Herford, Manchester, on the body of Jonathan Ogden, aged 60, who died at the police station, on the day previous.—Verdict, 'Died from excessive drinking and exposure to cold.'

15. On the same day, Jonathan Leech, woolsorter, aged 58 years, resident at Whitworth-road, Rochdale, who had been drinking to excess for several days, hung himself in his bed-chamber.

16. On Monday morning, James Hargraves, aged 27, who had been drinking, was found drowned in the river Roch, near Mr. Tweedal's corn mill, Rochdale.

17. On the same day, an inquest was held by Mr. Herford, on the body of John Henderson, commission agent of Hulme. About twelve o'clock on Thursday night deceased went home drunk; he afterwards placed a fender over the cupboard doors, and by means of a cord fastened round it, had hung himself. The cord had broken, and deceased lay dead upon the floor. Verdict, 'Temporary insanity.'

18. On Saturday evening the small town of Otley, ten miles north-west of Leeds, was the scene of a collision between a party of drunken navigators and several of the townspeople, which resulted in the death of one man named Dawson, and the serious injury of one or two others.

19. On Friday an inquest was held on the body of W. Dunn, aged 72, a black-cutter, Herley-street, Blackburn. On Tuesday deceased went home, much intoxicated, where he immediately fell asleep. He awoke shortly afterwards, and proceeded up stairs with the intention of going to bed. When he reached the second flight he fell backwards to the first landing. Margery Smith, who with her husband resided in the house, went to his assistance, but being unable to lift him up, she placed a pillow under his head and left him. At six o'clock he was discovered quite dead. The deceased was a man of very drunken habits, and had prior to his death been intoxicated for about a fortnight. Verdict, 'Accidental death.'

20. On Saturday, Mr. Dearden held an inquest at the Stonemasons' Arms, Pane Brow, near Bury, on the body of John Taylor, a bailiff, who had gone on Friday afternoon

to the house of Mr. G. Pilkington, of Heywood, along with John Haworth, an auctioneer, to make a restraint for debt, and whilst making an inventory of the goods, Taylor dropped down, and died immediately. He had been drinking to excess a few days previously.—Verdict, 'Died by the visitation of God.'

21. On Saturday an inquest was held at the Brewer's Arms, Rainford, upon the body of Thomas Spencer, a farmer, 39 years of age, who was found dead upon the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It is thought that, being drunk, he strayed upon the line; and a luggage train from Liverpool coming up killed him instantly. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

22. On Monday night Robert Suthers, a laborer, aged 70, died in the Burnley station-house. He had been picked up drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, and taken to the station house, where he died.

23. Stafford and the neighborhood were on Tuesday evening alarmed by a report of a tragical event having taken place at Ingestre, the seat of the Earl Talbot. It appears that Mr. Yarker, head game-keeper to Earl Talbot, who was recovering from an attack of *delirium tremens*, was attended by Walter Murray, placed in charge of him by the advice of his medical adviser. It appears that Murray, who is an under-keeper, on Tuesday evening incautiously allowed Yarker to take a gun, in company with him, for the purpose of shooting jackdaws. After they had proceeded about a mile from the house, Yarker shot Murray with a bullet; Yarker then proceeded home, leaving his victim dead in a kind of lower. The servant was in the kitchen when Yarker arrived there, taking tea, with an infant in her arms; he opened the door and shot her dead through the head, the child falling unharmed to the ground. Yarker's sister, who is the widow of a medical gentleman, was in the small apartment, not more than three yards from him; he levelled the gun at her, and she, shifting her position, he lowered his gun from his shoulder; again levelled it and fired; she distinctly saw the flash, and immediately moved her head and escaped with two shots in the face. Yarker then ran from the house and escaped into the wood with his gun unloaded. His wife, who was in the yard, followed him. In about ten minutes from this time Yarker's sister heard the report of a gun, and in about two minutes afterwards the report of another. Mr. Waddle, surgeon, was immediately sent for, and on his arrival found Yarker and his wife lying about five yards from each other, Mrs. Yarker having been shot through the heart, and the upper part of Yarker's head entirely blown off, taking with it the whole of the contents of the skull.

24. On Sunday week, Thomas Ryley, aged 77 years, of Rough-le-Booth, in the Forest of Pendle, fell down stairs while intoxicated, and died on the following day.

25. On Friday week, James Greenwood, laborer, aged 50, of Whitworth, Rochdale, hung himself after having been drinking for a week.

26. On Saturday night, Sylvester Warrington, of Toxteth Park, Liverpool, came home intoxicated, fell down stairs, dislocated his neck, and immediately expired.

27. John Gibson, aged 62, residing in Greenway-st., Chester, in celebrating his wedding day, got too much liquor on Thursday last, fell to the bottom of the stairs, and soon after expired.

28. On Sunday last, James Warrington, laborer, aged 64, fell into the Bolton canal at Nant's Brow, while intoxicated, and was drowned.

29. On Wednesday last, a funeral party were drinking in Piltown, Tipperary, when W. Butler struck M. Dwyer on the head, and killed him on the spot.—*British Temperance Advocate.*

WASTE OF LIFE.

In an excellent article in the *Scottish Temperance League* on Friendly and Funeral Societies, in which families of deceased members partake of certain bounties, there are some forcible and valuable remarks and statistics on the waste of life in the use of intoxicating drinks. We give the following extract:—

There are many of our fellow-countrymen wasted and destroyed by poverty, neglect, unwholesome dwellings, and hard and ill-requited labor; but the number of victims of these dire causes fall far short of the number eaten down, inch by inch, beneath the withering and grinding sway of intemperance, and the drinking usages of society. No one can deny this—and as the thousands who die annually the death of drunkards have their places filled up from among those who drink moderately, it may be justly inferred that of those drafted into the army of intemperance, not a few are members of friendly and funeral societies, who, according to their number and habits, counteract and destroy the object and benefits of the institutions with which they are connected, by laying unjust burdens upon the common funds. In support of these opinions, we can bring to our aid testimony the most valuable and conclusive:—

“In a comparison of eight general sick clubs with three whose members were teetotalers in the town of Preston, it appears that among the drinkers, 233 out of every 1000 were annually sick; among the abstainers, only 139. The drinkers on the average were seven weeks and four days sick each; the teetotalers, only three weeks and two days. The drinking clubs had to pay 2l. 16s. 1d. to each of their 233 members. The Rechabites were taxed only to the amount of 1l. 9s. 2d. for each of their 139 members. Therefore, the total expense per thousand on the teetotal system, would be 202l. 14s. 2d.; on the drinking system, 673l. 7s. 4d. If the drinkers had paid as much to their members as the teetotalers did, their expenses would have been 802l. 9s. 9d., or nearly four times as much as that of the teetotalers. Moreover, the 1000 teetotalers had to endure 458 weeks of sickness; while the drinkers had to suffer 1770 weeks, or nearly four times the amount.”

On the comparative rates of mortality, Mr. Compton, Secretary of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, stated at a public meeting held at London, on 16th February, 1849, that,—

“The deaths in the temperance office, as compared with those in one of the most successful of the public offices, had been only 17 to 40. The rate of mortality in the old offices is about 18 per 1000 annually; in the temperance office it has been 6 per 1000. In the population of England and Wales, in the prime of life, say at ages 20 to 50, the annual rate of mortality is 14 per 1000; in the temperance office it has only been 4. Taking particular classes of members, several hazardous and unhealthy occupations, including tailors, painters, bakers, shoemakers, railway-guards and engine-drivers, the deaths had been only 1 per cent. in 8 years. The common rate of mortality among clerks is two per cent. yearly; in the temperance office, out of 36 clerks insured, there has been but one death in eight years, and the age of that individual was 73. Out of 148 tailors, during eight years not a single death had occurred. Out of 271 persons, of miscellaneous occupations, the deaths had been only three, and of these three, one died of cholera, and another from a prevailing epidemic during the fatal winter of last year. In eight years, out of about 3000 assurances, the total number of deaths had been only 47, four of which were persons upwards of 60 years old, and six between 50 and 60.”

Education.

MENTAL CULTURE.

Time has been, when it was thought that mental cultivation in a farmer, would unfit him for the humble toils of husbandry; when it was thought unnecessary for him to cultivate those faculties, which alone distinguish him from the brute. And I blush for human nature, when I find many in the present age, who believe that intelligence is detrimental to the interests of the farmer! But, thank Heaven! I believe that these relics of a barbarous age—these mists, which during the long night of ignorance, have gathered about the human mind,—will vanish before the flood of light which is dawning upon mankind. Then will our hardy yeomanry appreciate their own strength; and then, but not till then, will others award them the respect which is their due.

Man, without mind, is lower in the scale of existence than any being which has animal life. Brutes are endowed by nature with instinct; which reason in man, renders unnecessary. But when man is destitute of reason—when the fire of intellect becomes extinct—then we can see how much the mind has to do in forming the man! But still there are thousands who practically say that mind is not necessary.—Oh, what absurdity! As though there were nothing to be attained, nothing worth striving for, save a mere animal existence; to, eat, sleep, then die and be forgotten.

The pleasure arising from the cultivation of our mental powers, would alone be a sufficient recompense for all our study and toil. Every faculty of our nature, when exercised in its legitimate sphere, is in itself, an inexhaustible source of enjoyment. Hence the greater the number of faculties called into action, the greater will be our means of enjoyment: hence those who cultivate only the physical powers, leaving the mind in a state of inactivity, will reap but a small portion of the happiness which they might have enjoyed, had they understood and followed the teachings of nature. And further, as every organ is strengthened by exercise, and as the pleasure derived from the action of any faculty depends upon its strength, and the facility with which it acts, so the more we cultivate our minds, the greater will be the happiness derived therefrom; and as the more we accomplish, the more difficulties we overcome, the greater will be our strength; we shall thus fit ourselves for still nobler efforts, and still higher flights toward realms which science has not yet explored.

Explored in a moral point of view, the neglect of mental culture cannot appear otherwise than as the basest ingratitude. Few would treat with indifference the favors of a friend, yet how many treat the mind—the greatest gift of God, as though its only use were to minister to our animal passions! The fact that God has bestowed these faculties upon us, is a sufficient proof of our duty to cultivate them.

But the greatest complaint among farmers is, that they have no time to study. But what is the reason? Why cannot the farmer find time for mental improvement, as well as the mechanic? Alas! I fear that the chief reason will be found in the fact that it is not considered necessary; yes—knowledge is considered useless in those who form the foundation of civilized society! As well might we expect to rear a durable structure upon a foundation of sand, as to expect the fabric of society to rest securely upon the rotten foundation of ignorance. If knowledge is not necessary to the farmer, then certainly those who do nothing but consume the fruits of his toil, do not need it.

But a brighter day is dawning upon the human mind.—

The time will soon come when the farmer will possess and be content with

"An elegant sufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
Ease and alternate labor, useful life,
Progressive virtue, and approving Heaven."

May Heaven speed the day when the light of truth shall illumine every mind with its heavenly radiance!—*Cultivator.*

Poetry.

A SONG OF WELCOME.

Addressed to the hosts of the National Jubilee, June 11, 1850.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

With the voice of many waters,
Let us sing whilst echo starts,—
Welcome! welcome! Sons and Daughters,
To our hearth-stones and our hearts:
With your snow-flakes where our fountains
Fall in showers of golden spray,
Ye have come from snow-clad mountains,
Like an avalanche, to-day!

Here are banners and devices
Borne aloft with stalwart arm,
From the South-land, where the spices
Kiss the winds with lips of balm!
Onward! upward! bear the banner,
Like an angel's wing on high;
Whilst your loud and glad hosannah
Shakes with thunder-shouts the sky!

Bright as suns, fair as night's planet,
Lo! the conquering armies come!
From green vales and hills of granite,
With mellow flute and throbbing drum!
Hark the sun-brown'd forest ranger,
With uplifted hands and eyes,
And the foot-sore pilgrim-stranger
See the stars in Eastern skies!

Our noble cause hath wrought wonders
On the sea and on the shore;
Where the burning mountain thunders,
Where Antarctic oceans roar!
Peaceful Temperance interpose,
Where the hostile nations meet;
Makes the desert bloom with roses
'Neath the sandaled Arab's feet!

Where the tropic sun is glowing,
Where fierce lions sleep in sedge,
Where the ancient streams are flowing,
Sable men receive the pledge!
In the cot, and in the palace,
Prince and peasant now resign
The temptations of the chalice,
Liquid serpents laired in wine!

Now, while merry strains are pealing,
Now, while cheerful faces glow,
While our hearts are full of feeling,
Let us strike another blow!
With the voice of many waters,
Let us sing whilst echo starts,—
Welcome! welcome! Sons and Daughters,
To our hearth-stones and our hearts!

—*New Englander.*

THRILLING VERSES.

I am not aware that the following lines have ever appeared in the *Temperance Advocate*. I think they are valuable and useful. There may be cases in Canada substantially similar to those referred to in the verses below. A young lady of New-York was in the habit of writing for the *Philadelphia Ledger* on the subject of Temperance. Her writings "evinced such deep emotion of soul" that she was deemed enthusiastic,—almost a maniac. The supposed charge of fanaticism induced her to write these verses. If any of your youthful fair readers should have fathers, brothers, or friends addicted to intemperance, let them imbibe the spirit of the New-York young lady, and while they seek the divine blessing, they may produce a healthy sentiment in the circle of their influence and acquaintance. I shall be glad to know, that the following lines are carefully read, and *deeply felt*.

Wm. Scott.

Go feel what I have felt,
Go bear what I have borne—
Sunk 'neath the blow a father dealt
And the cold world's proud scorn:
'Then suffer on from year to year—
'Thy sole relief the scorching tear.

Go kneel as I have knelt,
Implore, beseech and pray—
Strive the besotted heart to melt,
The downward course to stay,
Be dashed with bitter curses aside,
Your prayers but scorn'd, your tears defied.

Go weep as I have wept,
O'er a loved father's fall—
See every promised blessing swept—
Youth's sweetness turned to gall—
Life's fading flowers strowed all the way,
That brought me up to woman's day.

Go see what I have seen,
Behold the strong man bowed—
With gnashing teeth—lips bathed in blood—
And cold and livid brow;
Go catch his withering glance, and see
There mirrored, his soul's misery.

Go to thy mother's side,
And her crush'd bosom cheer;
Thine own deep anguish hide:
Wipe from her cheek the bitter tear;
Mark her worn frame and wither'd brow,
The gray that streaks her dark hair now,
With fading frame and trembling limb;
And trace the ruin back to him
Whose plighted faith, in early youth,
Promised eternal love and truth,
But who forsworn, hath yielded up
That promise to the cursed cup;

And led her down, through love and light,
And all that made her prospects bright:
And chain'd her there, 'mid want and strife—
That lowly thing, a drunkard's wife—
And stamp'd on childhood's brow so mild,
That withering blight, the drunkard's child?

Go feel, and see, and know,
All that *my soul* hath felt and known;
'Then look upon the wine cup's glow,
See if its beauty can atone—
Think if its flavors you will try!
When all proclaim "'tis drink and die!"

Tell me I HATE the bowl—
Hate is a feeble word,
I LOATHE—ABHOR—*my very soul*
With strong disgust is stirr'd
When'er I see, or hear, or tell,
Of the dark BEVERAGE OF HELL!

GRANDY, L. M.

For the C.T.A. By L. F. Leach.

Ye temp'rance heralds go pro - claim Salvation from old Bacehus' reign. To different towns the tidings bear, and plant a
[tent of Rechab there.

The above piece was intended for a "Finale" at a public festival, or grand tent meeting.

THE TEMPERANCE BATTLE.

Tem - tot'lers to the fight—Of temp'rance let us sing, Our voices all u-nite, And make the welkin ring; Of
Tem-tot'lers to the fight—Of temp'rance let us sing, Our voices all u-nite, And make the welkin ring; Of

Tem - tot'lers to the fight—Of temp'rance let us sing, Our voices all u-nite, And make the welkin ring; Of

temp'rance we will sing our lay, And drive the curse of rum away, Of temp'rance we will sing our lay, And drive the curse, &c.

The victory will be won—
The battle's at its height;
To kill the demon rum
With hands and hearts we'll fight.
Then on, teetot'lers to the fight,
Our way is clear, our prospects bright.

And when the battle's o'er,
And victory we gain,
We'll sing our songs once more,
And temp'rance proclaim.
Unto the world we then will show
Peace, Love and Unity below.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, JULY 1, 1850.

PROGRESS OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

The great aim of the Temperance Society has been, to render itself unnecessary as soon as possible by preparing the way for the Churches to enter into the work, and do it with an efficiency which the very nature of an ordinary Temperance Society renders impracticable. Nor is this hope so fondly cherished by the earliest and staunchest friends of the Temperance cause, likely to be altogether disappointed. In the United States, there are clerical Temperance Associations, embracing Ministers of many denominations, and in the various convocations, assemblies, conferences and associations, of religious bodies, as well as in individual churches or congregations, the Temperance reformation is, generally speaking, nobly advocated and sustained.

In Britain, although this reformation has met with a much more tardy and equivocal reception from the religious public, yet cheering indications of a change are from time to time afforded; several of which, in connexion with various religious bodies, have been placed on record in this paper. We published some time ago, an interesting account of the society in connexion with the United Presbyterian Church, and by a late mail, the account reached us of the meeting of an annual conference of the Free Church Temperance Society in Edinburgh; some interesting extracts from whose report, will be found below. Rev. Mr. Arnot, formerly in Montreal, takes a prominent part in this society; as does Mr. T. C. Orr, of Glasgow, who is connected with this country.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Immediately after your society was constituted on 30th November last, at which time there were only 35 ministers members, your committee published (as Tract No. 11) 5,000 copies of a report of that meeting, explaining your objects and plans. Copies have been sent to each minister of the Free Church, and to each student in the Free Church Divinity Halls and Normal Schools.

All these parties have also been supplied with Tract No. 1, of which 8,000 have now gone off, most part by sale. This tract has made many converts, and shut the mouths of many enemies. Your committee hope it will yet be placed in the hands of every office-bearer, and almost of every householder throughout the church. It is stereotyped, and can be supplied in any quantity.

Branches have been formed in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and various other places. Several of these branches have given your tracts to all the office-bearers and many other members of the church in their districts; and though time has not admitted of many being organized formally, the same work of preparation is going forward at many other points.

In consequence of the spread of information by these various means there is a very improved feeling towards your cause among all classes. Many of those who at first derided or even opposed it, are now either friendly or silent. All see that you are in earnest; the Lord seems to have opened for you a wide door to usefulness. Several ministers who have not joined, have actually bought and distributed your tracts by the hundred.

The ministers who are members now number 62, and are spread over 31 presbyteries, and 12 Synods. We are thus in actual contact with our brethren over almost all Scotland. Only the five Synods of Argyll, Moray, Ross, Sutherland and Caithness, and Orkney, are still blank. But at this time last year no man in the Free Church knew a dozen abstaining ministers in it, and there were very few;—so the progress made is most encouraging.

We wish to print a list of all Free Church elders, deacons, preachers, and teachers who join us in all parts of Scotland.—Many have joined, and in various congregations a majority or large proportion of the office-bearers have either formally joined or are

ready to do so. Such a list annually corrected and extended would be of great service many ways. Whenever sufficient materials can be got together, we propose to publish one, however imperfect, to serve as a nucleus for the future; and we beg that all names (with full addresses and official status), may be sent to the secretary from time to time as fast as procured. Several ladies have rendered us important services. We are strongly impressed with the value of their co-operation in this reformation of social habits, a work which falls peculiarly within their sphere of retiring domestic duty and presidency; and we trust that not only as individuals, but by-and-by also associated in committees for this as for other objects of practical Christian benevolence, they will greatly forward your cause.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL DIVISION.

We observe from the *New Englander*, that this body held its seventh annual session in Boston, on the 11th ult., which lasted for four days, and seems to have been one of considerable interest.

It was voted to refer to the several Grand Divisions, for their opinion, the question of an alteration of the ritual of the Order.—The obligation of the B. B. [was made perpetual by the striking out of the words "in this respect," by an almost unanimous vote.—The next session was ordered for Toronto, Canada West.—Grand Divisions were empowered to arrange all their sessions as might be deemed most advisable to themselves.—A new funeral ceremony of great beauty was adopted, as well as one for the dedication of halls.—The red and blue regalia are hereafter to be worn only while occupying positions of which they are emblematical; in other words, past honors count nothing.—The reports of the M. W. P. Cary, and the Committee on the State of the Order, were masterly documents, and extra numbers were ordered for general circulation.—(We hope copies will be sent us as soon as convenient.) Strong resolutions were adopted against itinerant and unaccredited temperance lecturers.

We regret the course taken by the majority of the representatives present, on the admission into the order of men of color, by which it is now illegal or unconstitutional, to admit into the order men of color. We are sorry that our limits do not permit us to give the proceedings on this subject entire; in justice, however, to the majority, from whose opinion we most respectfully dissent, we give two paragraphs from the report they presented, in which is embodied the objectionable clause above referred to, in order that our readers may be fully in possession of the position taken:

The question of slavery is in no wise connected with it. The true point is whether there shall be an indiscriminate admission of whites and blacks under the same organization, or shall they have distinct and separate ones. In our opinion, the latter is, beyond all doubt, the proper course, as well for the blacks as the whites.

Every encouragement has heretofore been given for the spread of temperance among the blacks, by societies exclusively of their own color; and as friends of humanity, the Sons of Temperance of North America will ever do so. But our own safety imperatively demands that the distinction of color shall be observed, and under no circumstances disregarded.

No doubt, this action will be differently regarded by different individuals, and may be looked upon in two points of view; but we have no doubt that the great majority of our readers will sustain the vote of the representative from C. W., and cordially sustain W. A. White, of Boston, in the noble and manly stand which he has taken on the same subject. We hope, however, he will re-consider his intimation to resign his seat in the National Division. We cannot afford to lose such men from such a commanding position. The order of the Sons is in a situation to do great good or great evil, just as the leading members of the order may wisely or unwisely advise. Let the subordinate and Grand Divisions, therefore, see that the right kind of men are selected to fill

those offices which involve legislative responsibility for the order, as on this may be said to depend the efficiency or usefulness of the entire organization. So far as we understand the genius of this order, so to speak, we were prepared to yield it a high place amongst similar orders, for the consolidation of the Temperance movement, and regarded the distribution of legislative power allotted to the different divisions as wise, and calculated to effect harmonious working; but we think in the instance referred to above, that the National Division has stepped out of its place, and descended to a minutiae of legislation, which, to say the least of it, is dangerous, and trenches so materially upon the functions of grand and subordinate Divisions, as to render remonstrance, on their part, absolutely necessary; but we cannot place them in a better light than by giving a short extract from the communication of W. A. White, to the Grand Division of Massachusetts, in which he resigned his place as their representative, and gives his reasons for the part he took at the meeting of the National Division.

I will now briefly state the reasons why I took this course.—Sec. 2d Art. 5th of the constitution provides that "No person shall be admitted into a Subordinate Division who does not possess a good moral character, or who is in any way incapacitated from earning a livelihood, or who has no visible means of support." The evident meaning and intention of this was that any man who was free from these objections was a suitable candidate, thus leaving to Subordinate Divisions all those questions which might arise above and beyond the constitutional objections. It was a fair and equal rule and was general in its application. If a member did not like the candidate because he was a colored man, a slaveholder, an abolitionist, or a foreigner, he was free to vote against him, and no one could call him to account. *Such was and such is still the constitutional provision, and I believe it fully sufficient to meet every case that could possibly arise; and any attempt to introduce any provision beyond this is one which will be fatal to the best interests of the Order.*

I contend, further, that the National Division *have not the power to adopt such a rule, and that it is therefore imperative. There are two things which are essentials of the Order—the pledge and the character of the candidate. Does any one suppose that the National Division has the right to abolish or even modify the pledge? Neither can they change the basis of membership, which was wisely founded on character.*

We should be cautious in allowing the head of any organization to grasp any power which does not clearly belong to it, as the tendency of all such bodies is towards centralization, eventually depriving subordinate societies of all power. I have not read you aught, if you, my Brethren, will tamely submit to this assumption of power on the part of the National Division. I believe you are fully competent to decide who shall, and who shall not, enter your Division-rooms, they having the constitutional requirements, and that you will resist calmly, but firmly, any attempt to interfere in this matter.

THE JUBILEE—INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

The gathering of the Order on Tuesday the 11th ult. seemed to give great pleasure to all classes of the community. The large number assembled at, seemingly, a very short notice, the favorable appearance presented; the enthusiasm which pervaded the ranks; the able addresses at the mass meeting on the Common and at the Temple; the admirable *personnel* of the members of the National Division,—all tended to impart a favorable impression to our citizens. They were not prepared to find so much of worth, and dignity, and disinterestedness in the fraternity, and their surprise was most agreeable.

The press, which but speaks the feelings of the mass, bestowed its important influence in favor of our cause in numerous complimentary notices of the pageant and the speakers. The *Post* said the jubilee was "an effective and interesting demonstration. The appearance of the 'Sons' was hearty and respectable, and

about a thousand of them looked old enough to be the fathers of 'Sons' as stout and hearty as themselves." The *Courier* said "the pageant was very splendid," and "made quite a magnificent display." The *Journal* devoted a large space to a record of the incidents, and indulged in numerous complimentary remarks. The *Traveler* spoke of it as an "imposing display," and, "as an indication of the interest felt in the subject throughout the country, this grand rally must be very encouraging to the friends of temperance." The *Transcript* remarked that "when the long procession countermarched in front of the State House just before noon, amid martial music, the play of the several fountains, and under a clear-up sky, it was seen that the genuine spirit of the great temperance body politic was manifest here, although only that particular branch known as Sons of Temperance was represented in person." The *Times* said "in the ranks of the procession were seen persons of all ages, from the boy of eight to the man of eighty, and from this fact we cannot but believe that the Order is universal in its operations, and that these operations are for the good of the human race." Numerous other papers, city and country, likewise spoke favorably of the display, thus evidencing that they were not unmindful of the influence of that great moral pageant.

We have before mentioned that a colored Section of Cadets walked in the procession, making a very neat appearance. This company of lads attracted much attention and obtained much commendation for their good conduct. But we regret to say that three members of the National Division refused to appear with their associates in the parade from this fact, and left the carriages. * * *

The *hospitalities of the city Brethren had become proverbial*, even without the attentions bestowed on this last occasion. Nearly all of the Boston Divisions had one or more of the country Divisions under their care, whom they entertained. The Washington and Massachusetts unitedly gave a generous collation to Merrimac Division, of Newburyport, at Gibbs' Hotel. The Old Bay State served their guests from the South Shore and from Charlestown with an ample feast at the St. Charles Hotel, Beach street. The Excelsior did the same to their friends from Manchester, N. H., at the same place, with spicy accompaniments in the way of good savings. The Shakspeare feasted a large number at their hall. The St. Charles Hotel, to which we allude, is a splendid establishment just opened on temperance principles, and if the entertainment set forth on celebration day is any criterion of the general excellence of its table, it will surely take rank with the other tectotal houses of the city. These latter, by the way, were crowded on the occasion by parties of Brothers and other temperance friends.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—It will be gratifying to many of our readers to know that the Sons continue to progress in the Lower Provinces. We learn from a recent number of the *Telegraph* that four new Divisions have been opened in different localities, composed of men of standing and influence, and likely to do much to advance the great work.

THE SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE REGISTER.

Our acknowledgments are due to Mr. Rae, of Glasgow, for a parcel of tracts, and a copy of the above work.

The League Register bears internal evidence of having been got up with great care, and is composed of matter of the most interesting kind for all, but especially for those whose attention has, in any degree, been turned towards the subject of temperance. The Register is valuable, not only for the tectotaler, and especially to the temperance lecturer, from the abundance of information that it contains, but, we should think, benevolent individuals and societies could not better spend a small offering to the cause, than by purchasing a few copies and circulating them amongst those who have not yet taken up the subject. We shall take subsequent opportunities of extracting from its pages.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A MODERATE DRINKER AND A TOTAL ABSTAINER.

M. D.—Why do you total abstainers wish to deprive the world of the good things which God created to be received with thanks. giving? Wine, beer and cider, are good creatures which a kind benefactor has provided for our enjoyment, and if used in moderation can hurt no person.

T. A.—Paul said "All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient." That word moderation is very indefinite. Some would call a bottle of wine and half dozen cigars, a moderate daily allowance. The cost of which would be more than their necessary food. Thousands who once used wine and tobacco, now say, that since leaving off, their health is better, and their enjoyment as great as when they used them, and they now can save a large amount for good objects of charity.

M. D.—I plead for no extravagance, but two glasses of good wine and two cigars daily, is what I think can be taken without injuring my blood or property.

T. A.—Dear friend of moderation, allow me to reason with you. If you take those two glasses of wine and two cigars at a tavern, you will probably pay not less than a shilling for them, and if you take them at your own house you must invite your wife and family to partake with you. So that the expense would be increased by taking the same at home; besides you would be learning your family a bad habit. I say a bad habit, for we have no business to waste any thing. If you or your family should be sick, a little wine might be ordered, as was the case with Timothy when Paul advised him to use a *little* wine.

M. D.—Jesus Christ made and used wine, and ought we not imitate the Saviour as far as we possibly can?

T. A.—The blessed Redeemer infused no alcohol into the wine which he furnished for the wedding guests; neither was there any rum or brandy mixed with that wine that was used at the last Supper.

M. D.—You have mentioned respecting the expense of using wine and tobacco. Has not every man a right to employ his property as he thinks best?

T. A.—The Bible informs us that we are God's stewards. And the Apostle says—"It is expected of a steward that he be found *faithful*." Should I be called a faithful steward, to employ property entrusted to me for clothing, and instructing orphans, in the gratification of my lusts, or in any unnecessary thing? Many who have professed to be Christ's followers, whose tables abound with luxuries, when called upon to aid the poor, have nothing to give; but have no hesitation in spending many pounds on strong drink, which only injures when used as a beverage.

M. D.—But many who beg in our streets are very unworthy objects, and it would be wasting property to give them money or clothing, which would go for strong drink.

T. A.—I grant the truth of your remark, but this should not shut up our benevolent feelings, but rather admonish us to give with knowledge; and that we may have the means of doing so, which is always a source of gratification to the truly benevolent, let us beware of squandering our means, either in unnecessary expenditure or on unworthy objects.

Montreal, June 25, 1850.

MORE CHEERING INDICATIONS.

We are rejoiced to hear that on the 12th inst., no fewer than fifty-one petitions had been presented to the Legislature, from as many different Societies in Lower Canada, against the present

License Law, and praying that the control of this law, so long as it remains a law, be placed in the hands of the people, that they may have the privilege of voting License or No License, without the right of appeal to any other authority.

We find also, in addition to the bill proposed by Mr. Notman, and noticed in our last, that a move is being made, and petitions presented, praying for the passing of a law, imposing "a penalty on persons aiding others to get drunk." These are cheering indications, and plainly indicate that the country is waking up to the vast evils which follow in the train of the liquor traffic.

NEW TENT.

We are glad to find from the communication of an esteemed correspondent, R. H., in Brockville, that a Tent has been opened at Gananoque, with promises of good to the Temperance cause. Let them be multiplied till all are incorporated within their border, or until the heaven of Temperance has taken such deep hold on the minds of the population, as to banish for ever the cause which seems to render such organizations necessary.

AN AGENT'S EXPERIENCE.

Number one, is a man having a large family, belonging to the temperance society, of which he also was a member, subscribed for the *Advocate*. Money is almost as scarce as the fruit-trees in the old woman's orchard, which consisted of "one scattering tree" Yet, as some time had elapsed since he became a subscriber, and the printer's pay had not been forthcoming, it was reasonable that, when seeing him, I should hope to see the "change" also. Meeting him one day, and seeing him put his hand in his pocket, "my hopes began to rise" in anticipation of the cash appearing, when, lo! from his pocket came his hand and within it was grasped — Well what do you think? Do you guess it was a chunk of California? No! it was not; nor silver, nor paper, nor copper either, but it was a, a quid of tobacco! Can tobacco cost less for a year than a good paper at half a dollar?

Number two, is a carpenter, who was burned out a year since — every thing lost, save the clothes they had on — a true temperance man. He handed in a half dollar, saying it was the first cash he had received for labor done in his business since his loss! He does not liquor use, and neither smokes nor chews.

R. McL. P.

We direct attention to the following extract from a letter which we have just received from Toronto, and thank our correspondent for his valuable communication. The facts which he mentions speak volumes respecting the past progress of our cause, and hold out the highest hopes for the future. We say again, let all Temperance men petition Parliament without delay:—

The signs of the times, in reference to the progress of the Temperance cause, are somewhat remarkable, and most cheering. I mentioned to you, formerly, the circumstance that our Legislative Assembly has its "Temperance Committee;" and that the other day, in answer to a question put to the Ministry, in the House, the Honorable the Inspector General said, that it was the intention of the Government to introduce some changes into the License system, and the matter was kept in abeyance because they (the Government) were anxious to know whether or not the Temperance Committee had any suggestions to offer, that would guide them in framing a measure on the subject. Now, this, undoubtedly, is a happy omen, of what may be done for and by our movement; it

is a public homage paid to our principles, in high quarters, and discloses the gratifying circumstance, that the Ministry of the day do allow that the Temperance movement in Canada is "a great fact," necessary to be considered in the legislation of the country. Now, as it is so, let Temperance men throughout the Province labor on, and hope on, for no one can venture to say where the end will be!

I am pleased to be able to inform you of another occurrence of the day, indicating correct views as to the ordinary use of alcoholic drinks in another of the great public institutions of the country. The result in this case is, that the most important medical institution in the land, is henceforth to be conducted on strict total abstinence principles! I refer to the PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

At a meeting of the Board, held yesterday, the subject came up in considering the tenders for the next six months' supplies. A motion was made to discontinue, entirely, the allowance of beer to the nurses and other servants of the institution; and this allowance you should know, has been for some time back greatly reduced, from what it once was. I am told, that only a few years ago, beer and wine were supplied *ad libitum*, and not only servants and patients regaled themselves, but parties from without were in the habit of visiting the Asylum, to wet their throattles when dry and dusty. The former reduction was made, not so much from the influence of temperance principles, as from the necessity that existed for extirpating the monstrous evils that naturally arose out of the daily libations permitted in the establishment; whereas, the total suppression of all such supplies now determined upon, was carried on the high ground that all alcoholic drinks are unnecessary to persons in health. Some pleaded that the matter should be left with the Doctor, as he was best able to say who did and who did not require the use of stimulants in the discharge of their daily duties; but the Doctor was happily saved from the interminable annoyances to which he probably would have been exposed, had that proposal been adopted; for there, as every where else, those would have been most importunate for "liquor rations" who most loved them, and who therefore would have been the very persons from whom they should first be withheld. The ultimate decision is explicit and comprehensive:—*no one within the walls of the Asylum is to be supplied with any alcoholic liquor except as a Medicine under the Prescription of the Medical Superintendent; and in every case where any is allowed the particulars are to be duly entered in the "ORDER BOOK."*

My time admonishes me that I must leave this matter to your own reflections, without adding one single remark. And with kind regards to yourself and all other friends who may at times bestow a thought upon me, I remain,

Yours, very truly,

A. C. T.

[FOR THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.]

Sir,—Please to allow me a little space in your useful paper. I say a little space, for I think that some who send communications to the *Temperance Advocate*, tax the printer and reader very unreasonably. In your first piece in your last number of the *Advocate*, I do not see the advantage of telling how a wicked boy contrived to get money to support a drunken father. I have great objection to a lengthy detail of foolish and wicked conduct, which is often found in the speeches and writings of those who once were intemperate. It is sufficient to say "I was blind, but now I see; I was once under Satan, I bless God that I am now

determined to serve the Divine master." This would be much better than what we commonly hear from the reformed drunkard.

I hope the *Temperance Advocate* will be furnished with many interesting facts, respecting what the Lord is doing, by the means of kindred Societies, in various parts of the world. For, as cold water is to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country. I rejoice to find England and Scotland, as well as Ireland, waking up in relation to the subject of Temperance.

But I lament with the Rev. Mr. Gay, to find so many good men, even Ministers of religion, stand aloof from this most interesting institution. I would most earnestly recommend what the Rev. Mr. Gay has said in the letter sent to the friends of Temperance at Manchester, when he sent them £5 to aid their cause. If all Ministers, like him and Father Chiniquy, would contribute a little pecuniary aid towards this good object, our Society would get out of debt, and the *Advocate*, with other useful papers, would be extensively circulated. Every Minister and Schoolmaster might send to the Editor the price of one or two copies. The teacher and the children in one school in Canada, are circulating five copies of the *Advocate* and five copies of the *Missionary Record*. Two little children in Montreal, are saving out of their common diet five dollars a year, towards clothing and teaching the destitute. And surely, those who enjoy many luxuries might spare a little for good purposes, out of their abundance.

That false idea, that no Society but the Church is needed, has done great injury. If all were good christians, and we had no pauperism or crime, then we might need no Society, except the Church. But the Saviour has told us, that the poor would continue with us, and the drunkards, who are the worst kind of the poor, are yet with us. We are not bound to assist them until they reform; but we cannot see their poor children destitute of food, clothing and instruction, without extending relief. And by the wise plan now before the Parliament, we hope that rum-sellers and drunkards may be reformed.

That all may exert themselves to do good, is the prayer of
T. OSGOOD.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. M. L. P.'s poetry is under consideration.

Agriculture.

MANURE—ITS GENERAL AND PARTICULAR APPLICATION.

Lime ranks among the soluble manures, a fact which the preparation of lime-water fully establishes; but there are many other chemical salts that are completely soluble in water, and therefore, are qualified to act rapidly upon vegetable roots—such are the sulphates so opportunely noticed in Mr. Cuthbert W. Johnson's article in the last number.—To these may be added the potent salt called soda ash, or British alkali, which, according to Dr. Fownes, "contains, when good, from 18 to 52 per cent. of pure soda, partly in the state of mild carbonate, partly as a caustic hydrate, the remainder being chiefly sulphate of soda and common salt." This chemical compound has, of late been greatly extolled as destructive of the wire-worm; but of this I say nothing, as no positive proof of the fact has been communicated to me. The object which now should be urged, is the great necessity of further and more rigid analysis of the staple earths, and of the plants that grow upon them. Advances have been made, and numerous tables formed, by many able

chemists; but the results prove so dissimilar that at present we are constrained to hesitate.

Guano, if pure and dry, not developing any odour of ammonia, ranks among the most excellent and comprehensive of partially soluble meliorators. Its soluble ingredients consist chiefly of sulphates, muriates, and phosphates of ammonia, soda, potassa, and magnesia, in varying proportions—uric acid and oxalic acid also in combination are often traceable. The insoluble bulk of the substance consists of bone-earth (sub-phosphate of lime), in a state of very minute division. This fertilizer will be again alluded to in its place. The point which now claims the cultivator's attention is the applicability of each individual saline material so as to meet the requirements of any cultivated plant, and herein consists the discovery and establishment of the *science of Agriculture*.

Liquids and solutions are always of doubtful application, because, if incautiously or erroneously administered, plants may be at once destroyed or seriously injured, of which we possess proofs in the pot-culture of exotics; but the case is different when we apply farm and fold-yard, and it may be also deodorized fecal substances; these contain all the elements which come under the second head of meliorators, and as not a particle of undecomposed solid substance can pass into the absorbments of the roots, there is little danger to be apprehended, unless they are incorporated with the land in too great abundance. Farm-yard manure has stood the test of ages; if prepared with judgment, according to the principles established by chemical discoveries, it will contain all the elements of vegetable organization; and if by age, or improvident management, it shall have lost its ammonia, become too much carbonized, and, to a corresponding extent *effete*, it can be restored by guano, so far as the ammoniacal salts are concerned. And here, by the way, I venture to suggest that in this manner guano can be employed to the utmost advantage, and without any risk or danger to young seedling plants. All land possesses more or less of organic matter; it is indispensably necessary that it should do so, otherwise plants could not be supplied with those hydro-carbonous substances which constitute their bulk.

Now, farm-yard and other decomposable manures when deposited in the ground (the deeper the better when the straw and other fibrous matter is little reduced) are converted by gradual fermentation into humus—that product of animal and vegetable decay which cannot be imitated by art, but which, by a sovereign law of nature, is inevitably present in all land that is duly cultivated. Hence, and by induction from observed facts, we must insist upon the incorporation of that manure which is supplied by the processes of the farm itself. Fermenting matter must be employed, and the ground is its natural recipient, for thereby heat becomes developed, gases extricated and retained, in a position where they are in close contact with the roots of either vegetables or shrubs, which thus can select and absorb such as are suitable to each. I can by no means admit the theory of Liebig so far as to restrict the nutrition of plants to the absorption of carbonic acid only, whether by the leaves, or by the spongiolets of the roots. The decomposition of humus, or of more crude vegetable matter, must evolve other gases: and as every plant will require hydrogen, and many the compounds of hydrogen and carbon, and of nitrogen, it follows that those gaseous products resulting from fermentation will be duly absorbed and assimilated.

It has been asserted that rotten dung contains more humin (the old name for humus), weight for weight, than fresh dung, and therefore, that if the fertilizing power of manure is in proportion to the quantity of humin which it contains; and if it can be proved that the quantity of this is as great in black spit-dung as in the more bulky form of unfermented dung, then the concentrated state would certainly be preferable in point of economy every way. The suggestion was

plausible, and so far as mere top-dressings were concerned, might be correct; but as the preparation of humus in the heart of the soil at a considerable depth below the surface, is the object which ought to be aimed at, we claim the right to believe that every advantage connected with fermentation and its products, will be secured by that proper application of manures which retains the fibrous matter of recent compost heaps replete with animal urine.

I close this article, as land can be injured, and rendered almost barren, by a redundant quantity of humus, by which, being glutted, it is made to approach the character of a peat bog, the only certain remedy which chemistry has instructed us to apply, will be quick-lime, reduced pretty nearly to powder, and thus incorporated in sufficient quantity with the soil. By the peculiar affinity with which it attracts and fixes the deleterious humus acid, it will, as before stated, correct the existing evil, and convert a poisonous agent into a gradually available manure.—*J. Towers in Farmer's Magazine.*

CURE FOR A FOUNDERED HORSE.

Some three years since, I had the misfortune to founder a valuable horse. It was a corn founder of the worst kind—so much so that he could not take a step. Having had but little experience in horse flesh, I called in some neighbors, and they pronounced him incurable, and advised me to knock him in the head, as the speediest cure. I could not bear the thoughts of giving up so valuable and faithful an animal, and as a last resource, I applied to my "Book Farming." In an old number of the *American Farmer*, I found the following recipe for founder horses, and although my faith was weak, I immediately applied the remedy with entire success:

"Have a tub of water as near boiling hot as possible, and commence bathing his legs beginning at the fetlock, and going upwards. Care must be taken to begin at the fetlock and go up, for if the hot water is applied above it, the hair will be taken off. When the leg which is founderd has been well bathed, wrap it in woollen blankets, and tie the blanket on carefully, and then saturate the blanket with hot water, beginning at the bottom and going up. Repeat the hot water once in two hours, until the swelling begins to go down. Give the horse a purge of sage tea, molasses and melted lard, say a pint of each; and should it be a bad case bleed him in the neck."

As mine was a bad case, I followed all the directions implicitly: notwithstanding the oft repeated assertions of the man that applied the water, that the hair would all be taken off, I had the satisfaction to see my horse speedily recover, and in a few days he ready for service again. This invaluable remedy, I might have never given to the public, had not the same horse been again founderd and again cured by the same simple remedy. Last Sunday morning I went into the stable and found my horse founderd in his hind legs. He was in great pain, refused his food and could scarcely move. I immediately drenched him with sage tea, molasses, and lard and applied the blankets and hot water; kept the blankets on all day Sunday, occasionally wetting them with hot water. Monday morning the horse was in fine order, with a good appetite, and at work in the harness. But for the *American Farmer* I should have lost my horse.

The above remedy is worth ten times the price of any agricultural paper.

CUCUMBERS, MELONS, &c.—As the time is fast approaching for planting cucumbers, melons, squashes &c., when the bug with a striped back will commence his depredations, I will give the following sure remedy, which I do not recollect having seen in any agricultural paper. As soon as the bugs

or flies make their appearance on the vines, sprinkle chamber lye upon them, two or three mornings in succession, or as long as there is any appearance of the foe. If you shower your plants plentifully, (not too plentifully, however,) it will do no injury to the vines, but give them a healthy stimulus. I have tried the above remedy several years, with invariable success. The bugs, not liking the odoriferous and other qualities of the shower, immediately take their departure for parts unknown.—*Maine Farmer.*

News.

CANADA.

THE "ROY O'MORE."—By letters arrived this day, we have tidings of the safe arrival at California, of the *Roy O'More* from this port. Her passengers were all well, but, as the mail left on the 29th of April, only two days after their arrival, it could hardly be expected that they were either comfortably settled, or as yet able to form any idea of the prospect before them. One writer mentions that the gold is very plentiful in the city, but he was surprised, on entering the harbour, to find an immense number of shipping, the majority of which were deserted by their entire crews and left under the charge of one man each. One of the number of our young townsmen just landed, had got a snug berth in a commercial establishment with two hundred dollars per month. Others were at work carting bricks at a dollar and a half per hour. Business was rather more dull than they had anticipated, but was said to be likely to improve ere long. The other two vessels from here, are not mentioned as having reached their destination.—*Quebec Mercury.*

CALAMITOUS FIRE.—We learn that a letter has been received from Cacouma, near River du Loup, below, stating that on the night of the 5th instant, a fire occurred in the township of Whitworth, in that neighborhood, which consumed thirty-six houses, besides a number of barns and other buildings, as well as all the grain sown by the unfortunate *habitants*. It was only by very great exertions that the chapel was saved. The fire originated from a pile of burning rubbish in a field.

THE SEAL FISHERY.—Late advices from Newfoundland mention the unprecedented success this season of the Seal Fishery.—Over seventy sealers had come in, having taken an aggregate of 200,000 seals.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

SUICIDE.—On Thursday morning last, 5th inst., a young man named John Malloy leaped from the lower bridge onto the river, and was drowned. The body was not found until evening. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned to the effect that "the deceased, in a fit of temporary insanity, caused by intemperance, threw himself into the river, and was drowned."—*Hustings Chronicle.*

FEMALE EMIGRATION.—Committees have been recently formed at Toronto, to co-operate with the Female Emigration Society recently established in England. A building is to be procured and furnished, for the reception of the emigrants on their arrival, that they may be suitably taken care of till they obtain situations

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—A marriage question of the most serious kind has been raised at Sydney. First it was argued that marriages by Episcopal clergy are no longer valid. Then the lawyers found that there were no powers in the Colony to legalize or authorize marriages by any but Episcopalian clergymen, and that only an act of the Imperial Parliament could empower Presbyterian or other ministers to celebrate marriages. A Sydney paper notices a distant pastoral visitation by the Bishop of Sydney, and thus notices the amalgamation of the races:—"Persons of the higher ranks were not ashamed to sit side by side in the house of God with their aboriginal sister, and ready to give her the right hand of fellowship. The clean and healthy appearance of the natives, their becoming demeanor, all combined to render the scene at once affecting and instructive." Accounts had been received of the complete destruction of the settlement of New Caledonia, and there is reason to fear that many lives have fallen victims to the ferocity of the natives.—*British Banner.*

ARRIVALS EXTRAORDINARY.—The last remarkable event in London is the arrival there of a magnificent ambassador from the Indian Kingdom of Nepal, at the foot of the Himalaya mountains. The Prince Jung Bahadour is indeed a splendid piece of Eastern majesty, carrying on his person, it is said, clothes worth £150,000 sterling, including the pearls and diamonds which adorn his turban. When he and his twenty-four attendant nobles landed at Southampton, ex Ripon steamer from Alexandria, when they mounted on horseback and rode through the town, brilliant in the sunshine, the spectacle was dazzling,—to be looked at with shaded eyes and some degree of admiring wonder. These Hindoo gentlemen, wherever they go, win respect by their dignified and modest behaviour, though their habits are, as Buddhists, rather peculiar; they will not go to a hotel, because christians must not cook their food; they cooked for themselves their poultry, kid's flesh, rice, and vegetables, while on board ship. The mission of Jung Bahadour (who, by the way, is Prime Minister and Commander of the Forces at Nepal) is to bring gifts to Queen Victoria, worth, some say, a quarter of a million of money. Other illustrious strangers have come in the Ripon. A live young hippopotamus, the first ever brought to England. The great beast is only ten months old, and is a mere baby, weighs five hundred weight already; and as they do not stop growing till about the same age at which human beings cease to grow, there is no knowing what he may come to, if he lives. He is imported by the Hon. C. Murray, for the Zoological Gardens; and with him, as with the other oriental potentate, accompanies a suite of smaller creatures, a lion, an ibex, civet cats, catamountains, gazelles, polecans, lizards, and serpents, attended by Arab servants.

PREPARING FOR THE BEST.—A small farmer in North Northumberland, having experienced "the pressure of the times," thought it expedient to make a list, and pay a visit to the Yankees, intending to prolong his stay for an indefinite period, should he be well taken with. Having a ten years' lease to run, he forebore the ceremony of leave-taking of his landlord, but considerably left behind him an old cow and a three-legged sheep.—Finding himself safe on shipboard at Liverpool, he wrote to his landlord apologizing for his hasty departure, and expressing a confidence equal to his wish that he would be no loser by his absence, but would let his farm fully up to the terms of the lease which had been so unceremoniously treated. He further opined that even a higher rent might be obtained for the farm, and, preparing for the best, hoped in that case the gentleman would be kind enough to remit him the surplus to America, as he should send him his address, and would be happy to hear from him occasionally!—*Gateshead Observer.*

OPIMUM.—In 1796 the opium trade of China was prohibited by the emperor. At that time the annual import was about 1,000 chests. At present it is nearly 50,000 chests, or 7,000,000 pounds! It is estimated to destroy 100,000 lives annually!

UNITED STATES.

THE STEAMER GRIFFITH.—When first the alarm was given, the passengers were cool and collected—it was thought that the boat could reach the land—it struck upon a sand bar half a mile from shore—and then panic reigned. The passengers became wild with despair and plunged into the water as if life was safe there. Of the cause of the fire we know nothing, and those who were saved can explain nothing—they were asleep—all they know is that about 3 o'clock or day break the alarm of fire was given—the shore was in sight, and they hoped it could be reached, and all were still, but when the bar was struck, hope was converted into despair, and wild death by fire was shunned; to meet death they took to the water. The passengers plunged into the lake, and but few were saved. The number of passengers on board is thus stated; steerage 256—cabin 45—crew 25—Total 326. Men in the cabin and in the lower deck jumped overboard in crowds, some 20 at a time. The captain remained on the upper deck near his state room immediately forward of the steamer's wheel house. After all the passengers had jumped overboard the captain threw the barber's wife, his own mother-in-law, wife and child into the lake, and plunged in himself. He remained a moment on the surface, when with his wife in his arms, they both sank together. There were at least 250 emigrants, chiefly from England and Germany, 45 or 50 cabin passengers beside the crew, numbering about 25. The number of those saved on the beach was only 40. The fire was discovered about half

part three yesterday morning, abreast of the smoke pipe. The crew endeavoured to extinguish it without alarming the passengers, but the flames spread so rapidly that the cry was soon raised, "save yourselves." The hurricane creak was literally packed with emigrants sleeping, and when the fire was announced beyond control, the utmost confusion and terror reigned. The boat was immediately headed towards the land and grounded some six hundred yards from shore, but the heat had become so intense, that most of the passengers had jumped overboard, preferring a watery grave to death by fire. The poor emigrants were crowded forward, and literally pushed overboard by those retreating from the flames.—Some had presence of mind enough to throw overboard their chests and swim for them, but nearly all were lost. Both yawl boats were so badly burnt as to be rendered entirely useless. The beach was already strewed with the bodies for several rods, they lay so thick upon the bottom and in such shallow water that they were finding them by the boat-load. A coroner & his jury were in attendance to ascertain names, residenc, &c. One man was found with an infant child clasped in his arms. A group of 5 or 6 emigrants, men, women and children, were found with their arms closely locked together, evidently having left the boat and sunk in that position. It is said that only three females were saved. The *Diamond* has been chartered by the city of Cleveland and has gone down to bring the bodies. The citizens in the vicinity of the disaster are doing all in their power to make sufferers comfortable. A large trench is being dug in Cleveland to bury those unfortunate persons. A number of bodies have been brought to Buffalo. It was supposed that most of the passengers jumped overboard, but it appears that the boat is literally covered with the bones of the burnt.—*Buffalo paper.*

FRUIT PROSPECTS.—There never was a more promising prospect for fruit than at present; from New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, we hear the most flattering accounts.

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF EDUCATION.—This Board is authorized to employ agents, at the expense of the State, in holding teachers' conventions in the several counties. They have appointed Nathaniel P. Banks, Esq., of Waltham, a talented member of the General Court, and Mr. Samuel S. Green, of Boston, late Principal of the Phillips school, and a distinguished teacher; and from their known ability and fitness, great good to our common schools may be anticipated as the result of their agency.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—13th ult, the wife of Mr Thos Allan, teacher, of a daughter. Lloydtown—8th ult, the wife of the Rev J Musgrave, of a daughter. Lowell, Mass.—3th ult, the wife of Chas B Owler, Printer, of a son. Quebec—6th ult, the wife of the Hon R E Canon, of a son. 17th ult, Mrs J W Leyncraft, of a daughter. St Andrew's, Ottawa—17th ult, the wife of Dr Fenwick, of a son. Toronto—11th ult, Mrs Isaac Brock Stanton, of a daughter. 13th ult, Mrs Jas Lenz, of a son. 16th ult, the wife of G Carr, Esq, Surgeon, 71st H Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—14th ult, by the Rev Jacob Ellegood, Mr John Varner, to Miss Ann Charlotte Olive. 19th ult, by the Rev W A Adamson, D D, Mr William B Bulling, to Miss Martha Tweeds. Colborne East—13th ult, Mr L Turney, to Miss Mary, only daughter of Mr Wm Easton. Port Hope—30th April, by the Rev G Goodson, Dr Conningsford, to Catherine, eldest daughter of W Beamish, Esq. Quebec—By the Rev Dr Mackie, Mr J Stokes, to Miss Maria M Macken. 16th ult, by the Rev G Penry, J Henry, blacksmith, to Miss Lucia Adams. Toronto—8th ult, by the Rev J G Geddes, BA, the Rev R Mitchell, MA, incumbent of Trinity Church, King-street, Toronto, to Elizabeth Isabella, eldest daughter of the Hon Chief Justice Macaulay. 11th ult, by the Rev H Scadding, MA, the Rev A Dixon, BA, to Elizabeth Laura, niece of E Goldsmith, Esq. 13th ult, by the Rev H Grassett, George, son of the late R Williams, Esq, to Anne Rankin, full daughter of Capt Lee, H E I C Service. Toronto Township—17th ult, by the Rev J Hunt, Alexander, son of the Rev J Armour, Congregational Minister, Port Sarra, to Miss Ann Hunt.

DEATHS.

Montreal—16th ult, Jas Henderson, son of Mr John Monk, aged nine months. 17th ult, William Edward Fletcher, aged 40 years. Charlottetown, County of Norfolk—10th ult, at the advanced age of 81 years, Mr Ryerson, wife of Col Joseph Ryerson, and Mother of the Revs George, William, John, Egerton, and Edwy Ryerson. She was the instrument of the religious character and vocation of her sons—a woman of strong sense, deep piety, and enlarged charity—the best of mothers, the most devoted of Christians. Her death-bed conversations were self-abasing, and grateful reviews of past mercies, and joyous anticipations of future glory.—(Christian Guardian.)

Kingston—11th ult, in the 51st year of her age, Agnes, relict of the late Mr Saml Sniley.

Quebec—14th ult, Elizabeth Ann, infant child of Mr M G Mountain, aged six or eight months. 17th ult, Henrietta, infant daughter of J W Leyncraft.

Strevickville—8th ult, James G Worthy, F-q, formerly of Exeter, England, aged 49 years.

Beulaham—28th May, Ann Orr, widow of the late Mr John Wilson, of Lochwinnoch, aged 38 years.

Monies received on account of

Advocate, 1849.—London, J Fraser, E Raymond, D Y Dicker 2s 6d each; Lachine, Mr Cleary, 7s 3d; Bytown, Rev Mr Ward, 2s 6d; Bedford & A Thompkins, 2s 6d; Grand Falls, N.B., Jno Anderson, W C Burpee, 2s 6d each; Williamstown, Geo Ferguson, 2s 6d; Bytown, W Pelen, 2s 6d; Richmond Hill, M Love, R Sajohn, 2s 6d each; Belleville, Jas Harrison, 2s 6d; Wilton, Geo Miller, 5s; Demorestville, Rev J Rogers, J Howell, 2s 6d each; Toronto, Rev. T T Howard, 2s 6d; Newmarket, B Redfern, 2s 6d; Coteau Landing, J Woods, 2s 6d; Malbrook, H Kennedy, R Chisell, W Orr, jr, W Smith, 2s 6d each; Cavan, J Thompson, 2s 6d.

1850.—London, J Fraser, E Raymond, D Y Dicker, S Morrill, D T Ware, W Durand, Jno Carter, Mary Jane Askew, J Taylor, J G McIntosh, Capt Caddy, W McRoberts, B Guncar, M Lane, Jno Barnes, R Escheby, J W Roach, H O'Brian, Rev J Carrol, P McAnally, R Gunn, J G Crawford, W McMullin, Chas Hutchinson, W Begg, Geo Elliott, Alex Angus, W Clark, 2s 6d each; R Mullen, A Cowry, 1s 3d each; Toronto, A Gemmill, W W Caldwell, 2s 6d each; Simcoe, Rev. G Bell, 2s 6d; Montreal, Mrs Kirkwood, Mr Higgins, Jas Milne, 2s 6d each; Beloe, Hitchcock & Southwick, 5s; Owen Sound, R Pearce, G Clark, Chas Brown, Jno Harrison, 2s 6d each; Lachine, Mr Leamont, 2s 6d; Bytown, Rev T Wardrope, J Dune, A Anderson, J Brough, J Fraser, W Tracy, D Kennedy, 2s 6d each; Cherry Valley, Jas Keitchum, T Keitchum, S Spafford, Elizabeth Walker, A Youmans, 2s 6d each; Picton, W S Williams, Miss A Johnson, N H Davis, 2s 6d each; Grand Falls, N B., J Anderson, W C Burpee, 2s 6d each; Kingston, J R Comer, 2s 6d; Williamstown, T Russell, 2s 6d; Lachine, Mr Osborne, 2s 6d; Cammingsville, W Galloway, W Gunby, 2s 6d each; Montreal, Mr Tabb, 2s 6d; Whitty, W Johnston, 2s 6d; Brock, Jas Bréber, 2s 6d; Bytown, E McGillevay, J Robinson, Miss Durie, 2s 6d each; Newcastle, J L Tucker, 2s 6d; Paisley, Scotland, Andrew Walker, 2s 6d; Brockville, N Hopkins, 2s 6d; Pellham, W C Moore, J M Mitchell, 2s 6d each; Niagara, Mr Christie, 5s; King, F Webb, S Doan, 2s 6d each; Seymour East, Rev R Neil, 2s 6d; St Roch des Aulmet, Rev M Tetu, 2s 6d; St Michel, Rev M Fortier, 2s 6d; Waterloo, Jos Shantz, 2s 6d; Preston, H Krup, 2s 6d; Ramham, Isaac Root, 16s; Lennoxville, C Brooks, 5s; St Thomas, H Black, 16s 6d; Jno Fawcett, A Campbell, jr., 2s 6d each; Dickinson's landing, Jas Irwin, 2s 6d; Montreal, C Muir, 2s 6d; Farmersville, W Laudon 5s; Prescott, H McLean, 2s; Freightsburg, G F Roberts, 2s 6d; Cornwall, W Park, 2s 6d; Vankeekhill, J E McNally, 3s 9d; Pakenham, W Tait, 2s 6d; Oshawa, A Farewell, 50s; Dunham, Rev J Gear, 2s 6d; Toronto S Strang, S Alcorn, 2s 6d each; Richmond Hill, M Love, R Sajohn, H Baynon, 2s 6d each; Nottawasaga, J Moore, 2s 6d; Flos, J Hunt, J Yates, 2s 6d each; Coldwater, W Mortimer, 2s 6d; Terrebonne, A White, 1s 3d; Belleville, Jas Harrison, 2s 6d; Peterboro', Rev J Gilmour, 2s 6d; Portland, S S Scovill, 2s 6d; Wilton, S Warner, J Lawson, W Ovens, M Fisk, G Miller, J Lucas, J Crister, 2s 6d each; Napance, Geo German, 2s 6d; Westport, W Paul, A Clendinnen, J E McEathron, J Deacon, 2s 6d each, J Cameron & Co., 5s; Murray C Bigger, 40s; Stanstead, Jas Simpson, 2s 6d; Demorestville, Rev J Rogers, 2s 6d; Amiens, Rev A Kennedy, 2s 6d; Galt, Alex Becker, Miss C Watt, 2s 6d each; Ayr, R Wylie, 12s 6d; London, Rev H O Crofts, 4s; Toronto, Rev T T Howard, 2s 6d; Howard, A Plumb, 15s; Jas Milton, J Richardson, 2s 6d each; Sullivan, Rev J Brownell, 5s; Richmond, P McElroy, 17s 6d; Huntingdon, Rev P D Muir, 2s 6d; Coteau Landing, J Wood, 2s 6d; Lindsay, T J Brook, R McL Purdy, J Graham, A Bryson, J Newson, F Moore, 2s 6d each; Millbrook, H Kennedy, W Smith, 2s 6d each; Cavan, J. Thompson, 2s 6d; Yamachiche, A Craik, 2s 6d; Montreal, J S Hall, 2s 6d; Mrs Powell, 7s 3d; Scarborough, J Law, 2s 6d; Humber, J Harrison, 2s 6d; Aylmer, E Sheppard, 2s 6d.

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June 29.

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Canada Temp. Advocate, St. Ai'Mo'ly	2	6	0

Mr. N. B.—Mr. W. will visit the Districts west of Youngs Street, during the Summer and Autumn of 1850.
May 8.

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THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Public, that he has opened his new and commodious house on Temperance principles for the accommodation of all that will favour him with their patronage. Good yard, sheds, and stables, attached to the premises. Charges moderate, and strict attention shall be paid to the comfort of customers.

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Chateauguay Basin, 23rd May, 1850.

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April 8.

ALEXANDER FLECK.

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