

grieved to find, "that out of fourteen convicts thirteen had been Sunday scholars, and that ten acknowledged that drink had been the cause of their ruin." Induced to pursue the investigation, he forwarded a letter to the chaplains of the various gaols, enquiring how many of the prisoners had been Sunday scholars, and the following table gives the result:—

Prison.	Number of Prisoners.	No. who have been taught in Sabbath-schools.
Bath	88	47
Banff	9	6
Beaumaris	18	14
Bedford County Prison	100	68
Reading (male)	184	106
Brecon Gaol	21	14
Blocks County Prison Aylesbury	114	83
County Gaol, Cambridge	99	57
Cardigan	28	23
Carmaithen Gaol	32	21
Cardarvon Gaol	24	22
Cornwall County Prison	121	63
Derby County Gaol (male)	210	127
Derby Female Prison	28	22
Devon County Gaol and Bridewell Exeter	257	140
Dorset County Gaol	1057	723
Durham County Prison (male)	220	96
Chelmsford, Springfield (male)	203	119
Ditto (females)	12	8
Flintshire Gaol	27	19
Hereford	88	50
Huntingdon County Prison	70	45
Maidstone County Prison	475	191
Preston House of Correction	266	181
New Bailey House of Correction, Salford	63	58
Middlesex House of Detention (male)	90	50
Monmouth County Gaol	63	45
Montgomery Gaol	32	20
Oxford Castle	172	98
Waverfordwest County Gaol	37	19
Salop County Prison	130	12
Stafford County Gaol	302	166
Bury St. Edmund's County Gaol	97	51
Ipswich County Gaol	120	67
Horsemeonger-Jane County Gaol	167	93
Buxton House of Correction	253	106
Kendal	16	11
Kingston-upon-Hull	144	107
Copar Prison	63	38
Glasgow Prisons	749	414
Stirling	99	71
Rothesay	6	4
Hamilton	42	30
Stafford	408	314
West Riding Prison (males)	340	267
Wakefield (females)	60	43
York Castle	70	59
Swansea Gaol	32	23
Milbank Prison (out of 1103)	562	356
Dundee	203	160
Dolgelly	6	6
Inverness	38	23
Edinburgh	553	399
County Prison, Renfrewshire	162	153
Plymouth Prison	43	19
Coventry Gaol	82	48
Perth General Prison	432	281

Institution.	No. of inmates.	No. who were Sunday Scholars	No who were teachers.
Magdalen Asylum Birmingham	20	12	0
Bristol Penitentiary	22	19	2
Exeter	28	26	2
Gloucester Magdalen Asylum	18	17	4
Huddersfield Workhouse	2	2	2
Hull	30	23	0
Benevolent Institution, Liverpool	15	11	0
Guardian Asylum, Leeds	15	14	1
Refuge for the Destitute, Hackney-road	36	22	0
London Female Penitentiary, Pentonville	87	68	3
Female Aid Society and Home for Penitent Females, Pentonville	55	27	0
Guardian Society Asylum	32	22	1
Norfolk and Norwich Magdalen	11	9	0
Newcastle-on-Tyne Penitentiary	27	23	0
Nottingham Penitentiary	13	8	0
York Penitentiary	10	8	0

Now it may be somewhat difficult to estimate aright the value of these statistics. It may perhaps be questioned, whether all the children claiming to have been Sunday-scholars, were so identified and registered as to be regarded as such by the teachers. Further, some may have attended for so short a time, or have been so irregular, that their claim ought not to be allowed to stand to the debit of the Sunday-school. Still, it must be manifest that after all deduction demanded by such considerations, a fearfully large proportion of the children who have been Sunday scholars, turn out untutored and depraved.

Every thoughtful mind will be anxious on such a review to ascertain, if possible, what antagonist causes are in operation, neutralizing the influence of Sabbath instruction on the minds of the young. We do not profess to enumerate all opposing forces, it is not our province *here*,—but to claim a patient hearing while we seek to exhibit one.

Let any thoughtful teacher take a tour of observation after the public services of the Sabbath have closed—let him pass through the neighborhoods of tea-gardens, saloons, casinos, and public-houses, let him observe carefully the number of youth of both sexes, mark their habits, catch the tenor of their conversation, and endeavor to calculate the force of the attractions by which they are then drawn out. Let him next pay a Sunday morning visit to the homes of the children under his own charge, and he will arrive at something like the following conclusions;—

1. That strong-drink is the cause of many irregularities in the attendance of the children registered in Sunday-schools.

2. That the same cause prevents many children from being sent to school at all.

3. That drinking habits and the attractions with which they are associated are powerful means of counteracting the influence of the school and obliterating the impressions which the most devoted teaching may originate or deepen.

That these are no imaginary conclusions, a host of indisputable facts can be cited to prove. An investigation conducted at Bradford by the temperance association, gave the undermentioned results:—

The committee having learned that great numbers of young persons, of both sexes, visited the music saloons of the town, resolved to obtain some statistical information on the point, and on Saturday evening, the 12th of February last, persons were appointed by the committee to stand at the entrance of

From the female penitentiaries Mr. Smithies gathered equally melancholy facts,

members during sickness, and on other occasions, on the plan of Benefit Societies, a sympathizing, benevolent spirit is cherished and maintained; and a genuine brotherly feeling prevades the whole Order, every member receiving, wherever he may happen to sojourn, a welcome among fellowmembers, and aid, should it be required. We understand that a Division of the Order has been duly organized in this city, under very favorable auspices. It is called the *Howard Division*. The weekly meetings will be held for the present in the Reclabites' Hall. As soon as suitable premises are obtained, a Reading Room will be opened for the use of the members of the Division, in which will be found the best periodicals and other publications on Temperance, as well as works of a generally useful kind, the design being to promote mental and moral improvement, generally, in connection with Teetotal operations. All such benevolent projects have our hearty good wishes.—*Pilot*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEGISLATIVE TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Our Legislature, at the commencement of every session, organizes itself into a Temperance Society, and holds its meeting in the State House every other Wednesday evening. Gov. Briggs is pretty uniformly in the chair, as President of the Society, and the expectation of hearing him—seldom disappointed—has much to do with drawing in a full house. His very presence is a temperance lecture, and his whole example has done much to rebuke and shame the rich and would-be-respectable winebibbers of our city, and to do away the custom of side-board drinking at the parties of the "Upper Ten." "Total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks," is the cardinal doctrine of this Society. It numbers now 169 members, more by about 20 than last year. At the last meeting several good speeches were made, and legal force was strongly advocated. Hon. Mr. Hoar, of Concord, alluded to the fact that selling liquor, with all the miseries it produced, was not regarded as so infamous as stealing a jack-knife. Our hospitals and prisons would show the fact.—*Puritan Recorder*.

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND ON THAT."—GLASGOW AND MONTROSE.—By the *Montrose Review* we learn that the factory hands in that town clubbed together their spare money, and bought rum out of bond, that they might get drunk at the new year on the most economical terms. By the *Glasgow Citizen* we learn that the workmen of sundry forges, foundries, collieries, &c., on the Clyde, made a subscription among themselves, to the amount of nearly £300, and sent it as a new year's gift to the Glasgow Infirmary. "Let Glasgow flourish," and Montrose get wisdom.—*Gateshead Observer*.

TEMPERANCE IN NORWAY.—The February number of the American and Foreign Christian Union states that the temperance cause is making "glorious progress in Norway." A few years ago the Diet passed an act to abolish all the distilleries of the kingdom in ten years. They next imposed a heavy tax on all stills, which broke up all the small distilleries. In addition to this, they have employed agents to visit the distillers, with authority to compensate them for losses, if they will abandon the business. This is regarded as only preparatory to an act to sweep away all distilleries from the land. The members of the craft in this country will doubtless stigmatize these as sumptuary laws; but they are no more so than those which regulate the sale of poisons by the druggists.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER "NIAGARA."

NEW YORK, March 23.

The Steamer *Niagara* has arrived at Halifax. Dates from Liverpool to the 8th. Cotton dull, and tending to decline. Sales of two weeks 53,000 bales. Corn declined 2d. per quarter on White, and 6d a 9d on Yellow.—Bret Western Canal, Baltimore, and Ohio Flour declined 1s 6d per barrel. Provisions improved. Money Market improved. Consols for Money 96½; Consols for Account 96¼. American Stocks advanced.

FRANCE.—The anniversary of the Republic on the 26th February, passed off without disturbance. The Minister of Finance states that the revenue will be adequate for the public service this year, without a new loan or increased taxes. The Postmaster-General opens all letters addressed to suspected persons. This conduct has given rise to a warm debate in the Assembly.

It is said that France and Russia are completely united upon the Greek question.

It is stated that the French fleet in the Levant had sailed for the Greek Coast.

We learn from the French Budget, just published, that the Army is to be reduced to 498,600 men, and that the expenses of the Nation are to be reduced 84 millions of francs.

The conduct of Lord Palmerston, in continuing the Greek blockade, is severely commented upon by all the English journalists, and, were it not for a belief which exists, that his Lordship has made a demonstration against Russia, his conduct would meet with general reprobation.

The Russian Government has presented an energetic remonstrance against the proceedings of the English Government, and public opinion is general, that, if necessary, the Czar will give the Greeks sufficient support. The Russian Note, to the Minister at London, says:—"You will demand of Lord Palmerston to what extent he intends to employ force in support of his claims, in order that the allies of King Otto may be in a position to consider what means may be necessary for them to adopt to guarantee the independence of that Monarch and his people."

The *London Gazette* says, that a Queen's Messenger passed through Milton, on the 25th ultimo, with orders to Sir Wm. Parker to cease hostilities against Greece.

Her Majesty has offered the following liberal rewards for the discovery of Sir John Franklin:—£20,000 to any one who will effectually release the crews of the ships. £10,000 for relieving, or for such information as may lead to the relief of any of the crew, and £10,000 to any one who shall first succeed in ascertaining their fate.

Accounts from the Manufacturing Districts are not satisfactory, and many Mills in Manchester and other places are working short time, and some have stopped altogether. It is not believed that this is more than a temporary derangement.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—15th ult, Mrs John C Becket, of a son. 17th ult, Mrs R Macdonnell, of a son. 18th ult, the wife of James Adams Mathewson, Esq, of a son. 21st ult, Mrs Alexander Arthur, of a son. 26th ult, Mrs John Brodie, of a daughter.
Maskinonge—19th ult, Mrs Jas Armstrong, of a son.
St George de Henryville—17th ult, Mrs (Dr) C A Campbell, of a son.
St Johns, CE—16th ult, the wife of Fitzroy Somerset, RE, of a son.
Sorel—14th ult, Mrs (Dr) Edward G Sewell, of a son.
Vankleek Hill—7th ult, Mrs John M Laurin, of a son.
Windsor Mills, E T—8th ult, Mrs C E Wuriell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—15th ult, by the Rev Charles De Wolfe, Mr John Barry, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Mr Wm Smyth.
Caledonia, C W—2nd ult, by the Rev A Ferrier, D D, Mr Zachariah Hubbard, to Miss Helen, eldest daughter of Mr Lewis M Andrew.
Granby—11th ult, by the Rev Norman M Lead, Alex Chalmers, junr, to Miss Ann, daughter of Wm Marshall, Esq; and Wm Marshall, jr, to Miss Isabella Rose, both of Ely.
Lachine—9th ult, by the Rev William Simpson, Mr John M Martin, to Miss Ellen Meek.
Lochiel—12th ult, by the Rev Mr Fraser, Colin M Laurin, of Breadalbane, to Miss Sally M Intosh.
Quebec—12th ult, by the Rev Geo Mackie, D D Stanfell Clowes, Esq, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Jones, Esq.
Sydenham, Owen Sound—11th Jan, by the Rev Arthur Mutholland, Mr Wm L B Hamlin, to Miss Mary Binkie, eldest daughter of John Riddell, Esq, formerly of Roxburghshire, Scotland.
Waterloo, CE—12th ult, by the Rev Mr M Donald, Mr Philip E, eldest son of John Ruter, Esq, Nelsonville, to Miss Christina Harvey.
Williamstown—12th ult, by the Rev J C Muir, Mr Norman, son of Captain D Finlayson, to Miss Isabella, second daughter of Captain John Ainslie.

DEATHS.

Montreal—15th ult, Jessie Bell, daughter of Alex Chisholm, aged 4 years and three months. 16th ult, ten days after giving birth to a daughter, Jessie Riddell, wife of Mr John Follenus, aged 34 years. 17th ult, John, only son of Mr George Rogers, Founder, aged 25 years. 21st ult, Louisa Julia, daughter of William Sutherland, MD, aged 4 years and nine months. 24th ult, Caroline Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr S Phillips, Principal of the St Urban-street Academy, aged 1 year and three months.
Guelph—8th ult, Caroline Amelia, wife of James Wilson, Esq, aged 29 years.
London—21st ult, Mary Anne Susan, eldest daughter of Chas Macdonnell, Esq, of St Andrews, CE, in the 16th year of her age.
Milwaukee—16th January, Wm Lang, Esq, late of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 43 years: Mr L was for several years connected with the editorial department of the "Glasgow Argus."
Maitland—1st ult, Jane, daughter of J Brouse, Esq, aged 21 years.
Niagara—8th ult, Mr Walter Davidson, in his 71st year.
Toronto—3d ult, Agnes Hislop, wife of Alex Stark, and daughter of R Hislop, Esq, of St Laurent, CE, aged 32 years: she has left four young children, the youngest 4½ days old. 1st ult, Ann, wife of Mr Alex Gray, of Bytown, aged 43 years. 14th ult, Mrs R Fleming, aged 61 years.
Township of Templeton, CE—6th ult, Mr Alexander M Laurin, aged 59 years.

Monies received on account of

Advocate—1849.—Owen Sound, G Newcombe, 2s 6d, Columbus, R Muir, 2s 6d; Dawn Mills, Rev. H. Wilson, 2s 6d; Vankleek Hill, A Dixon, D McDougall, 2s 6d each, Williamsburgh West, H W Bowen, 2s 6d; Emily, D Best, 2s 6d; Wellington, J Nelson, J F Dorland, M Herrington, Dr Cory, G Vanarnum, A Groer, 2s 6d each; Lachine, Mr Learmont, 2s 6d; Port Hope, J Corbett, E P Smith, 2s 6d each; Colborne, A Henman, 2s 6d; Aylmer, E Sheppard, 2s 6d, St Thomas, M A Jeffreys, E Dexter, R. Michael, Mrs Storms, D Deacon, 2s 6d each; Lindsay, P Coorbin, J Newson, H Allen, G M Pherson, T S Brook, G Mitchell, A Badgeron, R Kennedy, D Crocker, W McDonnell, Dr J Allanby, W Gourly, W McNeil, C Hayward, 2s 6d each; W Stephens, J McLean, 1s 3d each; Farmersville, Jas Deming, 7s 6d; Rigaud, S Fournier, 20s, Bloomfield, D Leavens, 2s 6d, North Augusta, J B Bellamy, 1s 3d.

1850.—Owen Sound, G Newcombe, 10s; Oshawa, W Wigg, E Fraser, E Smith, W F Moore, A Begg, 2s 6d each; Picton, Rev Mr Lawler, W R Williams, R Williams, S Hart, 2s 6d each; Bloomfield, S Leavens, 2s 6d, Dunmoreville, J J Batfield, 2s 6d, Holland Landing, S Brooks, S Hughes, A Jakeway, A Tat, J Stevenson, R M Mahon, T Paterson, C Commander, H Wilson, Miss Laidlaw, 2s 6d each; Bondhead, P M Mahon, 2s 6d, Williamstown, J M B, J F A, M D, D B, J C, 2s 6d each; Dawn Mills, J Shaw, H Simpson, Thos Wright, 2s 6d each; Vankleek Hill, Miss A Dickson, 2s 6d; Williamsburgh West, D Rose, 2s 6d; Montreal, Mr Hadden, 7s 6d; Cavan, W Best, 2s 6d; Wellington, A Ball, W Wright, F Mitchell, H M Donald, sen., W Garrett, S Hoyke, 2s 6d each; Heck's Corners, W Vancamp, 2s 6d; Philipsburgh, Mr Haddock, 2s 6d; Montreal, Mr Dutton, D Headley, G Newby, 2s 6d each; Lachine, A Laflamme, 2s 6d; Stanstead, J Fraser, 2s 6d; Port Hope, S Naylor, A Morrow, R Keddy, W Peters, J Hawkins, J Corbett, E P Smith, J Lowee, W Parsons, Mrs Riddell, A Hawkins, M Hay, 2s 6d each; Colborne, A Herman, J Hallack, M Anderson, 2s 6d each; Lancaster, T Ross, 2s 6d; Martintown, A Foulds, 2s 6d; Lachine, S Orr, 2s 6d; Oshawa, J Hepburn, J Ratchiff, 2s 6d each; Lindsay, W M Donnell, 2s 6d; Cornwall, R Craig, 2s 6d; J Craig, 1s 3d; Montreal, E S Howell, Mr Atkins, 2s 6d each; Richmond Hill, T Richardson, Rev J Dick, A Johnson, G Graham, J Graham, M Lyburnie, Jas Marsh, J Hall, J Carlton, T Wilson, H Porter, H Sanderson, A Ferguson, R Hewson, J Keller, 2s 6d each; Cotca du Lac, Sergt. Sanderson, 2s 6d; Coleman's Corners, B Coleman, £1 5d; Clarence, W Edwards, J Ramage, 2s 6d; Grenville, H Lynch, 2s 6d; Leclaire, E Hardy, 2s 6d; West Flamboro' M C Henderson, 3s 6d; Beverly, St George, P Laurinon, 2s 6d; Mascouche, H Church, 2s 6d, Galt, J Venn, J Cowan, I Foster, J K Andrews, J Spruce, J W Davis, J Kay, E Bayley, M C Lutz, N D Fisher, W Boyce, D Everil, J Wylie, A Kerr, J W Carr, R M Lean, A Mosey, R M Clusky, James Thompson, A Oliver, J Batters, A Malcolm, S Smith, J Cheeseman, A Hood, J Scott, S Richardson, J Mills, 2s 6d each, Berlin, Rev J Whitney, 2s 6d; Acton, H Smith, 2s 6d.

Per R D Wadsworth—1850.—St George, R Oakley, J Braham, J Smith, J D Carpenter, 2s 6d each, Milton, R Whitton, 15s, Dundas, Mrs Hart, J Ware, 2s 6d each; Elora, Chas Wells, J Lasby, S Robinson, Alex Wallace, W Martin, J Bye, 2s 6d each, Oakville, Henry Jull, A Hillard, 2s 6d each; Wellington Square, A E Van Norman, 2s 6d, Cumminsville, R B Taylor, A Wilson, Jas Morton, R Mathews, W Purdy, James Lynch, 2s 6d each, Leville, W N Campbell, 2s 6d; Palermo, D McLeod, J W Smith, 2s 6d each; Trafalgar, P Kenney, 2s 6d, Hornby, J Lindsay, R S Hall, W R Boomer, F Howson, T Preston, 2s 6d each, Stricville, H Mason, 2s 6d.

Montreal Temperance Society.—M Magill, Hamilton, for medals, 9s 1d.

TEETOTAL LECTURES BY MR. R. D. WADSWORTH

WILL be delivered in the following places, at the dates specified. Officers of the Societies are respectfully requested to give publicity to the Appointments, and provide a conveyance for the Lecturer.

April 3	Wednesday,	Churchville,	Evening.
4	Thursday,	Streetsville,	"
5	Friday,	Switzer's Church,	"
6	Saturday,	McCurdy's Church,	"
7	Sabbath,	Hornby,	Sermon.
	"	Bloomfield's Church,	"
8	Monday,	Bow's Chapel,	Evening
9	Tuesday,	Milton,	"
10	Wednesday,	Clines,	"
11	Thursday,	Cumminsville,	"
12	Friday,	Waterdown,	"

N.B.—A Collection will be taken up at the close of each meeting, and an opportunity afforded of signing the Pledge, and of subscribing to the *Canada Temperance Advocate*.

MEETINGS IN THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.

LIST of Appointments for Temperance Meetings, to be held in the month of April, 1850, by the Rev. G. D. GREENLEAF.

April 3	Wednesday,	Mill Creek,	7 o'clock, P.M.
4	Thursday,	Bath,	Do
5	Friday,	Morven,	Do
8	Monday,	Switzer's,	Do
9	Tuesday,	Wilton,	Do
10	Wednesday,	Simcoe Falls,	1 o
11	Thursday,	Huffman's school-house	1 o
12	Friday,	Centreville,	Do
15	Monday,	Court House, Adolphustown,	Do
16	Tuesday,	J. Paterson's school-house,	Do
17	Wednesday,	Park's Chapel,	Do
18	Thursday,	Rogeri's school-house,	Do
19	Friday,	Woodcock's school-house,	Do
22	Monday,	Red school-house, Camden,	Do
23	Tuesday,	Mud Creek school-house,	Do
24	Wednesday,	Golcer's Corners,	Do
25	Thursday,	F. A. Oliver's school-house,	Do
26	Friday,	Robin's school-house,	Do
29	Monday,	Brick school-house, Ernest Town,	Do
May 30	Tuesday,	Factory school house,	Do
1	Wednesday,	Clark's Mills,	Do

ISAAC B. AYLSWORTH,
Cor. Sec. M.D.T.S.

We hope that Mr. Greenleaf will call at the different Post offices on his route, and ascertain if there are any unclaimed *Advocates*—obtain one copy of every such subscriber's paper—pay the postage, and readdress the same to this office, taking care that the name of the subscriber, as well as the Post-office, is written upon it, and charge us with the same.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS.

THIS FAMILY NEWSPAPER is divided into the following Departments:—

1. A careful compilation of News, Canadian, British and European, American and Religious.
2. A selection of the most able and interesting articles that appear in the British and United States Journals, presenting a vivid picture of the great movements of the age.
3. Reviews of, and extracts from, new publications.
4. Editorial and other original articles.
5. Mothers' Department, chiefly relating to the training of the young.
6. Agriculture, Horticulture and Pomology.
7. Miscellany—consisting of Poetry, and a great variety of religious, moral and useful extracts.
8. Prices Current, Review of Markets and Advertisements.

On the last Monday of the month a page of Missionary Intelligence is given instead of the Review page.

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J C. BECKET,

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER,

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NO. 22, GREAT ST. JAMES' STREET,

Nearly opposite the Post Office.

On the 20th ult., the first annual meeting was held at the Victoria Mills; and the greatest number of people who ever assembled here for any purpose, were present. Able addresses were delivered by the Rev. Jno. Armstrong, William Edwards, Esq., J. P., and several other gentlemen.—Mr. Sheriffs, from Clarence, with an excellent choir attended, and added much to the interest of the meeting by their excellent singing. Several signatures were obtained at its conclusion.

The following persons were elected the Office-bearers for the current year, viz:—Jas. L. Gray, Senr., President, Messrs. William Edwards, Eliphalet Hardy, and Geo. W. Cameron, Vice-presidents, and the writer Secretary and Treasurer, and a committee of 14 ladies and gentlemen.—Our Society now numbers upwards of 180 members.

We shall probably soon be able to forward you some money for the *Advocate*, for distribution.

Considering the opposition with which we have had to contend, we consider we have achieved a victory over the enemy, and we are determined to prosecute the holy war with increased vigor. I remain, &c.,

G. LAKING PARKER,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Brooklin, March 1, 1850.

SIR,—The Annual Meeting of the Whitby Association for the suppression of intemperance, was held in this village on Wednesday, the 6th of February; the meeting was rather a thin one; in the absence of the President, Mr. John Campbell was called to the chair. The Secretary stated that he was not prepared with any Report, as the Secretaries of the several Divisions had not furnished him with any materials from which to compile one, but he had reason to believe that, notwithstanding much coldness and apathy, our numbers had not diminished during the year. He lamented much this state of things, only one division having given in a Report previous to this meeting.

After a few remarks from the chairman, the meeting proceeded to elect Office-Bearers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: Rev. R. H. Thornton, President, John Ratcliff, Secretary & Treasurer, with an Executive Committee composed of the Presidents and Secretaries of the several Divisions.

The late Secretary, Mr. L. C. Thomas, then proposed, that as we had no speaker of celebrity present, the remainder of the day should be spent as a social meeting, which was unanimously agreed to; the chair n then called upon several of those present, who, in succession, gave short and forcible addresses, condemning the drinking usages of society, and expressing a determination, on their part, to continue the warfare against King Alcohol, till these customs are utterly abandoned. A flattering account was given of the Sons of Temperance, who have organised three divisions in the Township, namely, at Oshawa, Whitby, and Brooklin; they have already been instrumental in reclaiming some who have gone far in the path of the drunkard, and many others are diligently searching for information, and seriously contemplating joining their ranks. It is generally believed

here, that they are more likely to be efficient organizations for reclaiming and retaining the reformed inebriate, as there is something at stake which is *not* in the ordinary Temperance Society, besides their intercourse with each other in their weekly meetings, have the very best effect on the future conduct of the reformed.

Since our annual meeting, several meetings have been held in the North-east part of the Township, at one of which no fewer than 50 joined, with a prospect of many more shortly following their example; this is encouraging amidst all the backwardness and apathy which has been felt here during the past year. Hoping to be enabled to send you a more favorable account of our proceedings at an early day,

I remain yours,

JOHN RATCLIFF.

Weston, 9th March, 1850.

SIR,—I beg leave to lay before your readers an evil of the deepest dye, which cries aloud for redress,—an evil which demands the united efforts of all those who love their country and their God, and who estimate aright the value of immortal souls. I speak of intemperance in the use of ardent spirits. Although I expect to do little more than repeat what has been often repeated on this subject, still I hope that what I may say, may have the effect, through the power of God, of causing some wandering star to return to its proper and legitimate sphere. Oh! that I had the pen of an angel and the diction of a seraph, to aid me in this holy purpose. Intemperance is a crime of olden date: ancient Patriarchs fell before its withering blast, and it is still progressing with giant strides. And what, may I ask, will shorten the strides of this monster in this village? Nothing short of the combined and powerful efforts of our total abstinence men and women: let them awake to their duty and make one powerful and determined effort, to the best of their ability in this godlike work, and it will prosper.

The history of mankind, in our day, is replete with its widespread inroads; the Jails, Penitentiary, and Lunatic Asylums of this our country are fearful, but still truthful, mirrors, by which we can judge of its lamentable and distressing havoc. Can we, then, who profess to be total abstinens, beings who expect to be judged according to the talents entrusted to us, contemplate these things without being moved? Can we behold our fellow men gliding on in a state of almost insensibility to that place "where the fire is not quenched, and where the worm dieth not?" Our Brother's voice crieth with fearful meaning from the grave. It is our duty, then, to set forth the stern reality of the awful effects of intemperance on mankind.

More particularly, to the young men of this village, would I address myself. Beware, O young man! there is deadly poison in that cup which you occasionally sip; it may be very enticing, but its enticements destroy the body; it may be sweet to the mouth, but it is bitterness to the soul. But methinks I hear the young man exclaim: "Oh! I can take a glass without being a drunkard." So said numbers before you, men who were luminaries in the intellectual world; such as Burns, Sheridan, and a host of others, but they were

plague and famine have swept off the human family by hundreds and by thousands,—but alcohol has spread its baneful effects over the whole world, or as far as civilized man has penetrated, it has blunted the efforts of the Christian Missionary in heathen lands, and destroyed the fondest hopes of the parent at home. The statesman and the Philosopher, the man of power, and the peasant have been laid in the drunkard's grave, expensive education and brilliant talents have been prostrated, domestic happiness dethroned, and misery and woe have terminated the existence of its unhappy victims. Then are our duties plain, before us, and for our encouragement we should bear in mind that the harder the conflict, greater the victory.

Perseverance must be indelibly inscribed on our Banners—we must nail our standard to the mast, and onward must be our march in defiance of all opposition. Already has the great lever been applied to the bulwarks of intemperance, and by perseverance (with the aid of our auxiliaries) we will not only shake its foundation, but down it will come, down it must come.

Your Committee are much encouraged when they bear in mind, that small means when judiciously applied, effect great purposes—the smallest tributary stream that flows into the great Atlantic augments and replenishes that mighty ocean, upon which float the great navies of the world.

In taking a retrospective view, we find that this Society, at its formation, was composed of only seven or eight individuals, the butt and the scoff—not of the votaries of Bacchus alone, but also of the wealthy and intelligent, and men in the highest stations and rank in life. But what are we now? a formidable host of invincibles, ready with the aid of our auxiliaries, and the assistance of Providence to beat down all opposition and carry out a great moral reformation, well calculated to be a blessing to the human family.—*Telegraph St. John's, N. B.*

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

On Wednesday the 6th inst., the Sons and Cadets of Temperance in Gananoque celebrated the first anniversary of the introduction of the order of the Sons of Temperance into the village, by a procession and soiree. The members of both institutions assembled at 4 o'clock, p. m., and, preceded by the Gananoque brass band, discoursing heart stirring music, marched through the village. At 7 o'clock, the Sons and Cadets, with their friends, met in the stone schoolhouse to the number of 250 persons, which was more than the building could conveniently accommodate, but by the admirable arrangements of the committee of management, there was very little confusion or want of order. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and had a beautiful appearance. The chair was taken by P. W. P., William S. Macdonald, who, after some suitable remarks, called the attention of the meeting to the ample supply of delicious cakes, tea and coffee, which their fair friends had provided for them. This part of the business having been disposed of, the chairman called for—not a flowing bumper—but three hearty cheers in honor of the most illustrious lady of the realm—“The Queen, God bless her.” This was responded to in such a manner that

“Roof and rafters a' did dir!”

and the band played the national anthem with good effect.

The next sentiment proposed was—“The progress of temperance throughout the world,” which called forth much applause, and a speech from the Rev. Henry Gordon, whose zeal in the temperance cause has always been warm, and who is now a member of the order of the Sons of Temperance. Mr. G. referred to the rapid progress which the order had made. He showed that it was founded on christian principles, and expressed his belief that it and similar institutions were so many satellites revolving round that glorious

luminary—the Church—and feared not that their united labors would result in good to man, and glory to God.

Mr. E. R. Wheeler next delivered an address on the influence exercised by females in promoting temperance and every good work. The chairman then craved all the honors to “The Daughters of Temperance.”

Mr. W. Brough returned thanks on behalf of the D. of T., and went on to speak of the almost incredible progress which the Sons had made in Gananoque during the past year, and vindicated the order from various aspersions brought against it.

“The Cadets of Temperance” was next proposed, and warmly received. Mr. G. Mitchell, W. P., of Gananoque Section of the Cadets, delivered an able speech in reply, and was followed in short addresses by P. W. A. Bliton and Charles Hynes, both members of the Section, who, notwithstanding their youth, acquitted themselves in a most creditable manner. The “M. W. P., chief officer of the order of the Sons,” and the “G. W. P. of the Sons in Canada” were the next sentiments proposed, and were received with the utmost enthusiasm.

The last named officer, J. L. Macdonald, Esq., replied.—He felt proud of the high and honorable position to which he had been elevated by his brethren; he rejoiced in the good which the order had achieved in reclaiming the victims of alcohol, and denounced as unworthy the name of men, those individuals who are so base as to endeavor to lure back the reclaimed to their former habits. “The neighbouring Division of the Sons” having been proposed as a sentiment and duly applauded, Mr. Vanson, of Vansondale, rose to reply. He deplored the unfortunate condition of the drunkard's wife, and lamented that the laws of the county afforded her no satisfactory redress. He strongly condemned Magistrates for granting so large a number of tavern licenses.

Mr. Robert Brough next briefly addressed the meeting on the motto of the S. of T., which was displayed in large letters on the wall—viz., “Love, Purity and Fidelity.” Shortly after, the Chairman vacated his seat, and Mr. W. Brough was called to occupy the same. A vote of thanks was then passed by acclamation to Mr. Macdonald for his conduct in the chair, which he acknowledged. Various short speeches were afterwards made, and the following sentiments proposed and rapturously cheered—viz., “Cold Water, one of Heaven's best blessings to man,” “The I. O. of Rechabites,” “The I. O. of Oddfellows,” “The Band and choir whose services have so much enhanced the pleasures of the evening,” and “The Ladies, for their labors of love connected with this Festival.” The speeches were agreeably blended during the evening with music from the band, and with ode and songs from a vocal choir led by Mr. George Mitchell.

The company separated shortly before midnight, all highly delighted with the manner in which the evening had been spent, and the Sons and Cadets more determined than ever to carry on the war against Intemperance.—*Brockville Recorder.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Lochaber, March, 1850.

SIR,—As a long time has elapsed since anything appeared in the *Advocate* respecting the cause of Temperance in this locality, I therefore send you a brief account of its progress, which you may publish, should you think proper to do so.

In the month of January 1849, a few individuals, friendly to the cause, met with the intention to re-organise the old Society; but after some discussion, concluded to organise a new one, which was accordingly done, and named the Phoenix Total Abstinence Society; 42 names were obtained as a commencement.

CONTINUED.

tho so . . . g responsive swel - ll, tho song ro - spon - sive swell.
 swell, tho song responsive swell, tho song responsive swell, the song res pon - sive swell.

Loud be the strain in virtue's praise;
 And while the notes prolong,
 Let thousands turn from sinful ways,
 And join the happy throng,
 And join, &c.

Soon may we see throughout the land,
 Blessings without alloy;
 Come! sign the pledge, with heart and hand,
 And swell the tide of joy,
 And swell, &c.

THE ANGEL OF TEMPERANCE.—7s & 5s.

T. Bold. Spirited.

1. Onward, speed thy conqu'ring flight, Temp'rance onward speed; Cast a-broad thy radiant light, Bid the vice recede.

2. Onward speed thy conqu'ring flight, Temp'rance onward speed; Quickly o'er the country bright Be the standard plac'd.
Atr. F. *Cres.* *Dim.*

3. Onward speed thy conqu'ring flight, Temp'rance onward fly; Long has been thoreign of night, Now the dawn is nigh.

UNISON.

4. Onward speed thy conqu'ring flight, Temp'rance onward speed; Let the monster in his might Fall, for 'tis decreed.

1. Tread the e-vil in the dust, And its fumes de - stroy, Then in temp'rance nobly trust, Give the' peo - ple joy.

2. Let the grateful tidings float, *Cres.* Far o'er vale and *F* hill; Let the sweetly echoing note Every bosom thrill.

3. Upward may thy influence bear, Each imploring eye, Children's hearts its joys shall share, Mother's tears be dry.

4. Let the pledge go round and round, Each and all to sign; Temp'rance then with virtue crowned, Proves the pow'r divine.

all shipwrecked on the *Rock of Moderation*. I would ask you if the moderate drinker had never taken his first glass and so continued, would he have become a drunkard? The horrible victim of intemperance in the village of W——n, is a warning to you, O young men; it shines forth as a beacon, to warn you never to approach the breakers of intemperance; nay, it warns you to keep distant from that sea, where silently, yet fearfully, revolves that deceitful whirlpool. He was what you would call (at one time) a moderate drinker, but immoderation fast overtook, and held him with an iron grasp, until I was summoned a jurymen, to view his lifeless corpse. W. A. G. was found one Sabbath morning in the cold embrace of death. At one period he was a man whose abilities, honesty, and candor were acknowledged with pleasure by all to whom he was known; a Scotchman by birth, and for many years a respectable and wealthy merchant in this village; but he kept ardent spirits in his store. His expectations were at one time as bright as yours are at present; but, alas! he fostered that serpent till it fastened its fangs in his very vitals. It is not for us to judge, but the holy Scriptures say: "That no drunkard shall enter into the kingdom of heaven." Through the use of intoxicating liquors he squandered his wealth, and became a poor man wandering about, living upon the charity of his neighbors.

And further, I may add, that if the place, (as is the case with part of this village) where distilleries, taverns and grogeries are tolerated, be blighted, wretched and miserable, let us blot them out of existence, but if they are a benefit to society, let us uphold and sustain them. And as the decrease of the number of licensed houses in each Township now depends on the majority of total abstinence men, and their exertion in favor of our cause, let us not be slumbering; we will, I trust, be more united, and boldly assert both our right and might. It is a philanthropic undertaking, and, if entered into with proper motives, will be crowned with abundant success.

In conclusion, I would address myself to the fairer part of the community. The powers of woman are great over the stubborn hearts of men: use it then for the banishment of this evil from our midst; remonstrate and reprove with energy, and you will soon have a conquest more to be envied than the laurels of a warrior. Have no love for those who take strong drink, no matter how small the quantity. And in conclusion, "tie not the marriage knot with such, for it is a heart-rending sight to see a drunkard's wife."

JAMES BURR.

Bath, March 12, 1850.

Sir,—On the evening of the 25th ult. a meeting was held in the Methodist Chapel here to organize a *Juvenile Cold Water Army*. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Hardy and M'Alcese, and by Messrs. Newton, Phillips and Cameron, after which the names of 50 juveniles were enrolled in the books of the regiment. A constitution was submitted and adopted. Mr. John Cameron was chosen President; Mr. Robert Phillips, Vice President; P. R. Davy, Secretary and Treasurer; Committee, Messrs. James Foster, David Sharp, Charles, James and Francis Priest, and Masters Richard Burly, Charles Miller, Elisha Priest, Jno Harris and Jno Balfour. A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Dr. Newton for his services in effecting the organization of this auxiliary to the general army. We are on the eve of a contest with the rum power, which I doubt not will be carried on with spirit on both sides, and you may rest assured that our regiment will always be found fighting on the right side.

P. R. DAVY, Sec.

We have much pleasure in giving place to the following communication, inasmuch as we deem it good evidence that the principle of temperance will work its way, even to the leavening of the entire population. Lot other districts follow the example of the Midland, employ a thorough and talented lecturer, and the work will be half done.

Nowburgh, March 18, 1850.

SIR,—The Ninth Anniversary of the Midland District Temperance Society, was held on Thursday, the 21st of February last, at Switzer's Chapel, in Ernest Town. At an early hour the delegates assembled from various parts of the district. As several divisions of the Sons of Temperance had been formed in the district during the past year, in order to secure their co-operation, the following resolution was passed by the delegation:—That this society would be happy to receive delegates from the various divisions of the Sons of Temperance, within the district, provided that they send them in the same ratio as other local societies, and the same men are not numbered among the constituents of the other delegates—and that such delegates shall be members of the old organization. Another important resolution was passed by the delegation, recommending the executive committee to employ a lecturer for as much as possible of the ensuing year: after which the following officers were elected for the present year, viz.:—N. Fellows, Esq., President; Edmond Shibley, David B. Yeomans, Milton Fisk, Peter M'Kim, and Cephas H. Miller, Esquires, Vice-Presidents; Isaac B. Aylsworth, Corresponding Secretary; John G. Switzer, Recording Secretary; Mitchel Neville, Treasurer; and the following general Committee—Jacob Dettlor, John Cameron, Philip D. Booth, Frederick Keller, Benjamin Clark, Benjamin Ham, Benjamin Aylsworth, Richard Williams, Mr. Canfield, Thomas Price, John Black, Joseph Lucas, Joseph Foster, Christopher Shorey, Job Aylsworth, William M'Gilvray, Charles M'Bane, George Mills, John M'Gill Dettlor, Thomas Lamb, Robert Thompson, James Wilson, David Purdy, Samuel Purdy, John F. Ward, John A. Lamb, Edward Chown, Dr. Sutton, Cornelius Vanluven, Barnabas Wartman, John Aylsworth, George B. Silts, Jacob Peterson, Thomas Anderson, Edward Curlett, Samuel Carey, William Sweetman, William Gifford, David Perry, Isaac Bond, John Bailey, Henry Vanluven, Hiram M'Kim, Wm. Wood, William Carleton, Delos Cain, and Henry Shibley, jr., Esquires. After the business of the delegation was over, the public meeting commenced. The report was read and adopted by the meeting, consisting of nearly one thousand persons, from various parts of the district. The meeting was ably addressed by the Rev. Mr. Plato, Lutheran Minister, the Rev. Mr. M'Fadden, Wesleyan Methodist Minister, the Rev. Mr. M'Alcese, Presbyterian Minister, by Robert Aylsworth, Esq., and Dr. Yeomans, whose speeches appeared to leave a powerful impression on the audience, and inclined them to respond to a sentiment expressed in the conclusion of the report—that the new aspect of our cause, resulting from the placing, by the new Municipal Act, of the licensing of taverns and the license money in the hands of the Township Councils, involves the Temperance community in new responsibilities, and requires increased exertions on their part.

At a meeting of the General Committee held at Switzer's Chapel, in Ernest Town, on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were appointed the Executive Committee for the present year, viz.:—Peter M'Kim, Frederick Keller, Benjamin Clark, George Eakins, John Cameron, William Wood, William M'Gilvray, and Richard Williams. Resolutions were also passed in favor of employing an agent, and of holding a great mass meeting about the first of July next, of which you may expect notice in due time.

ISAAC B. AYLSWORTH,
Cor. Sec.

who, in perfect honesty, declared their unconsciousness of what they had done. To him it seemed that the act of intemperance was more heinous than any sin that could be committed under its influence. No thanks to those who had recovered their reason without imbruing their hands in blood, or blaspheming the name of God. Had the temptations which inebriety is unable to resist assailed them, the same crimes might have been laid at their door. And this was the sin of which many made light. And this was the sin of which Christian people were not afraid. It seemed, to him that the very indefiniteness of drunkenness was a reason for their shunning the way which led to it. When any other sin is committed, there is no doubt on the point; but who can tell when a man is drunk? As those, then, who drank a glass were nearer drunkenness than those who drank none at all, he certainly thought the highest considerations urged them to abstain. At least, the simple-minded people of the West Indies thought so. Aye, the little black children thought so too. The juveniles in Mr. Blyth's congregation, Hampden, Jamaica, were sending yearly to this country a few pounds out of their missionary gatherings, to circulate temperance tracts among the white people, on the principle that one good turn deserves another. How humiliating! To the eye of Negro children we appear laboring under a more galling bondage than even that from which we delivered them.

The Rev. Joseph Brown, Dalkeith, said that when traveling lately he found a working man in the carriage with him who admitted that he weekly spent sixpence on tobacco and a shilling on drink. Had he gone to ask that man for eighteen-pence a week for missionary purposes, with what surprise would the demand have been met. There was much in the aspect of the times to encourage him. A spirit of free enquiry was abroad. He was disposed to venerate antiquity, yet antiquity was no security in these days, and if there was much to be destroyed, would the drinking customs be spared. There were symptoms too of the growth of a humane spirit, while the hero had been worshipped, but the time was at hand when the patriot and philanthropist would be honored more than he who had fought many battles. If we have broken the fetters of the slave, shall we tolerate a more grievous yoke. He wondered that all anti-slavery men were not on that platform. When in London, before the passing of the emancipation act, he saw black men going about with the enquiry on their hat, "Am I not a man and a brother," and were a similar enquiry to plead from every drunkard who had a hat remaining, who could resist the appeal? These were days in which capital punishments were becoming unpopular, but while the hangman killed his tens, John Barleycorn ushered thousands into eternity without time to pray, "God be merciful." If then anti-capital punishment men would be consistent they must abstain. But as some men were still for having vengeance on the criminal, then would they not take vengeance on their drinking customs. These were days of social advancement, and what greater obstacle to improvement than drinking customs! The people wished to get on, and the genius of the age was saying to the whole host of brewers, distillers, and patrons of the glass, "Move along, old boys, you must not stand in the peoples' way."

At the close Mr. Reid intimated that as the object of the society was to interest the church in the temperance cause, all who were in full communion with any evangelical body were invited to join. A considerable number then came forward to enrol their names.—*Scottish Press.*

A WORD WELL SPOKEN.

Our friend of the *Protector*, of Syracuse, N. Y., puts forth a sound argument in behalf of the teetotal press. No intelligent friend of temperance, he says, should be without a paper devoted to the reform. His own interest in the cause

may generally be very accurately measured by his appreciation of the press. If he reads no temperance paper, his zeal in the work declines before he is aware of it. He is, in fact, scarcely prepared for an intelligent advocacy of the cause, for he is no longer familiar with its facts, its position, its wants, its demands. It is useless for him to plead inability to pay for such a paper, or a want of time to read it.—For the former, from half a cent to two cents a week, will furnish him with a good periodical weekly, semi-monthly, or monthly, filled with temperance facts, arguments, and appeals—and how many men are there, who can honestly say, that they cannot, by foregoing some perfectly useful expenditure, save two or three cents a week to pay for a temperance paper? For the latter, we never yet saw a person who had not time to read—though we have seen men who make this plea spend minutes every day, and hours every week, in profitless gossip, idle lounging, or reading that which could afford but dubious pleasure and no profit. Such men deal not honestly with themselves when they say they have no time to read a temperance paper.

Multiply temperance meetings, then, and increase the circulation of temperance papers, if you would see the cause prosper in your town. Begin the experiment now, and you will be gladdened by the abundant fruits of well-doing before another season.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND STRONG DRINK.

(From *National Temperance Chronicle.*)

The influence of Sunday-schools upon the destinies of this country, and upon myriads of immortal souls can scarcely be exaggerated. We envy not the man who can look on them with indifference, much less him, who can speak of them in disparagement. That man who shall write the history of British civilization in the 19th century will be unfit for his task, if he overlook, or misunderstand our Sunday-school system. Voluntary, unpaid, energetic agency, with all the ardor, buoyancy and freshness of youth, and sanctified to a delightful extent, by the loftiest conceptions of God, and the most reverent submission to his authority,—numerically estimated by myriads, and acting upon young and susceptible minds and hearts, unsophisticated by prejudice, warm with generous emotions, and stimulated by newly-born curiosity,—such is the British Sabbath-school system, such the influences that are to be understood and estimated, in order to a right appreciation of its effects and capabilities.

But that this agency has not accomplished and is not accomplishing all the good it is able to effect, is pretty generally acknowledged. One quotation may be given as a sample. It is from the report of the East London Auxiliary Sunday-school Union.

"The system has failed to retain the affections of elder scholars—their services are lost to the school; too often they are heard of no more. *At present the condition of most of the schools resembles that of a body diseased.*

"An inquiry, therefore, into the causes of this comparative failure seems to be imperatively demanded, not only because the present schools are in a great measure defective, but because it appears to be alike the dictate of reason and humanity, that if there be in the system anything calculated to lessen the amount of human misery, to check the growth of crime, and to build up and adorn the church, *the philanthropist and the christian are bound to promote its efficiency and usefulness, and support it in a manner worthy of its character and design.*"

Still stronger proof of this solemn fact is found in the statistics recently gathered from gaols and penitentiaries, by that indefatigable Sunday-school laborer, Mr. T. B. Smithies, late of York. This gentleman visiting York Castle, was

Education.

TREATMENT OF CHILDREN AT SCHOOL.

By Dr. WOODSTOCK.

Children under eight years of age should not be confined to the school room more than one hour at a time, nor more than four hours in a day.

These hours should afford considerable diversity of employments, so as to enable the child to change his posture frequently, and to be more or less upon his feet; and also to change the subject of thought, so that the mind shall not be occupied by one subject too long, or too intensely.

Intensity should be carefully avoided; it tends directly to disease of the brain, which often probably arises from this cause. Precocity is generally the result of a morbid condition of this organ, either functional or organic—the former may generally be cured by timely attention, the latter exhibits itself in epilepsy, insanity, or an imbecility of mind, or proves fatal by the occurrence of inflammations or convulsions. If a child exhibits any symptoms of precocity it should be taken immediately from books, and be permitted to ramble or play in the open air, or engaged in manual labor and such amusements as will give rest to the mind, and health and vigor to the body.

The recess at school for children of eight years and under, should be long, the play active and even noisy, (for the lungs acquire strength by exercise as well as the muscles.) Every child should be required to unite in the sports at play time.

Fifteen minutes are a short time for recess; half an hour is better, particularly in summer. During recess the school-room should be thrown open in warm weather, and the windows dropped a little way in cold weather, so as thoroughly to ventilate the apartments. We have hardly learned yet that pure air is equally important to health and life as good nourishment and pure water. In school regulations, regard is usually had to mental and moral improvement. We forget that we have bodies, the preservation and training of which are not less necessary to the young than the acquisition of knowledge. Without health, we can have but little enjoyment. With it, we can learn all that is necessary, if we are not in too great haste. No limit is given to the age in which the vigorous and healthy may not acquire useful knowledge.

It is of little use to make great acquirements if, in doing so, we sow the seeds of disease, which will destroy the happiness and usefulness of life.

STUDY YOUR CHILDREN.

If some are naturally dull, and yet strive to do well, notice kindly the effort, and do not censure the dullness. A teacher might as well scold a child for being near-sighted, as for being naturally dull. Some children have a verbal memory, others are quite the reverse; some minds develop early, others late; some have great powers of acquiring, others of originating; some may appear stupid, because their true spring of character never has been touched. The dunce of a school may turn out in the end to be a living, progressive, wonder-working genius of the age.

In order to exert the best spiritual influence, we must understand the spirit on which we wish to exert that influence; for with the human mind we must work with nature, and not against it. Like the leaf of a nettle, if touched one way it stings like a wasp; if the other, it is softer than satin. If we would do justice to the human mind, we must find its peculiar characteristics, and adapt ourselves to individual wants.

In conversation on this point with a friend, who is now the principal in one of our best grammar schools, and to whose instruction I look back with delight, "Your remarks," said he, "are quite true; let me tell you a little incident

which bears upon the point. Last summer I had a girl who was exceedingly behind in all her studies. She was at the foot of her division, and seemed to care but little about her books. It so happened that, as a relaxation, I let them at times during school hours unite in singing. I noticed that this girl had a remarkably clear, sweet voice; and I said to her, "Jane, you have a good voice, and may lead in the singing." She brightened up, and from that time her mind seemed to be more active. Her lessons were attended to, and she soon gained a high rank.

"One day, as I was going home, I overtook her with a school companion. 'Well, Jane,' said I, 'you are getting along very well. How happens it you do so much better now than at the beginning of the quarter?'"

"'I do not know why it is,' she replied.

"'I know what she told me the other day,' said her companion; 'she said she was encouraged.'"

Yes, here we have it—she was encouraged. She felt she was not dull in everything. She had learned self-respect, and thus she was encouraged.

Some twelve or thirteen years ago, there was in Franklin school, Boston, an exceedingly dull boy. One day the teacher, wishing to look out a word, took up the boy's dictionary, and opening it, found the blank leaves covered with drawings. He called the boy to him.

"Did you draw these?" said the teacher.

"Yes, sir," said the boy, with a downcast look.

"I do not think it well for boys to draw in their books, and I would rub these out, if I were you; but they are well done. Did you ever take lessons?"

"No, sir," said the boy his eyes sparkling.

"Well, I think you would have a talent for this thing. I should like you to draw me something when you are at leisure at home, and bring it to me. In the mean time, see how well you can recite your lessons."

The boy felt he was understood. He began to love his teacher. He became animated, and fond of his books. He took delight in gratifying his teacher by his faithfulness to his studies, while the teacher took every opportunity to encourage him in his natural desires.

The boy became one of the finest scholars, and gained the medal before he left the school. After this he became an engraver, laid up money enough to go to the continent of Europe; studied the works of the old masters; sent home to America productions of his own pencil, which found a place in some of the best collections of paintings; and is now one of the most promising artists of his years in the country.

After the boy gained the medal, he sent the teacher a beautiful picture, as a token of respect; and I doubt not this day he feels that that teacher, by the judicious encouragement he gave to the natural turn of his mind, has had a great moral and spiritual effect upon his character.—*American*.

Agriculture.

AMERICAN PORK IN ENGLAND.

Messrs Allen & Anderson, extensive provision dealers, have sent to the United States a circular in relation to the curing and packing pork for the English markets. It contains useful information to persons engaged in the provision trade.

The circular states that the trade with England in this line has been generally an unprofitable one, chiefly on account of the inferiority of the article. Of bacon, it is stated that the imports of American into London—

In 1847, were	14,161 cwt.
In 1848, "	70,823 "
In 1849, 9 months,	140,090 "

A considerable portion of which was soft, oily, inferior in

Resolved, That this Division recommend to the N.D. the necessity of passing a resolution for the relief of Commission Merchants, Auctioneers, and Clerks, who from the nature of their employments, are prevented from being Sons of Temperance.

The committee reported as follows:—

After a diligent, careful, and impartial investigation of the peculiar circumstances in which Commission Merchants, Auctioneers, Apothecaries, and Clerks are placed, both as to their desire to remain with our Order, and the effect that their continuance in the Order must necessarily have upon the vital interests of our organization, we are induced to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate conviction of this Division that the present laws relative to the parties referred to in the resolution committed to us, are preferable to any that can be substituted.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Division it is inexpedient to recommend to the N. Division any action upon the subject.

The minority committee also submitted the following:—

Resolved, That, by a literal construction of Chap. 3, Art. 1st, Sec. 2d of the Revised Rules of the National Division S. of T., no brother of the Order can *directly or indirectly*, for his *own use or that of others*, either as *agent, clerk or otherwise*, buy, sell, make, or use intoxicating or malt liquors, wine or cider, as a *beverage*.

Resolved, That as many of our *most efficient and true* Sons of Temperance are Commission Merchants, Clerks, Druggists, etc., who are daily in the habit of receiving orders, for these articles in common with many others, and of necessity *required* to fill them, they are therefore guilty of *violating their pledge*, and cannot remain members of the Order.

Resolved, That as their resignations should be greatly deprecated as being in their tendency most *beneficial* to our Order, we therefore instruct our Representatives to the N. Division to use their exertions to have some remedy adopted by which the integrity of the Order may be *secretly preserved*, and yet our worthy brothers be still dedicated to the cause they have so *zealously espoused*.

After considerable discussion the minority report was laid on the table, and the report of the majority adopted.

It is evident that much diversity of opinion exists as to what is and what is not a violation of Art. 2; still they are of opinion that too much legislation upon the subject would be impolitic, and for the present would leave the pledge as it now stands.

We learn from the "proceedings" that the Division of Tennessee contemplates raising a splendid building, in Nashville, dedicated to their cause; and we trust by this time, that its erection is far advanced. The erection of such a Temple cannot fail in giving character and permanency to their institution. At the session of 1848, it was resolved to raise the sum of \$50,000 for the purpose.

In conclusion, we present the following remarks on Legislative aid in suppressing the liquor traffic, as showing the opinion of the Division on this subject.

It has been the settled policy of this Grand Division not to ask for Legislative aid in suppressing the liquor traffic. Your committee are of opinion, judging from the action of former Legislatures, and of those who make our civil laws, that it is impossible for the Temperance community to effect anything by memorializing the Legislature. The only way in which we can banish the traffic in ardent spirits is to form a correct public sentiment, which will crush the vice of intemperance more effectually than laws upon our statute books. We would suggest to the brethren of Harrison Division, that they dismiss the subject, and work zealously for the advancement of the principles of our Order, relying alone upon their own strength—their own virtue—their own zeal, and their own good works.

The average number of contributing members for 1849, in the State of Tennessee, was 9154; the amount of their contributions for the same period, was \$30,511; amount of benefits paid out for the same period, \$6,802; leaving a surplus in favor of this fund of nearly \$24,000 in one year.

THE LICENSE LAW.

MR. WESLEY'S OPINION.

The subject of our ruinous license laws, relating to the liquor traffic, must be kept before the public mind. There are many persons who happen to be influenced mainly by the sentiments of others; and in many respects, it is right to pay deference to the judgments of men who have taken pains to think and act rightly. Mr. Wesley was a decided enemy of the liquor traffic, and his writings abound with warnings and cautions against the accursed system of making and using strong drinks. If all his followers, both ministers and people, would follow his example, it would materially aid in the removal of our country's greatest enemy. I beg most earnestly and affectionately, that all my brethren would calmly consider their duty in the present crisis, and remember that we cannot speak more strongly, nor act more energetically against the traffic, than Mr. Wesley did. In 1784, Mr. Wesley wrote to the Right Hon. William Pitt, on several matters affecting the public welfare, and among others denounced the license system then existing. His letter to Mr. Pitt is published in the *Wesleyan Magazine*, for February 1850, and I beg the privilege of laying before the readers of the *Advocate* the extract which relates to the liquor license. It is as follows:—

"Servants of distillers inform me that their masters do not pay for a fortieth part of what they distil. And this duty last year (if I am rightly informed,) amounted only to £20,000; but have not the spirits distilled this year cost 20,000 lives of His Majesty's lego subjects? Is not then the blood of these men vilely bartered for £20,000? not to say any thing of the enormous wickedness which has been occasioned thereby; and not to suppose that these poor wretches have any souls! But (to consider money alone,) is the king a gainer or an immense loser? To say nothing of many millions of quarters of corn destroyed, which if exported, would have added more than £20,000 to the revenue—be it considered, "Dead men pay no taxes." So that by the death of 20,000 persons yearly, (and this computation is far under the mark,) the revenue loses far more than it gains."

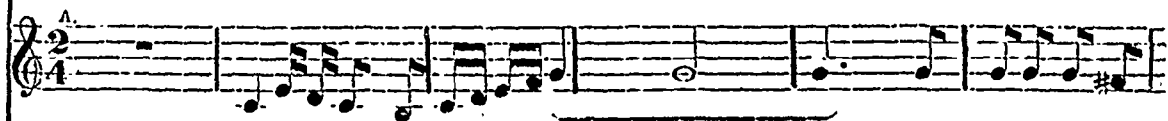
"But I may urge another consideration to you. You are a man. You have not lost human feelings. You do not love to drink human blood. You are a son of Lord Chatham, Nay, if I mistake not, you are a christian! Dare you men, sustain a sinking nation? Is the God whom you serve, able to deliver you from ten thousand enemies? I believe he is. Nay, and you believe it. O may you fear nothing but displeasing him!"

In the beginning of the letter, Mr. Wesley says, "Will you excuse me, sir, by going out of my province, by hinting a few things which have been long upon my mind?" There were then occasions, in which a great and good man felt bound, out of love to the nation and to souls, to go out of his "province," and urge the abandonment of a gigantic evil. That evil has been transplanted to the soil of Canada, and has grown in mischief and murder. The "poor wretches" who groan under it, and drop into eternity, have "souls." Some person may charge us with "going out of our province," if, as ministers of the gospel, we join in efforts to overthrow our anomalous license laws; but if they are wrong, and increase the sin of the nation, there can be no persons of any profession, who have stronger reasons and motives for action and co-operation than those who are "set for the defence of the gospel." The Temperance Reformation can never be made a sectarian thing, and therefore, all Wesleyan ministers and members may be respectfully urged to consider Mr. Wesley's views. They are clearly expressed. They are scripturally sound, and his conduct, in reference to strong drinks and the liquor traffic, is

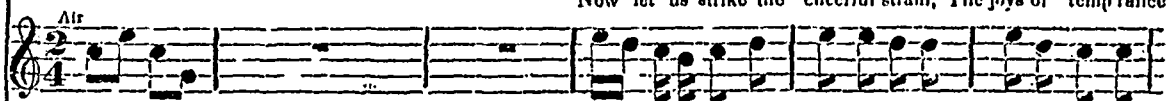
THE SONG OF THE SONGS

T. 

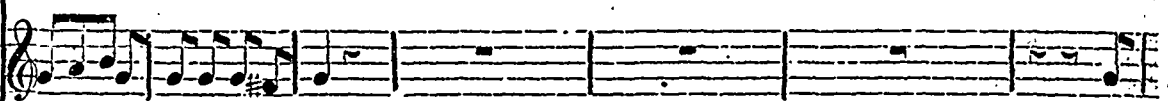
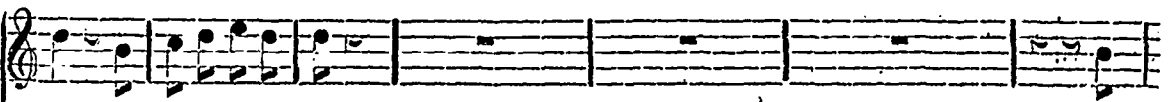
Now let us strike the cheerful strain,

A. 

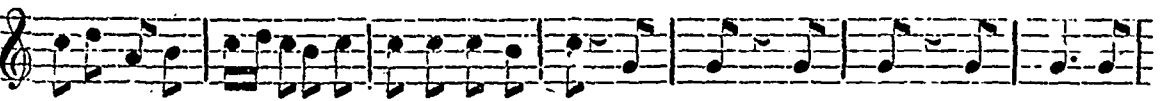
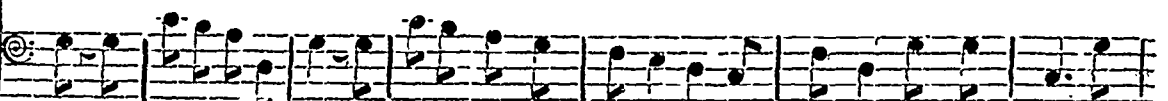
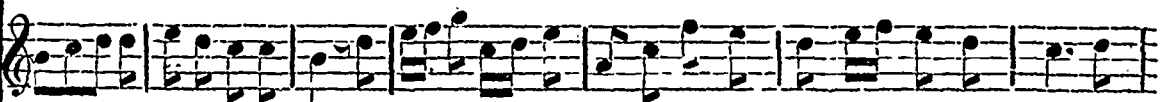
Now let us strike the cheer-ful strain, Now let us strike the cheer-ful strain, The joys of temp'rance

Alr 

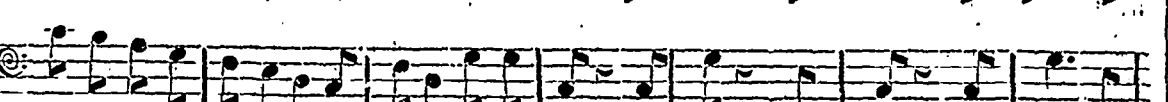
B. 



tell, The joys of temp'rance tell, Till ev'ry val-ley, hill and plain, The song re-spon-sive swell, 'Till



ev'-ry val-ley, hill and plain The song responsive swell, The song, the song re-spon-sive



quality; and to this circumstance, more than to the great quantity, the serious declension in prices, and consequent heavy losses to the shippers, are attributable.

The bacon best adapted to the London market, is singed sides, weighing 56 to 64 lbs. each. The first sent out last winter, is represented to have been of a superior quality, and the meat of good, firm texture; and as it was offered at much less price than the Irish, it found customers.—But the subsequent arrivals were so soft, oily and inferior, that the Irish was again preferred, even at advanced rates, while the American became, and continued a dull, dragging trade—many of the best dealers abandoning the article altogether.

“Ice-cured singed sides, for shipments made during the summer heats, do not answer; the meat sustains in all cases an injury that lowers the price, and in some instances has done so to the extent of 50 per cent. Shipment of singed meat, by New-Orleans, ought for the same reason, to be avoided altogether, or made only in the months of December and January.”

“Prime mess pork has been a losing article. Some few of the first arrivals of New York and Baltimore brands came off prime quality, and brought remunerative prices. But almost all the Western brands have come particularly bad, defective in cure, wretched in color, and the meat soft and inferior. The chief defect in almost all American prime mess pork is the color. Instead of being the bright cherry red, characteristic of skillfully pickled meat, it is a dirty, dull unsightly brown. That this is remediable, and arises in the manufacture, is proved by some few brands coming otherwise. But unless it be obviated, the preference will continue to be given to Irish and Hamboro, although inferior meat, at much higher prices.”—*American Paper.*

RECLAIMING SANDY LAND.

Obed Brooks, Jr., of Harwick, Barnstable county, Mass., gives the officers of the Agricultural Society of the county, some interesting facts in regard to his experience in claiming “blowing sands.” He states that much of this kind of soil, with which Cape Cod abounds, can be readily rendered “pleasant to the eye and profitable to the cultivator.” He says—“By a slight dressing, and by proper cultivation, they may be made to produce a good crop of corn the first year, and by laying down to grass in the fall, they may be brought into good pasturage. Moreover, by setting upon the borders of the enclosure, the silver leaf poplar—a tree exactly adapted to loose and sandy soils, and not liable to be eaten by cattle—they may be made to improve the appearance of any village, and give an air of thrift and beauty to the waste places of the Cape.”

Mr. B. bought a lot containing eleven and a half acres in the spring of 1847, which was then regarded as completely worn out, and had already begun to blow. He gave only \$80 for the whole lot, and it had previously been offered at a much less price. He fenced it with cedar posts and chestnut rails, at a cost of \$70. He has used no measure in the cultivation. He ploughed it deep, and on the 19th and 20th of May, 1847, planted it with corn, in hills four feet apart each way. He used the cultivator at every hoeing—which was four times—running it very deep, twice in a row both ways. At the second hoeing, pulled all except two plants in a hill. At the last hoeing, 25th of August, sowed rye, oats, and grass seed, putting on the acre twelve quarts rye, sixteen quarts oats, eight quarts Herd’s grass or timothy, twelve quarts red top, and eight pounds clover seed. He raised from this field 156 bushels of corn of excellent quality, which sold readily at 85 cents per bushel, and 33 bushels potatoes. The crop of rye taken off the next year, measured 55 bushels. The grass seed took well and has brought the field into a fine sward and good pasturage.

He makes an exhibit of all the expenses he has laid out

on the land up to the 16th of October, 1849, and credits the value of the crops he has taken off; from which it appears that the cost of the 11½ acres of land, as now fenced and improved, is \$8,57.

News.

CANADA.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—It has been decided by the Court of Common Pleas, sitting at Toronto, that the *Carriers of Her Majesty’s Mails*, in that section of the Province, are exempted from paying tolls, on Her Majesty’s highways. The judgment was given by the Chief Justice, in the case of *Leslie, Toll-Collector, vs. Thompson and Miller, carriers of Her Majesty’s Mails*, and proprietors of the line of stages between Toronto and the Holland Landing.—*Herald.*

ROBBERY.—A most daring attempt at highway robbery was made at Etchemin, on Thursday before last. A person named Jas. Gorman, when passing through what is known as the Sault bush was stopped by four men, one of whom was armed, and we believe essayed to fire at him, the others were provided with bludgeons. Mr. Gorman received a blow from one of his assailants, whereupon he drew a revolver of six barrels, and snapped the trigger of two in succession, which missed fire; the third took effect upon one of the ruffians in the leg, who fell, but speedily regained his feet, and made off with his fellow brigands. We understand that within a short time since, several parties have been similarly assailed at the same place.—*Quebec Mercury.*

FIRE AND DEATH.—On Monday night last, about 11 o’clock, Mr. John Allan, residing near Mr. McDougall’s Mills, discovered his house to be on fire. He instantly ran out and alarmed the neighbors opposite, and then rushed back to his burning house. On his neighbors arriving they could not see him, but heard him inside the house; for some minutes no one would enter owing to the flames and smoke. At last, Mr. Nicholas Chapman, at the imminent risk of his life, rushed through the blaze and succeeded in dragging Mr. Allan out. The unfortunate man, however, survived only till yesterday morning. The family in the house at the time consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Allan and a servant girl. The two latter barely escaped with their lives.—*Cobourg Star, March 13.*

THE POST OFFICE.—It appears that the mails are to be carried by steamboat between Bytown and Montreal during the coming season. It was about time to have such an arrangement, as the telegraph and express lines would have relieved the post of a share of the business. It would be a convenience to the public if a letter box were kept on the boats, as is done on the St. Lawrence river and other places.—*Bytown Packet.*

MURDER.—John Munro, Seignior of Limeric, County of Down, has been committed for the murder of his wife, on the 9th or 10th instant; supposed to have been committed with a small pocket-knife, found at her feet. The body was lying on the floor of Munro’s house, with a deep wound in the throat, through the windpipe. An investigation, in the nature of an Inquest, was held on the spot, by a Captain of Militia, and the result was a charge of murder against Munro, who was committed by T. C. Olviva, Esq.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that three of Mr. Edwards’ children, tavern keeper, of this town, were severely scalded on Monday last, and the youngest of the three died in four hours after the accident. From what we are given to understand, it appears that a coffee pot filled with hot water, was placed on the stove, one of the children accidentally overturned it, when its contents came upon the three who unfortunately were near the stove.—The other two, we are pleased to learn, are recovering.—*Brantford Courier.*

SOBS OF TEMPERANCE.—This order has made astonishing progress in the North American Colonies within the last three years. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick its adherents are exceedingly numerous, and are found among all classes of society. The grand object of the Order is the promotion of Temperance. Its members subscribe a stringent pledge to that effect, and hold themselves bound to employ their most zealous efforts on behalf of the great Moral Reform of the age. By affording relief to the

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the Bermondsey and Druid's Arms, from seven until ten o'clock, and count the number of persons who entered. The following result could be depended upon for accuracy. Persons entering the Bermondsey Saloon:—males, apparently above the age of sixteen, 491; under sixteen, 169; females, 99; total 759. Druid's Arms Inn Saloon:—males, above sixteen, 250; under sixteen, 163; females, 49; total, 462. Grand total at both Saloons in three hours in one night, 1221. Each person has to pay 3d. for entrance, which is returned in the shape of some kind of liquor. The consequence is, that most of the money is spent in intoxicating liquor, which, combined with the grossly immoral songs, recitations and indecent exhibitions displayed on these occasions, are inculcating lessons and implanting habits amongst youth of our town fearful to contemplate. These exhibitions were occurring nightly, and the committee submitted whether it was not within the province of the temperance reformation to adopt plans of a counteracting tendency in order to put a stop to this system of wholesale demoralization.

To this we will add the following:—

“Between 4000 and 5000 (chiefly young) persons, have been counted entering one house with Tea-gardens adjoining, on a Lord's Day evening.”—*Anti-Bacchus*.

“On a Sunday evening at 10 o'clock, 500 persons were found at a Tea-garden, in the state of (what is commonly called) drunkenness.”—*T. Beggs's Essay*.

“Three youths, members of Bible Classes, were stopped near 'The Eagle Tavern,' and rebuked for boisterously singing, while in a state of intoxication, the hymn, 'There is a happy land, far, far away.' They had learned it for singing at a chapel on the following day.”—*An Eye Witness*.

“On the morning of the New Year, while standing at a corner of the public market, in about half an hour, we counted 14 boys, mere children, passing under the influence of intoxicating drink.”—*Mr. McDonald, City Missionary, Aberdeen*.

“Out of 8 Teachers, 7 were ruined through drink.”—*Rev. W. Wight, B. A.*

“1,600 youth from 7 to 15, summarily convicted in one year.”—*Mr. Sergt. Adams*.

“The increase of Juvenile delinquency is owing in a considerable degree to the increase of Beer-shops. In a short time 3000 children under 15, passed through the prisons of the county.”—*H. Pounall, Esq., Middlesex Magistrate*.

“16,847 persons were committed to prison through drink in 1847: of these there were 171 Males and 122 Females under 20 years of age.”—*Police Com. Return*.

Surely these are sufficient to warrant the conclusion, that public-houses and beer-shops, with all the various amusements and temptations they furnish are among the most powerful forces antagonist to the Sabbath-school.

In what way can these be most successfully met and counteracted! We have unshaken faith in the system of total-abstinence. If we may presume to tender to the Sunday-school teachers a word of advice, we would say,—Teach your children the true character of the beverages by which they are seduced and so frequently destroyed—assure them that at last they “bite like a serpent and sting like an adder”—urge them by all the arguments you can use, to abstain.—let the advice be sustained by the moral force of your own consistent example—unite then, if possible, in “bands of hope,” or juvenile temperance societies, and make these as attractive to the youthful mind as inventive genius and ardent desire, and bounding hope can make them, and you will send forth your youthful charge amid the temptations of an emphatically drinking country, with all the security of an enlightened judgment and an enlisted will.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SAINT JOHN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society, which was held in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening last, was well attended, and proved one of the most interesting Temperance gatherings that has occurred for some time past. The President, Mr. N. S. Demill was at his post as usual, and opened the meeting with a short address, in which he justly claimed for this organization which then celebrated its 18th Anniversary, the merit of having laid the foundation of all the good that had been accomplished by the advocacy and practice of Temperance principles in this city—it is the stock of which the Sons of Temperance, the Cadets, &c., are the scions. The Temperance Choir having sung a pretty air, and the Rev. Mr. Elder addressed the Throne of Grace, the Secretary read a Report of the status, financial and otherwise, of the Society, by which it appears that there are 3956 names enrolled on its books, and that it is in funds to the extent of £36 6s. 2d. The report having been read, adopted and ordered to be published, a call was made upon the Rev. Mr. Elder to address the meeting, to which he responded in a very able and argumentative speech, in which he contended that, considered in his relations to Society, man has duties and obligations to discharge which are incompatible with that freedom of restraint upon one's appetite and propensities, that right so often asserted by the Bacchanal, to do what he likes with his own. He owes more to society than he can ever repay; wife, family, religion and morality have claims upon him which he cannot disregard with impunity.

REPORT.

Your Committee have to report, that notwithstanding the efficiency of the other Temperance bodies in effective operation in this City, we have recorded in our books one hundred and two additional members for the current year—and that the number of subscribers on the books of the Society is 3956.

Your Committee have not had time nor opportunity of collecting information as regards the progress of the Societies in the vicinity, but from general observation, the Committee are led to believe that they are progressing in this reformation with their usual zeal.

The revolution of time has again brought us to the period, when in performance of our duty, it is necessary to report the proceedings of the past year. And your Committee are gratified to state, that the labors of that zealous, powerful and efficient body—the “Sons of Temperance,” with their auxiliary the Cadets—have in a great measure relieved us from the necessity of making up a lengthy report, as those bodies have all but superseded us in our philanthropic designs—and although we are thus induced to admit the powerful influence exercised by those bodies in this great reform, yet your Committee are not satisfied that the “Old Total Abstinence Society” should willingly accede their right to claim a share at least of the victory—upon the ground that the old Total Abstinence Society was the first to scale the walls—break down the ramparts, and make the first breach in the fortification—we claim the laurel as being the first ship in action, but we are quite willing that every ship in sight at the close, should participate in the honors of the victory.

Your Committee considered that every individual (whatsoever sphere of action he may occupy in society) exercises an influence—and that influence has a tendency, either to retard or promote the happiness of those around, every man in his right mind is studious to promote his own happiness, and if he is obedient to the Sovereign command, he will also feel it his duty to promote the happiness of his neighbor—with this view of the subject, we must use our influence and remove the stumbling block out of the way.

In Europe, and in various portions of the world—war,

The Canada

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED

TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION,



AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

PLEDGE.—We, the undersigned, do agree, that we will not use Intoxicating Liquors as a Beverage, nor Traffic in them; that we will not provide them as an article of Entertainment, nor for persons in our employment; and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use throughout the Community.

Vol. XVI.]

MONTREAL, APRIL 1, 1850.

No. 7

CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of this society was held in the United Presbyterian Church, Lothian Road, Edinburgh, on the evening of Monday. The attendance was large. Mr. William Forrest was called to the chair. On the platform beside the speakers were a number of the leading friends of the cause. The meeting having been opened with prayer,

The Rev. James Scott, missionary from Demerara, said that finding in his congregation a number of his most respectable people drowsy during his preaching, he made inquiry into the cause, and learned that they were in the habit of taking rum before leaving home. Thus moderate drinking is opposed to the gospel; of that he was thoroughly convinced. He commenced lecturing to them on total abstinence, and out of a congregation of a thousand persons, five hundred took the pledge, and the result has been: that during the last nine years he had only two cases of discipline. Immediately after the commencement of the movement among them, they were favored with a very general revival of religion, showing the very close connection between total abstinence and conversion. Their missionaries to a man were abstainers. They could not taste without feeling that they were injuring the souls of their people. In that country there are between six and ten thousand abstainers, and during the last eight months he had seen in Edinburgh and Leith more drunk people than he had seen in Guiana during the last nine years. He was grieved beyond expression to find the chief opponents to the temperance cause among religious people, and particularly among the ministers of the gospel. He did not expect to see religion prosper till drunkenness was banished, and that would not be till the people of God joined the cause. Since abstaining he had labored as much as any other man in that country, preaching four times on Sabbath, travelling twenty miles under a tropical sun, in addition to the ordinary duties of a minister, settling on other days disputes among the people, and his health was better on cold water than ever it had been in the use of spirits. And if he could stand this in Guiana how could his brethren not stand it here? Throughout his address Mr. Scott was warmly applauded.

The Rev. Wm. Ritchie of Dunse said, he felt great delight in hearing the interesting and important facts which had just been stated by Mr. Scott. He could not but regard it as a powerful commendation of the abstinence principle, that those who had gone forth and jeopardied their lives in the high places of the field, had shown themselves the foremost in espousing this cause. All honor to the noble men

who have not only been willing to give up all the endearments of home for the sake of Christ, but who have also been ready to devote themselves to this good cause, that the work of God might the more prosper among perishing souls. It appeared thus to be fact that those servants of Christ who come most in contact with sin in its deepest degradation, feel themselves constrained to regard with favor the temperance movement, as a powerful auxiliary to the gospel. He believed he did not use too great liberty with the name of the illustrious dead when he said, that the late Dr. Chalmers from his labors in the West Port, was included in his last days to look with a very favorable eye to the total abstinence movement. So, as Christians generally look on the most miserable victims of sin among the masses of our country, he was convinced they would see intemperance to be the great hindrance to their elevation, and would be disposed to regard the abstinence principle as needful to give the Word of God among them free course. He, therefore, called on all to adopt this principle, from a regard to an enlightened self-love—an enlarged benevolence to men, and from a regard to the glory of Christ. While Christians behold the church advancing towards her millennial rest, and while they see intemperance impeding her progress, let them hear the Lord commanding “Cast ye up, cast ye up, take up the stumbling out of the way of my people.”

The Rev. William Reid said the time was when the weaver from his shuttle, the smith from his anvil, and the shoemaker from his stool, were their only advocates; but now town-councillors, lawyers, the first literary men of the day, and doctors of divinity, were affording them the aid of their influence and eloquence. Among this last class, he was sure they all rejoiced in the names of the venerated Dr. Grey and the large-hearted Thomas Guthrie. It was reported that Dr. Guthrie sometimes dined with the Duke of Argyll, and by this channel he saw the way opened for the advancement of their principles to the highest rank in the realm. The Duke had pretty close relationship with the Duchess of Sutherland; and, as the Duchess was a great favorite at court, who knew but she might whisper in the royal ear what they were doing to keep her subjects in order. He feared they were apt to overlook the grand evil of drunkenness. Its curse was not to be found in the wretched aspect, and shattered frames, and desolate homes of its victims. These were but the symbols of a more terrible desolation. The surrender of the heart and intellect to the bidding of any devil was its prime enormity. How many had been hung for crimes perpetrated under its influence, and

worthy of imitation. The united action of the Methodist community, would do much to overthrow the dreadful evil which afflicts and destroys thousands of our country men.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

St. Armand, C. E.

ANOTHER VICTIM FALLEN.

An inquest was held on the 12th March, 1850, before Isaac B Aylsworth, one of the Coroners for the Midland District, over the body of Thomas M'Cann, of Centreville, who was found dead in his own tan vat, on the same morning after having been taken home in a helpless condition from the tavern, where he got drunk the evening before, and the following verdict returned:—"That the said Thomas M'Cann came to his death during the night of the 11th of March, 1850, by falling, or exposure, in a tan vat on his own premises, when in a state of helplessness, brought on by the use of intoxicating drinks."—*Communicated.*

There have been no licensed taverns in the following counties, and parts of counties, during the past year. County of Berthier; county of Ottawa, Division No. 2, containing Petite Nation and Lochaber; counties of Shefford, Saguenay, Montmorenci and Kamouraska. There have been no licenses in the following districts or parishes:—in the county of Beauharnois, Dundee and Hinchinbrooke; in the county of Montreal, Côte La Visitation and St. Geneviève; in the county of Ottawa, Division No. 1, Onslow; in the county of St. Hyacinthe, St. Simon de Ramsay and St. Pie; in the county of Terrebonne, Lacorne or New Glasgow; in the county of Dorchester, Ste. Marie and Beauce. If any persons have been keeping tavern, and selling spirituous liquors, or other intoxicating drink, in any of these places during the past year, they have been doing so without license, and are liable to prosecution.

We learn from the *Watchman* that Mr. Wadsworth is lecturing in Toronto, and is urging the necessity of petitioning parliament against the License system. We wish him all success in this effort, and sincerely hope that the measure which he proposes will go into operation. We think there will be one petition, at least, sent from this city; but it is of great importance that there should be one from the present capital of the Province. It is becoming more and more apparent, that we are laboring under great disadvantages, not only in having to fight our way against custom, prejudice and vice, but also, in having the whole weight of government influence against us, by keeping up the license system. We have not a fair field: as we seek only the same object that government professes to have in view—the public good, and as government itself acknowledges, that intemperance is one of the most hurtful public vices now in existence, we have a right to demand that it *should cease to oppress us*, by bolstering up that very vice. Protection has been withdrawn from trade, why should it be continued to liquor-selling?

A late number of the *Telegraph* contains the last annual report of the St. John's Total Abstinence Society, which will be found in another column. It gives us pleasure to see that the cause is rapidly advancing in the sister colony and its capital. The "Sons of Temperance" have been very active in St. John's, and "all but superseded" the old Society.

The *Massachusetts Cataract*, rather a favorite with us, has been received at our office for several weeks past; we were be-

ginning to fear that the proverbial niggardliness of Temperance men, had compelled the discontinuance of this talented and spirited witness; we were therefore agreeably surprised the other day, at receiving the number for March 21, and to find that it still poured forth its cooling yet killing stream in the very head of the Hydra-headed monster.

THE CAUSE IN STANBRIDGE.

We take the following extract from a letter to the *Pilot*, dated March 18, and signed by J. Gough.—

To the Editor of the "Pilot."

Dear Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your Journal to give to my countrymen—who should feel interested in anything which tends to the welfare, credit, and happiness of Irishmen—an account of the progress of Temperance in this Parish. It is but a short time since a society was formed in this section under the glorious banner of Teetotalism. There are in the parish about one thousand communicants, and out of that number, I am happy to say, that over eight hundred and fifty are members of the Teetotal Society. It is a fact worthy of note that out of that number, not one has had the slightest crime alleged to his charge.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We shall endeavor to mend in the matter complained of by "a Subscriber," in Cornwall.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Enquirer," when he sees our notice of the meeting at Kingston, will no doubt be satisfied, and think it unnecessary to have his communication inserted.

Our correspondent in Belleville, is correct in his suspicions, that we were not informed of the source or authority by which the "manifesto," as he styles it, was issued, and which appeared in the *British Whig*, and inserted even to the exclusion of other matter, the moment it was handed us, as information to the "Sons." This is all we know of the matter up to the present moment. We would be the last to lift our pen to write a line, or insert a paragraph, that would tend in the most remote sense to introduce disunion in the ranks of any of the Temperance bodies now in operation, so long as they follow out the great object for which they are avowedly organized.

RECHABITES.—PROGRESS.

From the following, which we take from the *Sherbrooke Gazette* of the 10th ult., it will be seen that the Canada East tribe of Rechabites are not sleeping in their tents:—

We invite the attention of the friends of Temperance to the notice of a Public Address at the Methodist Chapel, on Tuesday evening next. If "a tree is to be judged by its fruits" it cannot be denied that Rechabism in Sherbrooke has effected great good. The Tent in this town numbers about 110 members, of whom a large proportion could never be reached by the ordinary temperance efforts. They have been reclaimed, and with one or two exceptions, all have "kept the pledge." In addition to the ordinary obstacles against all temperance efforts—the selfishness of vendors and the appetite of the inebriate—the order has had to contend with the prejudices and the ridicule of many, and we are sorry to say even of some professed friends of temperance. But we are glad to say that opposition and prejudice is fast giving way before the manifest good effects which have been produced to individuals, in the family circle, and upon society. Let all who wish to hear a true and full exposition of the principles of Rechabism, attend the meeting on Tuesday evening.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, APRIL 1, 1850.

LATE DOINGS AT ST. HYACINTHE.

The Municipal Council of this village, determined lately to suppress the unlicensed taverns with which it is infested. For this commendable purpose they employed an informer, who soon put himself in possession of such facts, as would have convicted the guilty. But none of the lawyers of the place would undertake the prosecution. By what motive they were led to do so, is not said; whether it was because they themselves frequented these houses—or because they knew they were very active in stirring up quarrels, to give them employment—or because they were afraid the keepers of these houses might afterwards take vengeance on them, we know not, it is certain, however, that none of them would have anything to do with an attempt to remove such moral nuisances from St. Hyacinthe. Not to be baffled, the Councillors brought a lawyer from Montreal—their informer was prepared with his evidence—the Court was to be held next day, and everything was in readiness for their purpose. But on the previous evening, the informer, who appears to have been their only witness, was seized suddenly by some unknown persons, blindfolded, and thrown into a sleigh, and carried off into the woods; and, after being maltreated and stripped of his boots, stockings, and hat, he was left in a barn, at such a distance from the village, that it was impossible for him to arrive in time for the Court. The prosecutions consequently fell to the ground, and the guilty parties escaped.

We regret this termination of the affair. The Councillors deserve great praise for their diligence and perseverance, and we hope they will not lose sight of the delinquents at the next term. It is deeply to be regretted, however, that the state of public opinion is so perverted, as to favor the guilty, and even rejoice at their escape, and there are none on whom, we think, a heavier sentence ought to fall, than the lawyers of the village. They must be a strange race; they seem to have a brotherly sympathy with the breakers of the law, if not to have made a compact amongst themselves, that they will do nothing to annoy them.

But a part of the public Press of Montreal must come in for a share of the indignation and censure which this nefarious transaction calls for. The *Minerve* and the *Transcript*, at least, have inserted an account of it of such a nature as to show that they glory in the escape of these parties from justice, and the violence committed upon the witness. These papers have not a word of condemnation or regret! No fault is found with the lawyers; the Councillors are not commended for their firmness; nor exhorted to follow up the case with vigour still. On the contrary, the *Minerve* and the *Transcript* seem to be quite satisfied with the issue of their attempt; they mightily enjoy the whole affair!

When the public press can deal with a matter of this kind as if it were a joke, or a frolic, the friends of order and morality have reason to take alarm, for those that can bear down the law in one point, are able to do so in another. We have a right to expect in such a case as this, that the Press should come to the aid of the Councillors, and endeavour to strengthen their hands, and pour a torrent of indignation against the perpetrators of the outrage, and the unlicensed vendors who were the cause of it; but instead of this, these Presses have indirectly extended their protection to the illegal traffickers, and joined in a laugh against those who endeavoured to put the law in force against them. It confirms the testimony given before the late Parliamentary Committee, by more

than one witness; that it is next to impossible to obtain a conviction against the unlicensed dealer. There is a prejudice in his favor, on the bench, throughout the public, and even in some portions of the public press. Will any one tell us, what is the use of a license after this; or give a good reason why a person desirous of keeping tavern should go to the expense of purchasing one?

SHOULD TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES COUNTENANCE DANCING BALLS AT THEIR ANNIVERSARIES?

We say decidedly not. And we rest this opinion chiefly on the ground, that the excitement of the ball naturally leads to, and calls for, the excitement of intoxicating drink. We have a strong conviction that these balls are essentially works of darkness; they cannot endure the light of day. If any party were to propose to give a public ball, to commence at mid-day and terminate at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, they would only be laughed at for their pains. Dancing celebrations invariably take shelter under the covert of night. But waving this consideration, we have an equally strong conviction, that the influence which midnight dances have exerted, ever since the time of the golden calf, at least, has been unfavorable to temperance, as well as other branches of morality. They are never found in alliance with what is good, but what is evil. The excitement of spirits, caused by whirling through "the giddy dance," accompanied with the impressions of the music, and the scenes which meet the eye, must create a desire for the stimulation of alcoholic liquors; and if there be any reformed incline in the company, this desire will be so strong in him as to render it impossible to restrain it.

We are, therefore, of opinion, that it is very inconsistent in Temperance Societies, who are laboring to root out the evil of intemperance, and reform the customs and fashions that lead to it, to celebrate their anniversaries by dancing balls. They are raising an obstacle in the way of their own efforts; they are placing a temptation before those who have begun to reform, which may throw them back again to their former degradation, and they are helping to keep up customs that prevent many others from joining our ranks, and determine them still to abide by the "wine cup."

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Pledge of the Order.—No brother shall make, buy, sell, or use, as a beverage, any Spirituous or Malt Liquors, Wine or Cider.

In our number for Feb. 15, we noticed the journal of proceedings of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Tennessee, for 1849; and now, in fulfilment of the promise then made, give such additional particulars as may be interesting to our readers. We have been especially pleased in looking over the proceedings, to find that the Sons are not likely to lower the moral standard; this has been impressed upon us, from the reports of other Grand Divisions also, especially in examining the proceedings at the last meeting of the National Division, which assembled in Cincinnati in May last.

The application of the pledge to commission agents, clerks, druggists, etc., engaged in the liquor traffic, was brought before the Division during the year, and appears to be a matter of some difficulty as to the proper course to be pursued. The following resolution was laid on the table:—

Resolved, That no article of our Constitution and By-Laws are to be so construed as to render a member of the Order guilty of a violation of Article 2d, who shall purchase or sell spirituous liquors, in filling orders as a Commission Merchant or as a clerk.

But the following was also offered, which, after considerable debate, was referred to a committee.—