

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, &c.

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

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

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THE TEMPERATE DRINKER.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Come, Harry, sign the pledge, and let strong drinks be no more!" said a young man to his friend. "Do not play with edged tools or you may cut yourself."

"I'm not afraid," was the reply; and Harry tossed his head with an air of independent confidence.

"You ought to be," urged his friend.

"Why I know how to make proper use of liquor."

"And what is a proper use of liquor, Harry? Will you answer me that question?"

"A proper use of liquor is to drink it temperately, when you feel need of a little stimulus."

"What do you mean by temperately, Harry?"

"I mean moderately, or in quantities so small as not to produce intoxication."

"How often ought this moderate portion to be taken?"

"I recollect now,—You said that it should be taken whenever the need is felt of a little stimulus. Now suppose this need is felt twice in the day, would that be often to take a little?"

"No, of course not. I take a glass at least twice a day, sometimes as often again."

"You do?"

"Certainly I do."

"The time has been, I suppose, when you did not take more than a single glass a day."

"Yes. But it was, I believe, because I could not get any more."

"At least, you drink more frequently now than you did a year ago?"

"Yes, I believe I do."

"How do you account for that?"

"On the principle that I can bear more now than I could then. The habitual use of an arm makes it stronger—so does the habitual drinking of liquors make the nerves able to bear more powerful stimulants."

"Are you not afraid, Harry, to practice upon such a principle? Are you not afraid that the habit will grow upon you, until, before you are aware, it has obtained the mastery?"

"No, indeed! Not I. I know myself too well."

"Depend upon it, you are on dangerous ground," the friend urged. "Facts, innumerable, prove, that no one becomes a drunkard suddenly—that no drunkard ever intended to become a slave to the love of strong drink."

"Perhaps so. But I have no fears. I have always been a temperate drinker, am one now, and intend remaining one as long as I live."

"Will you go to a temperance meeting with me to-night, Harry," his friend asked, after the silence of a few moments.

"What for?" "A very popular lecturer is going to speak. I think he would interest you."

"I don't see very clearly how I am to be interested in a dry temperance lecture."

"You may not find it quite so dry as you imagine. Indeed, from what I have heard of this man, who is said to be one of your rough-heavn, strong, original thinkers, I am pretty certain that you will not fail to be highly interested. He has himself, felt in his own person, all the horrors of drunkenness; and can, therefore, and does, speak strongly and feelingly."

"One of your reformed drunkards?"

"Yes. Did you ever hear one of them make an address, or relate an experience?" "No."

"Then come to-night by all means. It will be a treat for you."

Henry Ellis, that was the young man's name, promised, after a little further persuasion, that he would attend the meeting—though he still thought that it would be an evening poorly spent. Accordingly, at the time appointed, he entered the hall where the meeting was to be held, and took a seat in front of the stand. After

the preliminaries of the meeting were over, a short, stout hard-featured man arose to address the audience.

"Rough-hewn, sure enough!" Ellis muttered to himself—"and no doubt original enough. Well, perhaps I may hear something worth laughing at. Let us see."

"Well my friends," began the speaker, in an easy, familiar, off-hand style,—*"You want me to make a speech for you and I suppose I must do it. It will be rough, but to the point, and if I hit some of you pretty hard, you musn't get angry. I never could get along by whipping the devil around the pump. It must be face to face, arm's length, or not at all. I've spoken every night for the past week, in the different villages round about, upon all kinds of subjects. I've put it to the distillers and brewers hard, I tell you. One man swore that he would shoot me. But I'm not afraid. My cause is a good one, and if I maintain it manfully, it will bear me on safely to the end—leaving not even the smell of fire*

"Having, therefore, carried off and rubbed down the distillers, and the brewers, and liquor-merchants, and charged home upon them the responsibility of drunkard-making; I must now turn my attention to a class of the community who have quite as much to do with 'drunkard-making.' Who are they? you ask. I will tell you. They are the temperate drinkers. Some of you look surprised—prick up your ears and become all attention. It's a fact, I can tell you, and I'll make it as plain to you as that two and two make four. Answer me this question. Would there be a single drunkard to-day, if there had not been moderate drinkers a few years ago? No, of course not. The moderate drinker is the blossom—the drunkard the fruit—Or, to give you something more striking, I will use the language of a brother lecturer. The difference, says he, between a temperate drinker, and a drunkard, is the same between a pig and a hog. The pig is a pretty fair beginning of a hog, and the temperate drinker is a pretty fair beginning of a drunkard. You can no more have a drunkard without a moderate drinker, than you can have a hog without a pig. This is plain talk, my friends, and some will call it extremely vulgar—especially if it hits them a little hard. No doubt it is very vulgar and unrefined to say pig and hog. The eating of 'them ere' animals is quite genteel; but to name them is shocking. Well, perhaps it is. But we can't help it. Homely illustrations are generally the most forcible, because their truth is less clothed, and consequently more apparent.

"Now I hope you all understand the position I take. And you all see that a weighty responsibility rests upon the moderate drinker; for without his co-operation, it would be impossible for all the distillers and rumsellers in the world to make a single drunkard. He may answer me, that if the responsibility does rest upon him, it is a responsibility that affects none but himself. Let me beg your pardon, my friend. I assume you will become a drunkard, which is a very natural inference, as you are in the only possible road leading to that wretched state. Well, you have passed the point, up to which you were fully able to control yourself, and are now a passive slave in the hands of the most heartless, inhuman tyrant, that ever cursed the earth. You are married.

The gentle maiden who won your heart's first and best affections, became, years ago, your wife; and around you, are clustered the sweet pledges of early love. Will not these be affected by your fall? Answer me that! Let me relate what I have myself seen. It is no made-up story. Around it are clustered no scenes of imaginary woe. It is truth—truth unadorned, but with a power to reach the heart that no mere fiction can ever claim."

The lecturer here seemed to be affected, and paused for a few moments. When he again commenced speaking, it was in a changed tone, low, distinct, and full of touching pathos. It was nature's eloquence—the eloquence of the heart, that now fell from his tongue.

"In giving the history which I am about to relate, I had intended to speak in the third person," he said; "but the recollection of some things has so touched my feelings, that I cannot go on, unless I speak of them as they were, and of myself as the principal actor.

"I was, my friends, in early years, a temperate drinker, as were most of those around me. I took my glass, regularly, every day, as a matter of course, and thought nothing of it. At twenty-three I became attached to a gentle, affectionate girl, the daughter of a neighbouring farmer, for whom my love steadily increased, until it seemed as if I would at any time have laid down my life for her. This earnest affection was returned. At twenty-four I married her. An old man, considered by most in the village as eccentric, because, I believe, he rigidly refused to drink any kind of intoxicating liquor, met me on the next day.

"Good morning, Henry," he said, extending his hand, while a benevolent smile lit up his venerable face. "Most sincerely do I congratulate you on your marriage with Hetty Wilkins. I am sure you will be happy. From a child I have known and loved Hetty, and that love has grown warmer every day. This interest which I feel in both her and you, makes me free to whisper one warning in your ear, Henry—to caution you against the only danger that it seems to me can possibly wreck your happiness. May I speak freely?"

"To me certainly!" I replied, wondering within myself what he could possibly mean.

"The only danger, then, Henry," he said, "lies, I believe, in your unwisely indulging in the use of strong drinks."

"I cannot tell you how surprised I was at this. At first, I felt half angry with my aged friend; but this feeling passed away, as I thought of his eccentricity.

"You are certainly jesting with me," I said; "or else are under some strange mistake about my habits. I do not drink to excess."

"I am perfectly aware of that, Henry," was his serious reply. "I know that few young men in this neighbourhood indulge less than you do. But the danger lies in the fact of your using liquor at all. It does you no good. Cut it off, then, Henry, and your happiness and that of your young wife, are beyond the reach of danger."

"I have perfect control over myself," I urged.

"Of that, I am assured," he said. "But I have

heard many say the same in my time, who now lie in drunkard's graves, and their children have found a home in the almshouses, or in asylums for destitute orphans. Had they done as I now wish you to do, all this degradation and misery would have been saved.'

"This conversation fully determined me not to abandon the use of liquor. To have done so would have been admitting to myself and others that there was a danger of my becoming that miserable being, a drunkard. The very idea was a disgrace, and I rejected it with contempt.

"Alas! alas! The fears of my friend were prophetic. In ten years from that day, with five neglected children, and a heart-broken wife, I turned away from the comfortless tenement that had for a few months sheltered us, houseless and homeless."

Low, mournful, and tremulous was the voice of the speaker as he uttered these words! And then followed a long, breathless pause, in which each one of his hearers could hear the laboured pulsations of his own heart.

"I can say but little more," he at length resumed. "The recollections of that day—of wretched days to my wife and children, that went before, and that followed after have touched my feelings more deeply than I had expected. Thank Heaven! those days are past for them and me. There is a fire on our hearth, and sunshine in our dwelling. Young man! Temperate drinker! Despise not the warnings of experience. What has happened to me, may happen to you. You cannot now feel more secure in your resolution than I did, then, in mine. I fell: so may you. Let me entreat you, neither to touch, taste, nor handle the accursed thing. For the sake of her, towards whom your earliest and best affection are now going out, guard yourself. So shall the bright promise of your marriage hour be fulfilled!"

The speaker then took his seat, not having spoken over one-third of the time he had allotted himself. But he had said enough. The arrow had been sent with a true aim, and found its right place. But few remarks were made by others; and then, while an invitation hymn was sung with fine effect, the pledge was offered for signatures.

The first who presented himself, was Henry Ellis. He sprang forward with an eagerness that showed how deeply he had felt his danger, and how eager he was to escape.

Three weeks from that night he was married to one of the sweetest girls in the town. While the lecturer was speaking of his early history—of his marriage—and of the sad results of his temperate drinking—Ellis felt awful as imagination pictured his own darkened hearth, and the heart-broken maiden whom he so tenderly loved, shivering beside it.

"Horrible!" he murmured to himself with a shudder, as he shook off the dreary, prophetic state into which he had been thrown. This fixed his resolution never again to suffer anything that could intoxicate to pass his lips—and under this feeling he acted when he signed the pledge so eagerly.

INMATES OF A GAOL.

It will be seen from the following personal histories of some of the inmates of Preston Gaol, England, which we copy from the *Bristol Temperance Herald*, that the love of drink is the grand exciting cause of their degradation and crime:—

"J. H., aged 19, sentenced to six calendar months (dictated to the school master):—

"I was born at ——. My father is a farmer, he has about two acres of land. I was sent to school till I was 11 or twelve years old; and then I began to work. I went on very well for three or four years, as I ought to have done always; but about three years since I got into bad company, and I became very wicked and unsettled. My parents often talked to me, and taught me better, and my mother would have done anything for me if I would but have given up my bad companions. I began by stopping out all night, and keeping bad hours, and getting into the ale house, and doing all sorts of mischief, and I got into the habit of going to the ale house on Sunday instead of going to Church. I ran away from home better than two years since. I was away about nine weeks. Sometimes I would have spent 8s or 9s a week in drink; running about to all the fairs and races, and neglecting my work. I often think, now, how badly I have treated my parents. I used to get into debt for drink, and my parents had to pay for it. I was sent here through drink. I kept going from one stage to another, until I was sent here for stealing a watch. But I think this has so far reformed me that I shall be a great deal better after it. I cannot express what I feel. I feel so happy that I have been chastened while I am so young; for it has, as it were, opened my eyes. And I have such thoughts on the past, with remorse and grief, and on the future with hope and confidence, that I hope to go on my way rejoicing; but not in such rejoicing as I have rejoiced in; but in thankfulness and gratitude that my eyes have been opened to see the wickedness and danger I was in, and to flee from the wrath to come."

"H. F., aged 18, sentenced to six months:—

"I was born in Wigan. I never went to day school; and instead of going to Sunday school I used to run away. When I was about ten years old I began to work in the factory. I worked in the factory about three years, and then I went to work in the coalpit. I learnt all sorts of badness there. Colliers are in the most danger, and they are the wickedest men. They learnt me to curse, and swear, and fight. I have worked in the pit ever since I was 13 years of age. I got acquainted with a young man that came to work in the pit, and he was an old poacher, and I got agate of poaching with him; and we carried on about twelve months before we were found out. But we got taken up last winter; and the last Lancaster assizes but one we were tried—me, and my brother, and this young man—for "a robbery and attempt at murder," and my brother got transported for fifteen years. This young man and me were acquitted on that charge, but apprehended on another charge, and I have got six months here for it. It has done a good job for me; for before that I was going on in a bad way; drinking and spend-

ing my wages every week, and gaming all the Sunday over on the Canal Bank, and robbing gardens, and plundering out-buildings whenever I could. All for drink and *through* drink! But I have made up my mind to sign temperance when I get out. *I never heard anybody preach before I came here*; but I intend to go every Sunday when I get my liberty, and I hope I shall lead a better life. I can see what a trouble it is to my parents! *My brother transported, and my father brought to prison through his youngest child!*"

—, aged 24.

"I have been in prison now three weeks, and feel considerably better in health than I have been for a number of years, and it is being without drink. It is above six years since I was without drink so long; and, during that six years, I have spent my time and principal part of my earnings, in drinking, and lost many a good job through it. I lost one job in Bolton where I could earn £5 a fortnight. The way I began drinking was, fetching it for the men at the shop where I was an apprentice. When I had served about four years and a half, I left the shop, and went and got work at A—, as a journeyman; and, getting good wages, I lived at a public-house, but they were all too little, for I came away considerably in debt, which my father had to pay.

"I came to Preston with a man one day who had a horse and cart. We began drinking. I pawned my watch, coat, hat, shoes, and waiscoat. Then he sold the cart to a landlord; we drunk that; and then he said, "It was no use having a horse and no cart." So we sold the horse too. That spree lasted about three weeks. I have gone to tailors, where I got clothes in my father's name; sometimes sold them, but oftener pawned them; in fact, it was what we called one way of raising the wind. I have helped to drink coats, handkerchiefs, and clothing of every description; tools; and sold things for not half their value. I have been for weeks and months and never gone to bed sober: I have never slept any, for all sorts of frightful dreams, and shouting, sometimes singing, swearing, and making all sorts of noise.

"Most of the shops I have worked at they keep a day's wage in hand. When I have been on the spree, and could get no more drink, I've gone to the shop and got my day's wage: losing a good job for about six shillings. I have done that at four different shops."

ADVERTISEMENT OF AN HONEST RUMSELLER.

Friends and Neighbours!—Having just opened a commodious shop for liquid fire, I embrace this opportunity of informing you that on Saturday I shall commence the business of making drunkards, paupers and beggars, for the sober, industrious, and respectable to support.

I shall deal in "familiar spirits," which shall excite men to deeds of riot, and robbery, and blood; and by so doing, diminish the comforts, augment the expense, and endanger the welfare of the community.

I will undertake at short notice, for a small sum,

and with great expiation, to prepare inmates for the asylum, the poorhouse, the prison, and the gallows.

I will furnish an article which shall increase the amount of fatal accidents, multiply the number of distressing diseases, and render those harmless, incurable.

I will furnish a drug which shall deprive some of life, many of reason, some of property, all of peace, which shall cause fathers to be fiends; wives, widows; children, orphans; and all mendicants.

I will cause the rising generation to grow up in ignorance, and prove a burden and a nuisance to the nation.

I will cause mothers to forget their sucking infants, virgins to forget their priceless innocence.

I will corrupt the ministers of religion, obstruct the progress of the gospel, defile the purity of the church, and cause temporal, spiritual and eternal death; and if any be so impertinent as to enquire why I had the audacity to bring such accumulated misery upon a comparatively happy land, my honest reply is—*Money!*

The spirit trade is the most lucrative; and professing Christians give it their cheerful countenance.

I have license from the court, and if I do not bring those evils upon you, somebody else will.

I live in a land of liberty.

I have purchased the right to demolish the character, destroy the health, shorten the lives, and ruin the souls, of those who choose to honor me with their custom.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

This Convention held in the Tremont Temple, on Thursday and Friday of last week, was numerous and respectfully attended; but was not like the great gatherings of former years, when temperance was at its best estate, and summoned to the meetings of its friends a large part of the talent and moral worth to be found in our commonwealth. The assemblage was made up of somewhat heterogeneous elements, such as have not been in combination for a long time past. The crabbed acids of radicalism in commingling with conservative alkalies, produced some effervescence, which occasionally boiled over, though the foam of excitement soon disappeared. At the beginning, certain notorious characters undertook to carry on their system of railing against churches and ministers. But the testimony to the efficiency of the churches and ministers in the good cause of temperance was so full, strong, and varied, that the revilers were forced to "haul in their horns," which, like those of the snail, proved to be rather soft and slimy.

Hon. Asahel Huntington, of Salem, presided at the Convention with great dignity and efficiency. He was assisted by a strong body of vice presidents and secretaries. Many excellent speeches were made among some that were not so excellent; and many good resolutions were adopted, of which some may not stay resolved. It is to be hoped, however, that the resolves which established a new State Temperance Association, with the Hon. Samuel Hoar, and other tried friends of the cause at the head of it, will be resolutely adhered to, and ex-

ried into vigorous execution. In this case, the Convention will not have met in vain. This new Association comprehends all the existing temperance Organizations in a sort of league for the extirpation of King Alcohol and all his forces. We shall expect to hear from it very decidedly during the next Anniversary Week.—*Boston Recorder*.

A DISGUSTING AND FATAL WAGER.

On Saturday Mr Baker held an inquest at the Black Lion, New Montague Street, Spitalfields, on the body of Cornelius Delany, aged 36, a plasterer, who came by his death under the following circumstances:—George Croft, a plasterer, desposed to having known the deceased, who, up to the previous evening was in perfect health. About seven o'clock on that evening, witness was in company with the deceased in the tap room of the Black Lion, when a conversation about "hearty" drinking having arisen, the deceased wagered with some of his companions that he would drink twelve pints of porter within an hour, allowing himself five minutes to each pint, or forfeit ten shillings' worth of drink. The bet was accepted, and the deceased having drank ten pints within the specified time, was in the act of drinking the eleventh, when he suddenly fell to the ground, and was immediately conveyed to his lodgings in a state of insensibility, where he was allowed to remain on the floor wholly unattended till the following morning, when, not having rallied, a surgeon was called in, but the usual remedies were of no avail, and he died the next morning. The Coroner having annidadverted in severe terms upon the gross impropriety of such wagers, the jury returned a verdict of "died from excessive drinking."

Progress of the Cause.

CANADA.

RICHMOND WESTERN DISTRICT, JAN. 18, 1849.—In this section of the province we can say no more than that we have maintained our ground; during the past year there has been inexcusable coldness and apathy exhibited in many of the societies, which may be attributed to various causes; and we entertain hopes of better success for the time to come. Official Labourers are much wanted and not to be found in this locality. With the view of supplying this want, to some extent at least, I took upon myself the arduous task of forming part of the London district into a union, from which I expected happy results, but have been disappointed, which with other untoward circumstances, has been the cause of great discouragement; yet He who strengthens the weak has enabled me to hold on amid all these discouragements. I had hoped that the worst was over, when I heard that it was thought the *Advocate*, our greatest prop. was to be removed by its discontinuance. At this, hope was like to fail me, and I was ready to exclaim all is lost. No words can express my satisfaction and delight when I first learned that the printer (J. C. Becket) had so nobly come forward to keep up this excellent periodical, and indispensable auxiliary to our cause. I felt that in the strength of Israel's God, we would yet succeed, and that the friends would yet see the realization of their most sanguine expectations—the complete overthrow of King Alcohol. I regarded it also as a call upon all to

double their diligence in this good work, I for one have resolved to do so, let the friends everywhere act on the same resolution, and the work will move forward with a rapidity hitherto unknown in Canada.—ORSON WHEATON.

GRANBY, February 22, 1849.—Sir: I am happy to have to inform you, that a Rechabite Tent was formed at this place on Tuesday evening, the 6th instant, when twenty-five members were admitted, and on last Tuesday evening nine more, and with every appearance of great success. The cause of total abstinence has taken a new start at this place, and I hope I shall be able to get you a number more subscribers.—W. B. VIRON.

MILTON, C.E., March 14, 1849.—I regret to say that the cause of Temperance in this Township is at a very low ebb, so far as the English population is concerned, (and when I speak of the English, I mean those that speak the language, or that are not French Canadians.) The latter, I am happy to say, are engaged in the cause of total abstinence, and in this Township almost universally enlisted on the side of Temperance. There is but one house in the whole town that sells the foul poison; and, although he is a Canadian, he finds his own countrymen are not patronizers of his vile trade; but off English and Americans he gets his support, and his gangway is often stowed with those that love rum and disorder; but as the majority of the inhabitants of this Township are French Canadians, they have set a glorious example for those of other origin in this most necessary reform. It is often said that the French will not hold out in the cause long, but will soon return to their old habits of wine drinking. This I do not believe, if their clergy encourage and stimulate them on to the good cause (which I am sure they are doing). When they look back and see the smoke of Sodom, they will have no desire to return and perish there. I am rejoiced to say, that in my immediate neighbourhood a Canadian has cut down his sign and given up his business of drunkard making, although it was the principal means of supporting his family; but, when convinced of the evil, he was willing to make a sacrifice that cost him something. I hope there are many more that will follow his praiseworthy example, for the good of this needy country.—O. STIMSON.

NORWICHVILLE.—A few of the friends of the Temperance cause have been holding meetings in different places in the Township of Norwich, Brock District, in order to lay before the people the claims of the *Temperance Advocate*, and also the position in which the local societies stand with regard to the liabilities of the Montreal Society; and as the result of their labours, they have obtained nine new subscribers for the *Advocate*, and Five Shillings for the benefit of the Montreal Society.—JOHN M'KEE.

ENGLAND.

LONDON.—A meeting, under the patronage of the National Temperance Society, was held last evening at Exeter hall. Mr. Cassell having been called to the chair, addressed himself to the statistical part of the question, showing that much might be saved in the way of police-rates and poor rates, by the adoption of the temperance principles—principles which he contended, would do more to elevate the people morally, socially, and even politically—judging from the impetus given to drunkenness at contested elections—than any amount of political agitation. Mr. Inwards proved to the evident satisfaction of the meeting, which he addressed in a humorous strain, that teetotalism was faultless in principle and operation, and that its disciples were better, and healthier men than were or could be the votaries of Bacchus. Messrs. Hudson, Whittaker, and Smith also dilated on the advantages of temperance and the many evils that flowed to individuals and society from the use of intox-

icating beverages, and thanks having been voted to the chair the meeting seperated.—*Daily News, Dec. 19th.*

FITZROY ASSOCIATION.—The Ninth Anniversary took place on Monday, November 6th, at the Hall, Little Portland Street, by a tea-party and public meeting. B. Rotch, Esq., B. L., Visiting Justice for Middlesex, took the chair. The secretary read the report, which was cheering and encouraging; the weekly meetings have been well attended during the year, in addition to which a number of lectures on temperance and other interesting subjects had been delivered. Tracts had been distributed in the streets, from house to house, and in many localities in the district, from room to room. The various resolutions were supported by Rev. Dr. Burns, Messrs. Roberts, Grosjean, Davies, Beesley, Green, and Moody, in able addresses, which were listened to most attentively by a crowded audience, as also a most interesting speech from the worthy chairman.

GEORGE STREET, LAMBETH.—A festival and public meeting were held on Thursday, the 23rd of November, in the British School, when 200 persons sat down to a substantial repast, after which excellent addresses were delivered by Dr. Oxley (chairman), Messrs. T. A. Smith, Balfour Campbell, Sprigs, Buckle, M'Currie, Davis and M'Bain. At the close a large number of signatures was obtained.

KENSALL NEW TOWN AND KENSALL GREEN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—Here we are, with a population of about 6,000 persons, enveloped for the most part in profound darkness, ignorant of the motives which ought to prompt rational beings to the proper discharge of the duties which devolve upon them. If London, with a population of one million and a-half, contains 18,000 gin and beersellers! Kensall New Town and Kensall Green gives us an average in this locality of three houses for one in London, where intoxicating fluids are sold. Can we wonder, then, that we have many resident confirmed drunkards, or that many of the rising generations should be becoming such. Combined with the aforesaid evils, thousands of persons resident in London, who take a country walk on the Lord's-day, are seen visiting these beer and gin shops, so that the minds of the rising generation are becoming familiarised with drunkenness; consequently perish they must and will, if we cannot obtain a hall for the advocacy of our principles.—We have been favoured with gratuitous lectures from our friends Messrs Balfour, Spriggs, Mann, Claridge, and others, and have obtained about twelve names to the abstinence pledge.

DETFORD.—The twelfth anniversary of the Total Abstinence Society in this place, was celebrated by a festival and public meeting, in the infant School Room, New Street on Wednesday, November 15th. The meeting was one of great interest, and must have been alike gratifying to the committee and the audience. The speakers were Messrs. Lucy, of Greenwich, Independent Minister, Hudson, of the National Temperance Society, Beal, of Walworth, Nelson, of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich, and Perfit. Perhaps the most remarkable portion in the evening's proceedings was the report, read by the secretary, Mr. D. G. Pain, and which according to what appears to be the rule in this society, was a poetical one: we subjoin the four last stanzas for our readers, entertainment.

"Your Committee in closing, would say, that surrounded
By multiplied proofs of the evils of Drink;
So intense, that too often the Christian confounded
By its profligate measures, is ready to sink:
They will still persevere—they believe it their mission,
The work which their Master assigns them to do;
They will not, they dare not, relax their decision,
'Tis the path they should tread, and that path they'll
pursue.

But not to themselves is this duty restricted,
The mandate which bids them the drunkard dis'thral,

To each lover of God and of Man is directed;
It lays the same mighty command upon all.
Till Religion's pure precepts you totally sever—
Till you tear up the roots of humanity's laws,—
Till you abrogate all that is sacred,—you'll never
Be free from the claims of the Temperance Cause.

You may search with exemplary toil for excuses,
And Pride will dictate a great many no doubt;
And the palate without much persuasion produces,
Some obvious motives for standing without:
But with Conscience, once far fetched apology goeth
For nothing,—it finds out the dross and the tin;
For the Scripture asserts, that "to that man who knoweth
To do good, and doeth it not, it is Sin."

Then we ask for your aid, here's a wide field before us:
The harvest is great, but the labourers few;
Drink's sceptre is waving with magic power o'er us;
And a gloomy Golgotha expands to our view.
Join us heart, join us hand, and we'll give over fearing,
With our anticipations bright hopes shall entwine;
With the blessing of God, if we're spared, far more cheering
Shall be our Report for eighteen forty-nine!"

TOTTENHAM.—The advantages of having a respectable and convenient Hall in which to propound our principles, has not been lost sight of by our good friends at Tottenham. Since the Theatre of the Literary Institution has been employed for the purposes of the Temperance Society, there is a vast improvement both in the numbers and the intelligence of the auditors. This was apparent on the evening of the 27th of November, when sometime before the time of meeting, the Hall was well filled in every part. Mr. Henry Vincent delivered a long and, as usual, an eloquent address on some of the moral features of the Temperance movement, which told powerfully on the assembly. Charles Gilpin, Esq., presided, and introduced the lecturer in a very telling speech, in which was graphically depicted the blessings true sobriety had conferred, having especial reference to the industrial classes.

SPALDING.—This town had long been in a dormant condition in respect to the temperance movement. A few individuals, anxious that the flame should not be wholly extinguished, made application to the National Society for assistance and advice. Mr. Thomas Whittaker was accordingly deputed to deliver two lectures in the town, on the evenings of the 20th and 21st of November. So great however was the interest created, that a third lecture was requested and delivered. The room was densely thronged each night; and large accessions to the society, and a rekindling of the scattered elements have resulted. From accounts we have since received from the secretary, the Spalding Society bids fair to effect a complete revival.

SHEEPNESS.—It affords pleasure to those who have struggled hard in the Temperance cause in this place, to know that their labour is not in vain. The fruit is appearing in rich clusters; much good has been done by Mr. Whittaker's lectures here; many have been induced to look with more complacency on our cause than they have formerly done. The room was crowded both evenings, about thirty signed the pledge. The society now numbers 325 members, and is in every way in a prosperous condition.

HOWDEN.—The total abstinence society of this town has the pleasure to announce to the public, that Mr. James Teare, has recently favored us with a course of five lectures on the "Immorality of Making, Selling and Drinking Intoxicating Liquors." The lectures each evening were well attended; a few signed the pledge, and numbers are thoroughly convinced of the sinful practices of the drinking system.

We might continue these extracts from St. Ives, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Tonbridge, Uxbridge, Halsted, Newma

ket, Coventry, Leighton, Great Torrington and Plymouth, but they are so similar and our space so limited that we forbear; it is evident, however, that the good of the fatherland are waking up to the importance of the great movement, and we trust will not rest until the enemy (alcohol) of all that is fair and beautiful shall have been banished the land.

MATTERS AND THINGS AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Feb, 7th, 1849.

A fresh impetus has been recently given to the cause of Temperance and morals generally in our city. Thorough investigations by a committee of the Common Council and by private citizens, have shown that there are *nineteen* bowling alleys, all unlicensed, and most of them connected with groggeries, at which it has been ascertained that \$26,761.50 are annually spent, being considerably more than the whole city tax, and several thousand dollars beyond the aggregate benevolent contributions in all the evangelical churches! There are also five billiard tables, one faro bank, five lottery offices and one place for card playing in general. There are 45 retail groggeries, 12 hotels which sell liquor at their bar, and 11 wholesale dealers who sell it in quantities from a quart to a cask; in all 68. These drive their most extensive and profitable business on the Sabbath. Yet Hartford is known as a moral city! Impressed with these facts, a number of the ministers agreed together to preach on the subject on the same Sabbath, urging the people to enforce the laws and suppress these nuisances. This plan was carried out by eight ministers of different denominations, for which they have been thoroughly abused by the "Battery," a vile sheet published as an anti-temperance paper by the rumsellers, which charged them with desecrating the Sabbath! This, from men who sell rum all through the Lord's day, is too bold for effect. Two of the sermons have been published, in the "Fountain" and "Religious Herald," and circulated widely through the community.

In this connexion it may be well to mention a temperance lecture of an extraordinary and most effectual nature, which was delivered in my hearing before a crowded audience. Your readers may possibly remember that three months since, I stated that a cruel rape was committed one Sabbath on the person of a Sabbath school scholar. The criminal was arrested in the course of the week, and committed to jail for trial. This morning having some business in the neighbourhood of the Court House, I thought I would step into the Court a moment. It so happened that this rape case was just about to be brought forward. The prisoner, Chapin by name, was called on for his plea, when to the surprise of the crowd he pleaded *Guilty*, and requested permission to address the Court. He then gave a history of his life for the past seven years since he came to Hartford. He was in the habit of using intoxicating liquor too freely, and was soon committed to jail for a small offence. When he came out he determined to reform, and signed the pledge. Shortly, however, he broke it, was led into bad company, committed theft and was sent to the State Prison for five years. His term expired the first of last August and he came out with the determination

not to touch liquor again. The Temperance people took him by the hand, and encouraged him to do better. One of them gave him employment as clerk. It was not long before he began to drink again. On the Sabbath morning when he committed the crime, he left the house on pretence of going to church, but really to obtain liquor. He went to a tavern in North Main street, and drank three glasses, and thence to a grocery near by and drank three glasses more. Hence he passed along the streets, met the young girl, induced her to follow him to the South Meadow, and committed the rape which was of a most barbarous description. He seemed to be much moved while confessing his crime, shed tears freely, acknowledged that he deserved even to be hung, but that while he did not look for human forgiveness, he hoped to be forgiven of God. He pointed to the injured girl who sat before him, and said that his greatest anguish was not for himself but for that girl upon whose name he had brought a blot for life. His address made a deep impression on the auditors, for the Court House was crowded, and all listening with intense interest. He will be sentenced to the State Prison for life, which is the punishment prescribed by law. May his example be a warning to our young men. "The way of the transgressor is hard"—*Correspondence of the New-York Evangelist.*

THE DEATH OF ELAH:—1 KINGS CHAP. XVI.

BY THE EDITOR OF THE GUELPH HERALD.

The steeds are harnessed to the car,
The spearmen in array;
Is it to worship, or to war,
The King goes forth to day.

The host is camped at Gibbethon,
At Bethel is the shrine;
But Elah is to Tirza gone,
To drown his cares in wine,

A thousand torches throw their glare,
A thousand goblets gleam,
A thousand guests are gathered there,
To banquet with the king.

To night with pomp of chivalry,
The feast doth Arza dignify;
And Israel's monarch deigns to be
His vassal's guest to-night...

Spreads on the feast, within, around—
The flaggons flow amain,
The cymbals clash, the trumpets sound,
Wakes high the festal strain.

The reeling nobles raise their shout,
The king, the king! all hail!
The monarch pours libations out
To Ashtaroth, and Baal.

What recks he that Hanani's son,
Denounced Baasha's line?
Ah, tell it not in Askelon,
The King is drunk with wine.

No warder wakes on Tirza's walls,
Her gates stand open wide,
The steeds are slumbering in their stalls,
The lance is thrown aside.

A guest uncalled, in passing on
Unchallenged 'mid the crowd,
A dagger glances by the throne—
The king lies in his blood.

Ho, Arza, up and guard thy lord,
Cry " treason ! " lift the spear,
Ho, princes, nobles draw the sword—
Ye stand in doubt and fear.

The wine cup triumphs, Elah dies,
The drunkard's doom is won ;
Bansha's son unshrouded lies,
And Zimri mounts the throne.

Again the brazen trumpets sound,
Again the minstrels sing,
The knee is bent, the shout goes round,
" God save our Lord the King."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. D. Hyde, of Westminster, will see the amount he remitted some time since acknowledged in number 5 of the Advocate ; and is informed that we have sent the papers regularly as advised by him, to the subscribers whose names he then sent us ; if he does not succeed in recovering the missing numbers, he will please take an opportunity of informing us of it, and we will supply the deficiency.

Mr. Lawrence is informed that the Advocate was sent last year up to the 8th number, which was returned to our office, marked " not called for," since which time we have discontinued to send it.

The letters from Georgetown, Gore District—Port Stanley, London District—and Barnston, C. E., received in the end of February, have been overlooked, but will appear in our next ; as well as that just received from St. Armand.

J. C. has been received.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, APRIL 2, 1849.

MORE TESTIMONY STILL.

Every month, additional evidence comes pouring in upon us, of the extent to which the drinking customs of society act as the cause of crime in this country. We have long had strong convictions on this subject, but statistical testimony shows that we had no idea of the frightful reality. This month we have been politely supplied with the " Statistical Statement of Crime in the City of Toronto, for the year 1848 ; " and with a volume from the Board of Registration and Statistics, the contents of which are somewhat miscellaneous, but very valuable.

From the first of these, it appears that the whole number of offences brought under the notice of the City Police of Toronto, during the past year, was 1466. Taking the population at 23,503, as given in the last census, this would show that *one person out of every sixteen* has been an offender ; and that four such offences have been committed during the year. This is less than the averages in Montreal, a result which we are not surprised to find, after seeing the spirit and energy displayed by the Magistrates of the Home District, in the petition on Tavern Licences which they lately presented to Parliament.

Of these 1466 crimes, 435 have arisen directly from intemperance ; but as there are also 207 cases of " assault,"

and we may safely assume that one-third of these originated in the use of liquors, we have a total of 504 to charge against intemperance. This amounts to somewhat more than one-third of the whole. While this Report shows that there is less intemperance in Toronto than Montreal, and many other cities that might be mentioned, it corroborates the evidence of former Reports, by giving another testimony, clear, impartial, and decisive, that *the custom of using intoxicating drinks* (out of which intemperance grows) *is the chief, proximate cause of crime.* If there had been no taverns in Toronto, and if it had not been the custom to use the maddening liquor which they dispense, there would have been only 962 Police offences during the past year ; and the virtuous inhabitants of that city, instead of having four public offences to deplore daily, would have had only between two and three. How destructive is this custom ! how long will it be ere men will see it to be their duty to unite to put it down ? The victims that were offered to the monster, Minotaur, according to an ancient fable, sink into insignificance when compared with those which are immolated on the bloody altar of intemperance.

The other document which we have mentioned is a volume of very great importance. It contains a mass of statistical facts, and conclusions drawn from them, extracted from the last, and some former census of the Province. Very great labour has evidently been expended upon it, and it displays great talent throughout ; so much so that it makes us feel regret that the census is so inaccurate, as to shake confidence in all conclusions drawn from it. We beg to lay before our readers the following extract from a letter of Mr. Sheriff Thomas, of the Gore District, to the Secretary of the Commission :—

Montreal, 9th March, 1849.

Sir.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, requesting that I would furnish you with my opinions generally on the state of crime, in the Province of Canada, and that I would make such suggestions, in relation to the subject, as should appear to me to be calculated to amend the social condition of the people.

I have to state in reply, that the subject is of so extreme importance, and of so extensive a nature, that it would be futile to attempt to investigate it, in all its ramifications, within the compass of an ordinary letter ; nor will the time at my command, or my present avocations, admit of more than a very general outline of my views.

My personal opportunities of witnessing the state of crime in this Province have been very limited, being almost wholly confined to the district with which I am immediately connected ; I am warranted, however, in laying it down as an incontrovertible fact, that crime is, in this portion of the globe, almost entirely engendered by DISSOLUTE HABITS.

In this respect the origin of crime here differs greatly from that of European countries, and more particularly from that of the United Kingdom. The statistics of crime in England would undoubtedly show, that the difficulty of procuring honest employment, at a sufficient remuneration, for the support of a family, has been the principal cause of dishonest practices, or the more violent infractions of the law—that, in fact, the absolute habit has been, for the most part, the *sequence of previous guilt* rather than its forerunner ; and it is from this cause, inorhan from any other, that the proportion of crime to the amount of the population will be found so much greater in England than upon this continent. The important fact, then, that the strongest of all possible inducements to crime does not exist here, furnishes us with most satisfactory ground to hope that by an amendment of our social habits, by a well regulated police, and

by an efficient system of prison discipline, this Province may be morally improved to an extent unparalleled in the history of the world. Since in no portion of the globe do the facilities for promoting social happiness, exist to so unbounded an extent, I will comment very briefly upon the several remedies which I have proposed; and

Firstly, of an amendment of our social habits.

Fourthly, I might perhaps correctly say nine tenths, of the cases which call for the interference of our criminal courts, are connected, directly or indirectly, with drunken habits; and any improvements which could be suggested, tending to diminish this great evil, would operate largely in the moral amelioration of the condition of the community. Public opinion—the labor of the divine—and the increase of religious habits among society generally—must constitute the principal sources of success in this matter; nevertheless, the legislator may do much, and to him I would look with confidence for a remedy. The laborer in this country readily obtains employment at a remuneration which makes him comparatively rich; and if he be of indolent habits, he may support his family by the labor of a few days in each week; the facilities which are afforded him for a congregation with similar characters at the village tavern, or city “grocery,” soon transform the idler into the drunkard; his moral condition becomes deteriorated, and his follies soon degenerate into vices; he becomes at length unfit and unwilling to labor, and theft or lawless violence soon bring him into contact with the courts of justice. Every system of prison discipline must necessarily be imperfect until some measures are adopted for the discouragement of drunken habits; and of such measures, none would be so effectual, or are so readily to be obtained, as the diminution in number, and the proper regulation of taverns.

The Legislature has already provided many useful checks to the licensing of these houses, but, in the hands of the magistracy, these checks are found to be wholly inoperative. Local interests, the disinclination to disoblige a neighbour, or less worthy causes, render the refusal of a license *under any circumstances*, and in spite of a general absence of the requirements of the law, an almost unprecedented occurrence, and readily explains the cause of the number and low character of the miserable tippling houses which abound throughout the country. To remedy this evil, it is desirable that the power of licensing should be transferred from the magistracy to such persons as may occupy a more responsible and independent position; they should, if possible, be functionary servants of the crown, in order to secure their attention to the duties required of them, and because such persons could be readily controlled, if induced to practise partiality or to be guilty of corruption; and perhaps for this purpose, no better persons could be suggested than the Sheriff, the Judge of the District Court (who is also Chairman of Quarter Sessions) and the Stipendiary Police Magistrate. The duty entrusted to them should be, not only that of licensing the house, but also to provide stringent regulations for its conduct, among which the refusal on the part of the landlord to harbor the bar room idler would form a prominent feature, thus diminishing his opportunities of becoming tainted by the society of those who may be further advanced than himself in immoral pursuits.

It would, of course, be the duty of the local magistrate and the Township constables to see that the regulations were duly enforced; and, in order to obtain the annual renewal of the license, a certificate from a Township Petty Sessions should be required, setting forth that the house had been well conducted, and was still required in the neighbourhood for public accommodation. The most effectual check, however, would be in the hands of the licensers; since any important infraction of the law would most generally have come under the notice of one or other of these functionaries, in their several capacities of Sheriff, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, or Police Magistrate.

I believe that a very extensive amendment of the social habits of society, would be obtained from adopting the above suggestions.

We differ from the writer of this letter on a variety of points, but we would direct attention to the important admissions which he makes, and which we have taken the liberty to print in italics. He says that “the statistics of crime in England would undoubtedly show, that the difficulty of obtaining honest employment, at a sufficient remun-

eration for the support of a family, has been the principal cause of dishonest practices.” But why speak hypothetically of what these statistics *would show*? Has not the Sheriff seen them? Or does he not know that they ascribe these dishonest practices to *intemperate habits*? In proof of this we refer him to the last report of the Preston Gaol, or the report of Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons in Scotland, or Cleland’s volume on the Statistics of Glasgow, in all of which he will find evidence not to be gainsaid, that intemperance is the chief means of filling the Jails in Great Britain.

The first “remedy” which Mr. Thomas suggests is an “amendment of our social habits,” but this language is so very indefinite, that it is impossible to state precisely what the writer means. It is true that the only way to get rid of a social evil, is to have our “social habits amended,” but the all important question is, how is this amendment to be attained? or, in what does it consist? Mr. Thomas seems to rely on “public opinion, and the labours of the Divine” for effecting this desired amendment; and in this we cordially agree with him. But why does he not mention also, the encouragement and establishment of Temperance Societies, the diffusion of Temperance principles amongst the people, and the suppression of the pernicious custom of using intoxicating liquors? There is a great and painful defect here.

Mr. Thomas declares that “local interests, the disinclination to disoblige a neighbour, or less worthy causes, render the refusal of a license *under any circumstances*, and in spite of a general absence of the requirements of the law, an almost unprecedented occurrence.” Such a statement as this, coming from one whose office gives him the best opportunities of becoming acquainted with the facts, ought to carry great weight; and must indeed be received as an undeniable evidence of the necessity for altering the law, as it now stands. But we beg to differ from him, when he recommends that the power of granting licenses should be taken from the Magistracy, and given to some “*functionary servants of the Crown*.” The reasons with which Mr. T. supports his recommendation will not, we think, be regarded generally as conclusive; for it is not universally believed that, to render a public officer dependant upon the crown, is a certain means of “securing his attention to his duties,” and subjecting him “readily to control;” some people maintain that its tendency is quite the reverse.

We recommend that the power of granting or refusing tavern licenses should be left, as far as possible, *in the hands of the people*. They know best whether taverns are needed or not, in any given locality; and, as their interests are chiefly concerned, let them have the power of settling the matter. The farther this power is removed from the people, and the smaller the number of persons to whom it is intrusted, the greater is the likelihood that “local interests, &c.” will still continue, as hereofore, to decide all applications; but if the matter be left open to the healthy, constitutional action of public opinion, a regard for the public interest will be paramount. Upon this plan, no portion of the public will have it in its power to oppress another, in this matter.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.

The Committee of the Montreal Society have again made arrangements for keeping up the lectures in the Temperance Hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. On Monday evening, the 19th ultimo, the Rev. F. H. Marling delivered an excellent lecture—the first of this new series. The meeting was well attended. He took for his subject—“*Total Abstinence a universal duty, and the Pledge the best means of securing its observance.*” We give the following synopsis :

In the announcement of this subject, a distinction is drawn between Total Abstinence and the Pledge, because many suppose that by bringing a specious objection against signing the latter, they have overthrown the arguments for the former. But the Pledge is only a means by which we expect to promote abstinence, and though you should prove it useless, irrational, ineffectual, or irreligious, this will not in the slightest degree weaken our reasonings against the use of intoxicating liquors. We will therefore consider these two points separately.

I. The first proposition which we would establish is, that “*Total Abstinence is a universal duty.*”

They do us no good, but rather harm. When this assertion was first made, it was universally ridiculed and contradicted, but that time has now passed by, and we have evidence of almost every kind, and to any extent, of the truth of our statement. We have the testimony of some hundreds of physicians in Britain, a much larger number in the United States, and many in Canada, and other parts of the world, declaring that “*Total Abstinence from all intoxicating drinks is not only safe, but highly beneficial to all, but especially to those who have habitually to pursue very laborious employments.*” The most eminent men in the profession have signed this document, and there is no difficulty in procuring the sanction of medical men generally to its truth. If we examine the composition and effects of these liquors more in detail, the same conclusion is impressed on us still more forcibly. The ingredients which constitute wine and spirits, are water, alcohol, and an almost imperceptibly small portion of other matter. In beer, cider, and similar beverages, there is a larger portion of solid matter, some of which is nutritious. Now, we can get the water much purer from the spring. The nutriment we can obtain in double quantity from the *unfermented* fruits and grain, and it is not made better for being dissolved. It is for the sake of the alcohol, then, that these liquors are used. Extract this, and no one could touch the insipid residue. And is this, which is the “*strength*” of such compounds, of great virtue in promoting the growth of the body? No one pretends it. All the world knows, that it is a virulent poison, and is set down as such by every chemist. Forty-two diseases are produced by it! We could not use it in its natural state, but are compelled to dilute it before we dare to drink it. If any one would see its natural and legitimate effects, let him look at the bloated and discoloured face, the “*lack-lustre eye,*” the trembling limbs, the disordered stomach, and the ruined mind of the drunkard. Let it not be said, that this is the

result of *immoderate* drinking. The only difference is in *degree*. The poison produces the same kinds of disease, whether taken in larger or smaller doses. The mode of its operation is well understood; it is a stimulant. It gives no strength, but excites to a more rapid use of that which we already possess. But has not our Creator implanted in us a natural activity corresponding to our strength? Surely the body is not so clumsily made, that it needs to be goaded on to its work. Hence this unnatural excitement must be followed by fresh stimulation, and so on, the quantity progressively increasing. This is a very common way in which a habit of drunkenness is contracted. Besides alcohol, you get in *many liquors other poisons*, which are regularly and notoriously employed by the manufacturers.

Experience amply confirms the truth of these scientific investigations. Ancient history tells us of many nations of hardy men, models of physical strength and symmetry, who used no such liquor. Travellers have found many such tribes in our own days, who knew little of sickness until spirits were introduced among them. It is said, on the other hand, many moderate drinkers are in perfect health. We reply, that a good constitution may long endure the evil; that nature herself has provisions by which the system is enabled better to resist a repeated injury; and that their good health is more apparent than real, as the poison works secretly and gives no intimation of its progress, and such persons are more exposed to other diseases than those who abstain. Again, it is alleged, that teetotallers are often sick. A most conclusive argument surely, to prove the usefulness of intoxicating liquors! As if these were the only cause of disorder, and drinking water would mend a broken constitution, and secure it from the effects of the abuse of every natural law.

The influence of your example is another powerful argument for abstinence. If the reformed drunkard comes to your table, and sees you using liquor, he must join with you, or confess himself to be of inferior virtue, and unable to touch what you may innocently enjoy,—which you cannot expect any man to do. But if he joins you, his old appetite is sure to revive in its former strength, and he cannot restrain himself from drinking to excess. Let him feel that when he abstains, he is not alone, and that it is no brand upon him. *The young*, also, are influenced by you. They drink, not from any feeling of want, nor, generally, from natural taste, for the habit is unnatural and acquired, but because it is the custom. Once abolish that custom, and they would never think of it.

But many *objections* are made against these views. “*These liquors are good creatures of God.*” But alcohol is nowhere found in nature. And if it were, would this prove it to be fit or necessary for food. Will moderate drinkers take the position, that everything in nature is to be used in this manner? If so, let them eat grass, and wood, and stones.—But though it is not found as a natural production, it is the result of a chemical process which the Creator intended to take place. But will this make it binding on us to drink it. If so, we are also bound to eat soap, and rotten cabbage!

We are well aware that this is nonsense, but we must "answer a fool according to his folly."

"Moderation is the Christian law." But if these things are injurious, total abstinence is the only moderation. "If thy hand offend thee, cut it off, and cast it from thee. If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth; lest I make my brother to offend!" Is this moderation, or total abstinence?

"Teetotalism is unsociable." Does this mean that society cannot be cheerful without liquors? What a libel on the human race! Perhaps you are afraid of being alone, and "seeming odd," where every one else drinks, though for your part you would be quite willing to abstain. But tell them your reasons, that you wish to preserve your health, and stop the ravages of drunkenness, and if they laugh at you then—the sooner you are out of such society the better. Some are afraid they will be thought stingy, unless they provide them for their friends. But if your reputation for generosity and hospitality depends on this, you deserve the reproach. If you show liberality otherwise, and your reasons are understood, no one worth calling a friend will think the worse of you.

On these grounds we call total abstinence "a universal duty." For drunkards it is the only hope; for moderate drinkers, the path of health, safety, and usefulness. Parents ought to practise it for their children's sake; children would be better if they never began the habit. Ministers and church members ought to set an example to all others. Persons of education, wealth, and high station, who "set the fashion," and lead public opinion, ought to abstain, and then the crowd would follow. All parties, with very few exceptions, (whom we willingly exempt,) young or old, rich or poor, working with the hands or the head, can safely and advantageously abstain.

II. Our second proposition is, that the pledge is the best means of securing the practice of total abstinence.

Many are quite willing to abstain, who have an almost invincible repugnance to the pledge. They fancy that it is mean, that it degrades them, and takes away their liberty. But if abstinence is a duty, do we want to be at "liberty" to violate it? At the very least, it can do no harm, for an unalterable resolution binds you quite as much. It is a great preservative. Unless your name is signed, you will be often tempted, and others will tempt you, to "take a glass just this once." This will be repeated, until your resolution is not worth a straw.

It is sometimes objected, "To take the pledge makes me trust to my own firmness, and not to Divine grace." By no means. You need Divine grace to enable you to keep the pledge. It is when you use every available means, that you may look for the help of God, and not otherwise.

You ought to make it plain, which side you belong to. Now, the tavern-keepers and drunkards think you are with them, and against us, and we cannot call you our friends, although you say you wish us all success.

You cannot ask a drunkard to sign unless you have signed yourself. It is as much as to tell him that his resolution is

not worth so much as yours, and you cannot expect him publicly to acknowledge that.

"But I want to have a glass now and then, though by no means to make a habit of it." If health requires it, our rules allow this. If it is only for the sake of the gratification of your palate, are you not willing to sacrifice this very occasional pleasure for the sake of being able to be active in this good cause?

"Temperance men go too far, I do not like ultra measures." Admitted. But is it any wonder, when they see the awful curses brought on our race by drunkenness, and the blessings following the practice of temperance, and find Christians unwilling to help forward this great work,—that they should be a little too severe upon those who neglect their duty, or attach too much relative importance to one branch of moral reform? But let our objectors first show more candour and charity in judging of us, (whom they leave to do all the work,) and then they may consistently charge us with our want of these same virtues.

When drunkenness is banished from the earth, and we are not surrounded by our present temptations, we may dispense with the pledge, but now, let every one who values his own health, or would do his duty to his neighbour, enrol himself as a total abstainer.

THE CAUSE AMONG THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

It is with unfeigned pleasure we record the onward progress of the cause among our French Canadian fellow countrymen. We are not unaccustomed to hear that the present movement is not the result of deep rooted conviction, and as a consequence it will be but temporary; and that the great change in so many localities, now so apparent, will soon be succeeded by even a more extensive use of the accursed liquor than ever. We must confess that we do not participate in such sentiments, and that the conviction is growing stronger in our minds, that it will be this very movement, amongst this very people, that will effectually change the custom of this country, and make it unprofitable for the distillers to manufacture, or the merchants to import, this destroying liquid.

ST. MARGUERITE DE JULIETTE.—At a very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of this place, held in the sacristy, on the 28th of January, 1849, at which Joseph Genest, Esq., presided, and Dominique L. Hirty was requested to act as Secretary, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

1st.—The use of drink has been generally hurtful to Canadians. 2nd.—Except in cases of necessity it is bad to take drinks. 3rd.—Total abstinence will give happiness to those who embrace it. 4th.—This parish is of opinion that in adopting Total Abstinence, it would work even for its temporal happiness. 5th.—The parishioners of *St Marguerite*, are not disposed to encourage those who sell drink, but on the contrary, to encourage those who do not sell it. 6th.—The parishioners of *St. Maguerite* prefer to lodge, on their journeys, in Temperance Houses and by no means in Taverns, when they can avoid it. 7th.—The parishioners of *St. Marguerite* are of opinion that they should dispense with Taverns and have only Temperance houses.—*Canadien*.

POINT LEVI.—At a meeting of the parish, held before the old parsonage, on the 9th February last, Lieut.-Col. Robert

son in the Chair and J. B. Couillard, Esq., Secretary, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1st.—The consumption of strong liquors, such as has taken place in our country, has been greatly hurtful to the good of the inhabitants generally. 2nd.—The use of intoxicating drinks, except in cases of necessity, is by no means necessary. 3rd.—This meeting is of opinion that it cannot work more certainly for the happiness of the parish of Point Levi, than by joining the great number of their countrymen engaged in the holy cause of Total Abstinence. 4th.—The parishioners of Point Levi judge that it is necessary to maintain Temperance as much for themselves, as for their countrymen who frequent the parish, and that the sale of strong drinks should be discontinued. 5th.—This meeting is of opinion that it would be conducive to the general well being of this parish, to employ in preference, in public and private works, workmen and labourers known to be sober and temperate. 6th.—The parishioners of Point Levi wish to favour those among them who will make the generous sacrifice of abandoning the traffic in strong liquors, and not to encourage those who would encourage the traffic. 7th.—That a petition be immediately addressed to the Provincial Parliament in order to obtain the wish of this meeting, by asking the abolition of Taverns.—*Journal de Quebec.*

Similar resolutions were passed at a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Roch's, Quebec, held in the sacristy on the 21st February, at which upwards of 1000 heads of families were present, and many more would have attended but for the want of room. This meeting adopted the following motto, "War to Intemperance. The water of the St. Lawrence for ever!" Almost all the merchants and retailers of liquor in St. Roch's have given up the traffic. A list of the names (35) was published in the *Journal de Quebec* of the 1st March.

We have much pleasure in transferring to our columns, the Rules and Regulations of the Toronto Juvenile Temperance Society, organized February 1, 1847. We hope that in other large towns similar attempts will be made, with the view of enlisting, in the morning of their days, the sympathies and exertions of the rising generation in the good work.

Preamble.—Whereas, the use of Intoxicating Drinks leads to a corruption of the social habits, to the ruin of personal and family comfort, to the commission of the most flagrant crimes, and, in numerous instances, to the entire overthrow of moral and religious principles; we, therefore, resolve to form ourselves into a Society for the suppression of Intemperance in this city and neighbourhood.

I. This Society shall be denominated "The Toronto Juvenile Temperance Society."

II. That the requisite of membership shall be, conformity to the Rules of the Society and signing the following declaration:—

"We, the undersigned, do agree that we will not use Intoxicating Liquors as a beverage; that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment; and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use throughout the community."

III. That the officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee of 6 Members.

IV. That the Committee shall be chosen at a Half-yearly Meeting, at which a Report of the proceedings of the Committee and the Treasurer's Account shall be presented.

V. That the Committee shall meet every month for the transaction of business.

VI. That while a contribution to the funds of the Society shall not be deemed necessary to membership, all Members, in circumstances to allow of their doing so, shall be invited to pay into the Treasury of the Society the sum of One Shilling and Three Pence, per annum.

AGENCY.

Our friends will observe that we have availed ourselves of the kind offer of Mr. W. Allan, of Perth, as general agent for the district of Bathurst, during his present tour of that District, to obtain subscribers, and receive subscriptions and arrears for the *Canada Temp. Adv.*, *Sabbath School Record*, & *Brit. Amer. Jour. of Med. & Phys. Science.* And of the Rev. J. Wilson, of Bytown, for the Dalhousie District, who will act in the same capacity for the *Canada Temp. Advocate.* Of course it is understood that these arrangements will not in any way affect the operations of those friends who have already come forward to act as agents, and whose names appear in connection with either of the above publications.

FATHER CHINIQUY.

The news which reach us of the protracted meetings (*retraites*) held by Mr. Chiniquy are still more and more favourable. The eagerness to be enrolled under the banner of Temperance is the same as formerly, and the results of the labours of the apostle of Temperance continue to be the most satisfactory. The new members are as follows: St. Valentine, 1450; La Cole, 975; St. Edouard, 1940; St. Remy, 2180; St. Constant, 1500; St. Philippe, 1400. Making a total of 9445 new members, from the 2d to the 13th March.—*Melanges Religieux.*

Extract from a letter lately received from Bytown: "You will be gratified to learn that Father Chiniquy was preaching Temperance with great success, at St. Eustache when I passed. Within twenty-four hours, fifteen hundred persons had taken the pledge of total abstinence. The village was full of people waiting to swell the number, and we met them flocking in from the country as we went along."

THE LATE SAMUEL BROOKS, ESQ., M.P.P.

The sudden death of this gentleman is a very affecting and solemn event. On Thursday evening, Mr. Brooks attended the soiree of the Ladies' French Canadian Missionary Society, and appeared much interested in the proceedings. He was afterwards in his place in the Legislative Assembly. Soon after twelve o'clock, he retired to rest, apparently in his usual health, but was almost immediately seized with a fit of apoplexy, attended by paralysis. Medical aid was promptly rendered, and several physicians were in attendance throughout the night. Their efforts failed of success: the patient gradually sunk under the stroke, and expired on Friday morning, about half-past eight o'clock.

The proceedings of the House of Assembly, in the afternoon, befitted the occasion. The testimony borne to the character and worth of the deceased, by gentlemen of various political views, cannot but be highly gratifying to surviving friends. It was not the language of mere eulogium. The speakers were sincere, and were evidently under the influence of deep emotion. Mr. Baldwin adverted, in an appropriate manner, to the effect which so solemn an event should produce on the minds of members of the House, especially with reference to those ebullitions of

angry feeling which are the fruits of strong party-spirit. The admonition was well-timed;—all parties needed it;—we may hope that it will prove useful.

The funeral procession, on Saturday morning, comprised the Speakers and Members of both houses of the Legislature, and a large number of gentlemen of this city. They followed the hearse to the river-side, where the corpse was transferred to another carriage, to be conveyed to the family burying-ground at Sherbrooke. Mr. Brooks was in his 54th year.—*Montreal Register.*

Education.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEACHER.—The instruction of the children of all classes, especially of the labouring classes, has as yet been too generally committed to unprepared, unskillful hands, and of course the school is in general little more than a name. The whole worth of a school lies in the teacher. You may accumulate the most expensive apparatus for instruction; but without an intellectual, gifted teacher, it is little better than rubbish; and such a teacher without apparatus may effect the happiest results. Our university boasts, and with justice, of its library, cabinets, and philosophical instruments; but these are lifeless, profitless, except as made effectual by the men who use them. A few eminent men skilled to understand, teach, and quicken the minds of the pupils, are worth all these helps. And I say this, because it is commonly thought that the children of the labouring class cannot be advanced, in consequence of the inability of parents to furnish a variety of books and other apparatus. But in education, books and implement are not the great requisites, but a high order of teachers. In truth, a few books do better than many. The object of education is not so much to give a certain amount of knowledge as to awaken the faculties, and give the pupil the use of his own mind; and one book, taught by a man who knows how to accomplish these ends, is worth more than libraries, as usually read. It is not necessary that much should be taught in youth, but that a little should be taught philosophically, profoundly, livingly. For example, it is not necessary that the pupil be carried over the history of the world from the deluge to the present day. Let him be helped to read a single history wisely, to apply the principles of historical evidence to its statements, to trace the causes and effects of events, to penetrate into the motives of actions, to observe the workings of the human nature in what is done and suffered, to judge impartially of action and character, to sympathise with what is noble, to detect the spirit of an age in different forms from our own, to seize the great truths which are wrapped up in details, and to discern a moral Providence, a retribution, amidst all corruptions and changes; let him learn to read a single history thus, and he has learned to read all histories; he is prepared to study, as he may have time in future life, the whole course of human events; he is better educated by this one book than he would be by all the histories in all languages as commonly taught. The education of the labourer's children need never stop for want of books and apparatus. More of them would do good but enough may be easily obtained. What we

want is a race of teachers acquainted with the philosophy of the mind, gifted men and women, who shall respect human nature in the child, and strive to teach and gently bring out his best powers and sympathies; and who shall devote themselves to this as the great end of life. This good I trust is to come, but it comes slowly. The establishment of normal schools shows that the want of it begins to be felt. This good requires that education shall be recognised by the community, as its highest interest and duty. It requires that the instructors of youth shall take precedence of the money-getting classes, and that the woman of fashion shall fall behind the female teacher. It requires that parents shall sacrifice show and pleasure to the acquisition of the best possible helps and guides for their children. Not that a great pecuniary compensation is to create good teachers, these must be formed by individual impulse, by a genuine interest in education; but good impulse must be seconded by outward circumstances; and the means of education will always bear a proportion to the respect in which the office of teacher is held in the community.—*Channing on the Elevation of the Working Classes.*

Apiculture.

SUGAR MAKING.

The season for manufacturing is at hand, and a few practical directions may be found useful to those who intend to devote attention to the business. In consequence of the severe frosts that have prevailed this season, it will, doubtless, be favorable to the manufacture of sugar from the maple. Some suppose, that, on the score of economy, the time expended in making maple sugar might be more profitably employed in prosecuting other branches of labour on the farm.—We can confidently advise those who have a good sugar bush to pay every attention to it, as it will be found, upon a strict investigation of the matter, to afford as profitable a return as almost any other branch of farm labour.

The single item of sugar alone, costs this colony many hundred thousand pounds annually, which has to be paid for principally in cash. If only half the quantity required for consumption be produced at home, it would be a saving of a large sum of money, which would be retained in circulation among the producing and commercial classes, and thus benefit every branch of industry. Without farther attempting to show the advantages of manufacturing sugar from our maple forests, to supply either the whole or a part of the demand for home consumption, we shall, in as brief a manner as possible, give some plain, practical directions, which, for convenience sake, will appear under their different heads or departments:—

TAPPING THE TREES.—This operation is performed in a variety of ways, but the one, in every particular the least objectionable, is that of using the auger. The instrument should not be more than three-quarters of an inch bore, and the hole in the tree should not exceed three-fourths of an inch. The spiles ought to

be so constructed, that they would fit the hole so completely, on the edge next to the bark of the tree, that not the slightest particle of sap would be wasted; whilst the inner point of the spile should be bevelled so as to allow the sap to freely pass between the spile and the edge of the bore in the tree. They should be from 12 to 20 inches in length, having a fourth of an inch hole in the centre of the point that enters the tree, through which the sap will pass to the channel gouged out in the centre of the upper surface of the spile. It will require some pains and labour to make spiles of this kind, but when properly made, they will last many years. In using the augur, the hole should have an inclination upwards, so that the water, after the sugar season is over, will not lodge in it, and thus cause that part of the tree to decay. On most trees a three-fourths of an inch augur hole will grow up in four years, and as soon as this is the case, the tree may be retapped in the same place. On large trees from two to three taps may be made leading to the same vessel, and the spiles should be made of various lengths, to be adopted for that purpose. By employing the augur and the hollow spile, the air will be completely excluded from the incision in the tree, and, besides, no sap will be lost.

APPARATUS FOR BOILING.—When the business of sugar making is carried on upon a pretty large scale, the best apparatus for boiling down the sap that can be employed is one or more large sized potash kettles, set in an arch of stones. More sap can be evaporated in vessels of this kind than any other, unless perfectly flat-bottomed boilers be used, such as are employed in many salt works. Boilers may be made of sheets of iron, about seven feet long, two feet wide, and two feet deep, which, if set in an arch, will be found very efficient in boiling down or evaporating sap. The ends and sides may be made of well-seasoned boards, and, by a little care in the construction of the arch, the wood may be completely protected from the action of fire. A house for boiling sap is very desirable, as it will enable the business to be prosecuted both night and day, if it should be required. The most convenient method of supplying the boilers with a regular supply of sap is to place a long trough or vessel directly alongside or over them, from which a small tap, by means of a spile, can be made to convey a steady, small stream to them, which must be regulated by the rate with which the sap is evaporated. The sap is usually stored in a large trough or puncheon; but a much better plan is to make a cement cistern, under the boiling-house, and by the use of a pump the feeding trough may, with much expedition, be regularly supplied. The foregoing suggestions are by no means indispensable, but in many cases they might be carried out with much advantage. The great point to be observed in sugar making is *perfect cleanliness*; and when this principle is acted upon, it matters not whether the boilers be large or small; whether cement cistern, or a trough made from the trunk of a tree, or puncheons be used for the storing of sap; nor is it essential that the boilers should be set in an arch; but they are here mentioned so that those who may be desirous of doing a large and pro-

fitable business might, if they are disposed, adopt them.

CLARIFYING AND GRANULATING SYRUP.—This operation is performed in a great variety of ways. If a large business be done, the methods practised by the clarifying establishment might, with advantage, be adopted. But as it would require some expense, and a nicety in executing the matter, that could not well be observed by inexperienced persons, having only written directions, we shall not at this time make mention of this, for fear that evil, rather than good might result from it. We speak advisedly, when we say, that with a very trifling expense, sugar fully equal to the *double refined cane loaf sugar* may be manufactured, by our farmers, from syrup extracted from the sap of the Maple. For ordinary domestic use so fine an article is not required, and a quality equal to that bought in the stores, being the product of the Indies or the Southern States, would fully satisfy most people. The usual method of making either cake or stirred sugar is not adapted to make an article that would be sought after by persons of cultivated taste; and in order that it might become an important item of commerce, for local consumption, it would be well to adopt a more enlightened system of clarifying and granulating it.

To clarify the syrup for 100 lbs. of sugar, the whites of six eggs well beaten, a quart of sweet milk, and a tablespoonful of saleratus should be used, the whole to be mixed with the syrup before it becomes scalding hot. The fire employed for sugaring off should be regulated, so as to make the syrup boil very moderately; but, before it is allowed to come to a boil, the syrup should be carefully skimmed off, and much care should be observed in preventing it coming to a boiling heat until the whole of the scum has been removed or, in other words, until it becomes perfectly white.

NEWS.

CANADA.

FIRES.—Since our last, five fires have taken place. On the 12th ult., a house belonging to Mr. McNamee, Butcher, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. On the morning of the 18th, a fire broke out in the premises occupied as a grocery store and dwelling by Mr. Mullin, in St. Paul Street, near McGill Street, and immediately in the vicinity of the fire which a few days ago destroyed the premises of Greenc & Son, furriers. The premises on which the fire originated were entirely consumed, and the houses adjoining and opposite suffered a severe scorching, and were only saved by the most prompt and strenuous efforts on the part of the fire companies. Nearly all Mr. Mullin's stock in trade and household furniture were destroyed, and some of the inmates of the house had barely time to effect their escape. The premises were owned by D. P. Ross, Esq., and were, we understand, insured. Mr. Mullin had an insurance of £500 on his stock and furniture. On the morning of the 24th ult., about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the immediate neighbourhood of the Methodist Church, Lagauchetière Street, Quebec Suburbs, by which two wooden houses, and some outbuildings, the property of Mr. Neilson, were consumed. The fire companies were speedily on the spot, and prevented the fire from spreading. We understand the property is insured. Another destructive fire took place on the morning of the 25th ult., in the premises of Messrs. Mead & Co., furriers, Notre Dame Street, which, together with the immediately adjoining shop of Mr. Peltier, boot and shoe-maker, were entirely destroyed. Insurance to the amount of £3000, which, it is said, does not cover the loss.

On the morning of the 26th, a fire broke out in the grocery store of Mr. Egan, corner of Colborne and William Streets, Griffintown. The property, which belongs to Mr. Moaghan, was totally consumed, together with the adjoining house possessed by Mr. McLan. We have not heard whether it was insured.

The action brought by Mr. Russell against the Upper Canada Stage Company was tried last week before the Court of Queen's Bench here, and a verdict was given for the plaintiff—damages £4500. It will be remembered that this gentleman was obliged to undergo amputation from exposure to cold and wet, in consequence of the stage breaking through the ice, owing to the alleged carelessness or intoxication of the driver. Much interest was felt in this trial.

The suit brought by Col. Gagy against the *Pilot* for libel, was tried on Tuesday last, before Mr. Justice Smith and a Special Jury. The case occupied the whole day. The Plaintiff appeared for himself, assisted by Mr. Carter. Mr. Drummond, Solicitor General, and Mr. Loranger, for Defendants. Verdict for the Plaintiff was unanimous. Damages, £500.

We understand that the Welland Canal is expected to be open next week for the transit of vessels, a fleet of which is looked for from Oswego and other ports.

By the American Railroad Journal we learn, that the receipts on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad for February, at the Portland end of the line, were nearly £1600 currency.

The Hudson river is open to Albany.

The Canada, which arrived at Halifax on the 22nd ult., brings dates from Liverpool as late as the 10th ult. She reached New York, from Halifax, on the evening of the 25th ult., with 90 passengers. We give as full extracts of her news as our space will admit.

A frightful wreck of an Emigrant ship has taken place on the coast, off Harwich. The barque Florida of 500 tons, from Antwerp for New York, the property of Messrs. Edward Harbut and Co., chartered by a German Company to convey Emigrants, was lost on the 28th, and the whole of the crew, except 3 men, together with 124 passengers were drowned.

The terrible accounts from the seat of war in India, united with the decided tone of defiance lately assumed by Russia, and the attitude taken by the Czar, who is evidently preparing to assume warlike operations in Italy, Austria, &c., has caused an uneasy feeling on the continent, which has been sensibly felt in England, and has operated injuriously upon the business of the country. Trade, notwithstanding, continues steady, and prices for most articles of produce are very satisfactory.

INDIA.

The *Bombay Telegraph* says: Another of those murderous encounters, which have rendered our hostilities with the Sikhs so conspicuous, has occurred on the left bank of the river Ghelum, near, or as some say, on the identical spot which, 2000 years ago, formed the battle field of Alexander and Sporus.

That scene, rich in classic associations, has been the arena of a fierce and protracted struggle between the army of the Panjab and the Sikh forces under Rajah Shero Singh.

A struggle occurred in which the British had to deplore the loss of at least 95 officers and 2500 men, in killed and wounded, 4 guns captured, and 4 or 5 regiments' colors taken by the enemy. The struggle terminated in victory, which was disgraced by the flight of the Bengal cavalry regiment, and the retreat, scarcely as yet satisfactorily explained, of two British troops of dragoons. A struggle finally, which left the contending parties so weak and shattered that it was doubtful which had sustained the greatest injury from the conflict, and which yielded so few badges of triumph for the victors, that their opponents took a new position and fired a salute in honour of its termination; though masters of the field, her laurels are drenched with blood, and it is the universal opinion that two more such victories would be a virtual ruin. No attempt is made by the English press to disguise the fact, that the news from India, is of that most disastrous character. Lord Gough has been promptly superseded by Sir C. Napier, who was to have proceeded to the scene of hostilities, on the 20th ult.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian war in Hungary has proceeded with variable success in the South of Hungary. The German population, finding the insurgents carrying the destruction in every quarter, called on the Russians, who now occupy Cronstadt and Hermsstadt. Several

serious battles have taken place, one of them in the neighbourhood of Erlau, lasting two days, with considerable slaughter, in which the Imperialists seemed to have had the advantage. Reports have been circulated that in one engagement "Bon" (the Ban) had his legs shot off, but the last report is, that he had left Transylvania for Hungary. As the troops amount to 140 thousand men, into many divisions, it is difficult to ascertain the actual progress of the war, the termination of which seems to be very remote.

ITALY.

While Austria is pushing on the war in Hungary, she is not unmindful of Italian affairs. She has marched a body of troops into Ferrara, and seized that city, and levied a fine upon the citizens of 200,000 scudi, which she handed over to the Pope.

The revolution in Tuscany is complete, and a republic has been proclaimed in Leghorn and Florence, and a central Italian Republic has been formed, in union with the Romans.

CEYLON.—We have seen a letter of rather serious import from the island of Ceylon, dated the 13th of December, and, of course, forwarded by the overland mail. The letter is from an officer of high standing in the Ceylon Regiment of Rifles, at Martello, a station well in two days of Colombo, in which he states—"I have just time to write a few lines to say I am preparing up small force of 150 men to meet an attack of thousands of Kandians, as the country is again rising in rebellion. The weakness of the Government measures in the last insurrection has brought on a fearful crisis. The next accounts will, therefore, possess great interest, and the matter is of most serious moment to the planters, as the Kandians were stated to be destroying all before them.—Standard.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Flour.—Nothing of consequence for consumption in barrel flour from the large supplies of bag flour on the market. Sales to a small extent at 23s. for superfine from spring and fall wheat, to arrive in May.

GRAIN.—A parcel of peas was sold at 2s. 11d. per minot; nothing further but sales in market to quote.

Provisions.—No sales.

ANISE.—Pots, 28s. 3d. to 28s. 6d.; Pearls, 29s. 6d. to 29s. 9d.

Stocks.—Montreal Consols have been sold at 16s.6d. Canada Debentures, 3 per cent discount.

MONTREAL MARKETS, March 23.—Wheat, per minot, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; Oats, per do, 1s to 1s 3d; Barley, per do, 2s to 2s 3d; Peas, per do, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; Buckwheat, per do, 1e 8d to 2s; Rye, per do, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; Flaxseed, per do, 3s to 3s 9d; Potatoes, per bushel, 2s to 2s 9d; Beans, American, per do, 4s to 5s; Do, Canada, per do, 6s to 6s 8d; Honey, per lb, 4d to 5d; Beef, per do, 2 1/2d to 6d; Pork, per lb, 4 1/2d to 5 1/2d; Butter, Fresh, 10d to 1s; Do, Salt, 6 1/2d; Cheese, per do, 4d to 5d; Lard, per do, 4d to 7d; Maple Sugar, per do, 4 1/2d to 5d; Mutton, per qr, 4s to 6s; Veal, per do, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; Eggs, per dozen, 6d to 7 1/2d; Turkeys, per couple, 5s to 10s; Geese, per do, 4s to 5s 6d; Ducks, per do, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; Fowls, per do, 1s 9d to 2s 6d; Chickens, per do, 1s 6d to 2s 6d; Partridges, per do, 2s to 2s 6d; Pigeons, tame, per do, 7 1/2d to 9d; Hares, per brace, 4d to 6d; Apples, per brl, 11s to 20s; Onions, per do, 6s to 7s 6d; Flour, per quintal, 10s to 12s; Oatmeal, per do, 7s to 8s; Beef, per 100 lbs, 25s to 27s 6d; Fresh Pork, per do, 25s to 30s.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—19th ultimo, Mrs. L. F. Berthelot; a son. 20th ultimo, Mrs. James R. Orr; a son. 22nd ultimo, Mrs. Campbell Bryson; a son. 23d ultimo, Mrs. Richard Birks; a son. 23d ultimo, Mrs. John Auld; daughter. 25th ultimo, Mrs. Wm. Bird; a daughter. 27th ultimo, Mrs. James Roy; daughter.
Brockville—7th ultimo, Mrs. George Morton; a son.
Chateaugay—20th ultimo, Mrs. James Lang; a son.
Frederickburgh—14th January, Mrs. John Oliver; three children.
Flamboro' West—23d ultimo, the wife of the Rev. M. Bronnan; a daughter.
Hedley Lodge—8th ultimo, Mrs. H. S. Anderson; a daughter.
Lodi, New Jersey—6th ultimo, Mrs. Wm. Greig; a son.
Manningville, E. E.—22d ultimo, Mrs. A. Moe; a daughter.
Mount Pleasant—9th ultimo, Mrs. Dr. A. H. Cooke; a son.
Quebec—26th Feb., Mrs. W. S. Henderson; a daughter. 9th ult., Mrs. Archibald Campbell jr.; a daughter. 14th ultimo, Mrs. D. McPherson; a daughter.

Smithville, C. W.—18th Feb., Mrs. Alexander McIntyre; a son.
 Streetsville—1st ultimo, Mrs. B. Switzer; a son.
 Toronto—11th ultimo, the wife of Dr. Rowland, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—21st ult., by the Rev. William Taylor, Mr. Alexander Parry, to Miss Mary Ann Reid, of St. Brigid, C. E. 24th ult., by the Rev. J. M. Loud, Mr. Edward Brown, merchant, of Bromly, Bathurst District, C. W., to Evelina, youngest daughter of Daniel W. Egan, Esq., of Montreal.
 Norval—7th ultimo, Mr. Joseph M'Lachlan, Clunguacousey, to Miss Isabella Hamilton, of Norval.
 Barnston—Mr. Hollis Wheeler, to Miss Louisa Bacon, of Hatley.
 Esquimaux—Mr. Robert Murray, to Miss Margaret Duff.
 Saltfleet—7th ult., by the Rev. G. McClatchey, Mr. S. Enmet, to Esther Anne, third daughter of Ananias Smith, Esq.

DEATHS.

Montreal—14th ult., Mrs. Catherine McNabb, aged 80. 14th ult. Mr. Andrew Small, gardener, aged 59. 21st ult., Mr. J. J. Williams, formerly editor of the "Canada Times," aged 36. 10th ultimo, Mr. Louis, youngest daughter of Mr. A. Cantin, aged 20 months. 21st ult., of croup, Alexander John, youngest son of Mr. James Poet, aged 3 years and 10 months. 21st ultimo, Mrs. R. Fish, aged 23. 23d ultimo, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. Robert Forsyth, 23d ultimo, Mr. Samuel Brooke, M.P.P. for Sherbrooke, aged 54. 24th ult., of scarlet fever, George, youngest son of Mr. Alexander Bowie, aged 10 years.
 Bytown—16th ultimo, of scarlet fever, Jessie, fourth daughter of Edward Malloch, M.P.P., aged 3 years.
 Barnston—26th ult., Mrs. Rexford, aged 47 years.
 Chatham—25th Feb., Norman L. Freeman, Esq., P. M., aged 65.
 Toronto—9th ult., Anne, relict of the late Hcn. W. D. Powell, aged 95. 12th ult., of consumption, Elizabeth Anne, sister of the Rev. H. O. Crofts, aged 25 years and 6 months.
 New Port, Lacolle—3d ultimo, Arthur, youngest child of J. F. Smith, Esq., Customs Department, Dundee.

PLAN OF APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. R. D. WADSWORTH, TEMPERANCE LECTURER,

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

Sabbath,	April 8,	Barton.	Preaching, A.M.
"	"	Stoney Creek,	do. P.M.
Monday,	do 9,	Hamilton Monthly Meeting.	
Tuesday,	do 10,	Lyon's Chapel,	Evening.
Wednesday,	do 11,	Waterdown,	do
Thursday,	do 12,	Hannahville,	do
Friday,	do 13,	Palerno,	do
Saturday,	do 14,	Milton,	do
Sabbath,	do 15,	Stewarttown,	Morning.
do	do 15,	Georgetown,	Evening.
Monday,	do 16,	do	do
Tuesday,	do 17,	Munn's Chapel,	Evening.
Wednesday,	do 18,	Van Norman's Mid. Road,	Evening.
Thursday,	do 19,	Wellington Square,	do.
Friday,	do 20,	Stoney Creek,	do.

Collections will be taken up at each of the above meetings, and an opportunity will be given for subscribing to the *Advocate*.

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 Adelaide—N. Eastman
 Alnoick—R. F. White
 Ameliasburgh—J. B. Way
 Amherstburgh—A. Bartlett
 Amherst Island—W. Brown
 Amiens—Rev A. Kennedy
 Albion—G. Bolton
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