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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
SELECTIONS.— <i>The Proud Youth</i> .....	161
<i>Effects of Liquor-selling on Venders</i> .....	162
<i>The Temperance Cause</i> .....	164
<i>Responsibilities of Rumsellers</i> .....	164
<i>The Wrong Passenger</i> .....	165
PROGRESS.— <i>Canada</i> .....	166
<i>Scotland—West Indies</i> .....	166
<i>East Indies—United States</i> .....	167
MISCELLANEOUS.....	168
POETRY.— <i>King Gin</i> .....	168
<i>We may not Rest</i> .....	169
EDITORIAL.— <i>The Distillers of Ireland</i> .....	169—173
EDUCATION.— <i>Causes and Antidote of Consumption</i> .....	173
AGRICULTURE.— <i>Cultivation of the Windsor Bean, &amp;c.</i> .....	174
<i>News, Prices Current, &amp;c.</i> .....	175, 176

THE PROUD YOUTH.

BY Y-LE.

(Concluded.)

Haldane, while he stood before his father's house, felt bitterly the position he had placed himself in; yet, so seared had every virtuous feeling become, that he was regardless as to the effect his return would have on those who had once doated upon him. Setting, therefore, all delicacy aside, he advanced to the door, for the purpose of entering. The presence of a stranger gazing at the window had been observed by the father; and there was something in the aspect of that stranger which rivetted the old man's attention to him, and made the father gaze with feelings of intense interest. Alas! ragged and dirty as the stranger was, the truth shot across the old man's mind with a shock so sudden as almost to overpower him. The effect was but of momentary duration, for he rushed forward to welcome his lost son, at the same instant that Haldane advanced to the door. It was quickly opened, and the fond father would have thrown his arms around his erring child, and forgiven him; but the brutalised youth rudely forced his father aside, and, with a blasphemous oath, entered the house of his parents.

Oh! the feelings of that father, who can tell? Who can paint the bitter anguish of his soul? To be cursed by his own son, at the time, above all others, when repentance was expected;—to be forced aside with violence, when he was ready to weep out his soul in the embrace of his fallen boy, were incidents of a nature sufficient to break the heart of many a father, endowed with less of the graces which adorn the Christian than was possessed by this sorrowful parent. Haldane's father, however, bowed to the will of God.

Now that Haldane was at home, and the full truth known respecting him, the whole family endeavoured, by every means in their power, to persuade him to reform. The appetite was now formed, however, and it was long ere they succeeded in their humane work. At last a promise

was extracted from Haldane, that he would stop in his sinful career. Although the promise had been reluctantly given; yet, oh, how it gladdened the hearts of his parents that a promise had been made. While he continued to drink, they had no hope of his amendment; but now, there was at least a chance that better days might come, when the happiness of their domestic circle would be again restored. What strengthened this anticipation was, that Haldane's father had procured him a situation, in entering on the duties of which, Haldane expressed a determination that his future course should be such as would give no more pain to his family; and from the sincerity he evinced in giving expression to this resolve, the greatest hopes were entertained that he would yet regain his character and standing as a respectable man.

Months rolled on, and Haldane was rapidly rising in the estimation of friends and acquaintances, and no less so in the esteem of his employer. His conduct had been unexceptionable, and the greatest confidence was being placed in him. At this juncture, Haldane's employer had some business to transact in a town at some distance, but being unable to leave home himself, Haldane was entrusted with the mission, and no one now doubted his capability of transacting the business with despatch and credit. As his employer had some few small accounts to settle in the town to which Haldane was going, arrangements were made that he should pay them while he was there.

Away Haldane went, with the best intentions. The prayers of his father, too, were secretly offered up, that no stumbling block would fall in the path of his son, but that he might return to them again, with his habits of temperance confirmed. But, alas! Haldane's proud heart was not yet humbled, nor was the craving of his corrupt appetite altogether deadened.

It is still customary in some parts of Scotland, that, on the payment of accounts, or at the settlement of any particular business, the whisky bottle is introduced, to treat the party paying the money. Unfortunately for Haldane, such was the custom of some of the parties on whom he called. Haldane at first refused to taste, but on being pressed, he wavered; the manliness to proclaim the fact, that he had signed the pledge. The first glass taken, therefore, broke down the barrier which shielded him from destruction, created anew the desire for the accursed thing, and set him again afloat on that sea of peril, whose shores are covered with more wrecks than are to be found from any other single cause besides Haldane took one glass—one led to two, two to three, and so on, till, like the celebrated Gough, for upwards of a week he knew nothing, and cared for nothing, but drink, drink, drink!

Haldane's absence being prolonged beyond the stipulated time, was the first circumstance to cause his friends uneasiness, and as each succeeding day passed on without hearing from him, the worst fears began to be entertained of his temperance stability. Father, mother, sisters, and brothers, felt as if another calamity had overtaken the family; abundance of tears were shed, and fervent prayers poured out from overflowing and sorrowful hearts, that Haldane might

be guarded from temptation. At length he returned, but what a miserable plight he exhibited! Filthy, and in a state of beastly intoxication, all filial and brotherly affection was gone, and the demon of the gin-shop, in its most wicked and abhorrent form, reigned in the heart of the twice fallen prodigal. Every measure was tried to stop his infatuated career, but all to no purpose, and "the last state of that man became worse than the first."

Haldane now completely gave himself up to evil, and no efforts could induce him to refrain from that which was not only disgracing himself, but was fast breaking the hearts of his parents. Daily and nightly he entered the house in a state of inebriety, while the foulest language it is possible to use, emanated from his tongue. His father at first spoke to him as a Christian father should do, and urged him, with all the force of a father's authority, to give up drinking. His mother, who hitherto had lived on hope—for a mother's hope is strong—began gradually to despair, and the fearful scenes so often witnessed of her son's degradation, wrought so powerfully upon her mind, that she was unable to perform her accustomed duties, and was forced to take to her bed. His sisters were ashamed to go abroad, for oftener than once they had been insulted by Haldane on the streets of the village, in his demands for money to procure liquor. At length his outrageous conduct carried him so far as to force from his sick parent, with the grossest oaths, the means to obtain the liquid fire, which was burning up both his soul and body. In this state of matters, he was ordered from the house, which he at length left; but his absence was only of short duration; for in a few weeks he returned, still more confirmed in his evil habit.

One day, shortly after his return, he entered the house, as usual, for the purpose of demanding money. His father was present, and resolutely refused to gratify Haldane's wicked demands. Maddened with liquor, he became furious, and seized his father by the throat. His poor mother, who witnessed this fearful outrage, afraid lest he might murder his father, became unnaturally excited, and sprang from her bed, to save at once the husband and the father. Seizing Haldane by the arm, she implored him, in accents of the deepest sorrow, to release his hold; when the brutal wretch, forgetful of even her on whose bosom he slept in infancy and innocence, knocked his mother to the ground. The younger son, a thin, and, at that time, rather sickly lad, entered at this moment, and, having witnessed this last horrid act, flew to his father's assistance, and, by a blow which he aimed at his hell-inspired brother, he brought him to the floor. Speedily recovering, Haldane rose, more furious than ever, and, with the skill and force of a practised pugilist, he struck his younger brother, and sent him rolling to his father's feet, completely insensible. What a scene was this! Who but a demon could look on it unmoved? Utter proceedings, no doubt, came shadowing forth to the wretched drunkard, for, after gloating his eyes on the work of destruction, he hurriedly left the house.

The mother and son were carried to bed, but it was long ere any one could tell whether they would live or die. The parent was the first to recover, but it soon became apparent that it was but a glimmering of the vital spark ere it disappeared for ever in the shades of death; and before the expiry of a month from the period at which the circumstances just noted occurred, the broken-hearted parent died, with a prayer on her lips for the repentance and forgiveness of her guilty son. The sad father had watched alternately by the bedside of his wife and boy; for up to the death of his beloved partner, the unfortunate lad had remained unconscious of everything, a delirious fever having superseded the shock of the blow he had received. When he did recover, the first tidings he received—and sad tidings they were to him—was relating to the death of his mother.

Now the appearance of the house was changed, for the

ruling spirit was gone, and her place was empty, and it soon, also, became apparent, that the heart of the old man was crushed, and that he was lonely and disconsolate; for, day by day, the white hairs gathered in numbers upon his head; his step became less and less firm; till, in a few short months, he, too, departed to be with his Lord and Master.

As for the guilty cause of these deaths, he fled to another town, where he wandered about like another Cain; and, as if the curse of the Almighty had lighted upon him, he was not long there, till, while in a state of intoxication, he fell before the wheels of a waggon, which passed over his arm, by which he received so much injury that, on being carried to the public hospital, it was deemed necessary to amputate it. This operation was performed, and he recovered, but, after being discharged from the hospital, his former career having subdued all sense of self-respect, he became worse than a public beggar—for beg he did—but it was for money to procure the poison which had brought him, and, through him, his family, so much sorrow and suffering. And the youth whose heart was too proud to sign the pledge, may now be encountered at the detested act of begging for a penny to purchase drink.

After the death of his father, the younger brother removed to the same town where Haldane was, but so often was he annoyed with his brother's importunities, that he at length decided on leaving the land of his fathers, and seeking an asylum in British America. The rest of the family were also soon scattered abroad, and their once happy home is now only among the things to be remembered.

The foregoing sketch will, we think, sufficiently prove that it is not only himself whom the drunkard harms, but that all connected with him, in a greater or less degree, have to bear a part in the misery occasioned by a course of intemperance.

Fearful, then, is the responsibility of this man, who not only caused the death of his parents, but was the means of breaking up a home, whose members, up to the moment of that man's departure from the paths of sobriety, had known it only for what it really was—a home of love. Let no one therefore say, as an excuse for the drunkard, "Poor fellow; he only harms himself." Reader, is your heart too proud to sign the pledge? Behold what may be the end.

The truth of the preceding was vouched by the party who related the circumstances, in the following words: "There is an Infinite Being above, and a finite being here, who can testify to the truth of what I have said."

#### EFFECTS OF LIQUOR SELLING ON VENDERS.

BY SAMUEL CHIPMAN,

To the Cor. Sec. A. T. U.

Dear Sir,—I have told you in previous communications that I had been gathering statistics on this subject. I had embraced them in "An Appeal to the Venders," and had prefaced my appeal with a mass of facts, showing them the evils they inflict on others; but in order to exhibit those which they inflict upon themselves and families, in such limits as to render it practicable for you to give them in the Journal, without imposing an unreasonable tax on your columns, I have abandoned my first design, and confined myself to the object named in the caption of this article.

The wrecks of character, of families, and of property, occasioned by it to the individuals who were engaged in the traffic, have long been matter of notoriety and of remark, in public and private; but knowing, as I did, that these vague statements could not be relied on, I resolved upon making an actual examination, to which we might demand the evidence of the people. I accordingly visited every town in the counties of Wayne, Ontario, and Genesee, calling on the older inhabitants, and obtaining the names of the persons who

had kept taverns there for a period as far back as their recollection could extend—generally about twenty-five years.

We marked them temperate or intemperate, as the facts would warrant. Here, however, I must make an important explanation. It was extremely rare—not one case, perhaps, in a hundred—that the tavern-keeper was a total abstinence man. Few were so very *inconsistent* as not to use themselves the article they sold to others, and when told to mark *temperate*, it was generally added:—"He drank a great deal: perhaps a quart a day." "His face was very red." "His nose was covered with rum-blossoms." "He was thoroughly pickled." "His eyes were edged with pink; we should call him a drunkard now, but as he attended regularly to business, we called him a temperate man then."

It is indispensable to a right understanding of this matter, that these explanations be borne in mind. Indeed, seven-eighths of those marked *temperate*, might with perfect propriety, have been put down, *soakers, tipplers, or habitual drunkards*. The next step was to ascertain what had been their success in the attainment of their principal object,—the *acquisition of property*. In doing this, I arranged into four classes: 1st, made property; 2d, made a living; 3d, diminished property; 4th, lost all. Judicious friends have found fault with this arrangement, on account of the number of classes I have made. My answer is, that my object was to approach as near as possible to perfect accuracy, and I judged that by any smaller number, I could not so nearly approximate to that point.

Of the first class nothing need be said by way of explanation. The second class were those who, in most cases, kept but a short time, often less than a year. They had more or less property to begin with, and at the close no perceptible change had taken place. They had supported themselves; if they had found the business lucrative, they would not have been likely to abandon it. Those are included in the third class where, at the commencement, there was considerable property, and on closing there was evident embarrassment, a difficulty in paying rent or other debts. In some instances \$5000, and even \$10,000, were lost, and yet there was not a total wreck. Those were put down in the fourth class where the sheriff closed the concern, or the bankrupt law afforded relief.

The number of names obtained, and thus classified, was 716.

Temperate, - - - - - 374  
Intemperate, - - - - - 342

Of the intemperate—5 committed suicide;  
3 were killed by drunkards;  
3 became totally blind;  
10 died of delirium tremens;  
33 (others) died drunkards;  
37 had drunken sons;  
19 ran away;  
13 had drunken wives.

In regard to the last class, I do not suppose I have been able to ascertain more than a small part of the cases that actually existed. While intemperate men, by mingling with their fellow men in their business transactions, or in scenes of recreation or revelry, expose themselves, and their habits necessarily become known, females often-times, as I am assured by physicians, when they indulge too freely in the use of intoxicating drink, being suddenly seized with a sick turn—a vertigo or fainting fit—take to their bed, and thus escape exposure. What the number of these cases may have been, however, I will not even hazard a conjecture.

Another thing should be taken into account in this connexion, that is, the number of husbands, wives, and children, who may have contracted an appetite for strong drinks, which afterwards may have matured into drunkenness. These, of course, cannot be enumerated; but occasional in-

stances of this kind, which have come to my knowledge, fully justify the belief that they have been very numerous.

The following exhibits the result of my investigation in regard to property:—

Made property, - - - - - 127  
Made a living, - - - - - 227  
Diminished property, - - - - 174  
Lost all, - - - - - 191

From the above it will be seen, first, that 592 either lost or did not gain; and, secondly, that the number who became entirely bankrupt, was more than one third larger than the number of those who gained any; and let it be especially noted, that among them were 181 who had farms. These may have, on the whole, increased their property; but it may have been from the products of the farm, while the sale of liquor was a losing concern. And such has sometimes been the case, as I have been assured by those who could speak from experience. In one town, however, I found three cases, in which farms had been exchanged for tavern stands, where entire bankruptcy ensued, and the owners became *drunkards*: one of them deserted his family, and has been a wandering vagabond for some twenty years.

Another important fact brought out by my recent examination is that, as a class, tavern keepers have far less taxable property, and of course pay far less tax than persons of any other occupation. This, taken in connexion with the fact proved by the official certificates of the clerks of supervisors, of the several counties of this State, as exhibited in my Report, that the liquor traffic, in the expenses of pauperism and crime which it occasions, causes more than two-thirds of the county expenses, will lead the tax-payer to hesitate when called upon to sanction by his vote the sale of intoxicating drinks. Yes, it does seem as if, when asked to give to a few individuals this *monopoly*, he will enquire, "Cui bono?" and if he cannot find the good, while the evils, moral and pecuniary, lie scattered everywhere over the surface of society, he will not dare to give a legal sanction to this business. If he does, he should never complain of the corruption of public morals, or even scowl at the increase of his taxes. No! when his sons become wreckless spendthrifts, and rebel against parental authority; when his darling daughter, with her little brood of poverty-stricken children, are thrown back upon his hands by the intemperance of the husband and father, let him reflect that when he gave a license vote, he virtually said, "The curse be upon me and my children." "He has sown the wind and reaps the whirlwind."

These facts will enable us to decide who is the real friend to the tavern-keeper—he who would vote him into this business, or who would vote him out of it; he that would encourage him to hazard his property and character by lingering around this maelstrom of moral and pecuniary ruin, or he who would endeavour to prevent his approaching its verge, and, in the last resort, would, even by legal enactments, hedge up his way, and turn his attention to a more honourable and less hazardous occupation.

Hitherto, when the vender has appealed to us for sympathy on account of our interfering with his pecuniary interest, we have answered him by reminding him of the jails, the alms-houses, and graves he has filled, by telling him of the countless and indescribable woes of the drunkard's family, of the desolateness of his fireside, the hunger and rags, the agony of soul and the broken hearts he has caused; but now we can ask him to have compassion on himself, upon his own wife and children, to stop before he plunges himself and them into the abyss of drunkenness, and brings upon them all the woes that cluster around the drunkard's path; to stop before he entails upon them the curse of poverty, ignorance, and degradation, and causes the blush of shame to mantle their cheeks whenever his name shall be mentioned, by being obliged to associate with it the degraded character of the loathsome inebriate.

And now, although I wish to add more, I close my asking, whether, in view of the above facts, and the volumes of others that have been spread before the community of the same kind, any stronger evidence of infatuation can be exhibited, than for reflecting men to vote in favour of licensing the sale of that which produces such an immense amount of evil, without a single counterbalancing good? In fact, is it too strong language to say, that either voting for, or receiving a license, is an exhibition of madness, and might be characterized as

"Guilt's blunder, and the loudest laugh of hell."

LEROY, April 1, 1847.

### THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The following timely and excellent remarks appeared recently in the *Christian Advocate and Journal*. With pleasure we give them a place in the *Advocate*.

Every true philanthropist must wish well to the cause of temperance, and must greatly deplore the existence of any circumstances, which shall in any way deter its progress, or prevent its final triumph. But, however deplorable such circumstances may be, I think they rarely do exist to an alarming degree. Among these hinderances to the success of the temperance reform, I consider the manner of holding temperance meetings in many places, a powerful one.

1. I find that, in many places, it is becoming very common to dispense with prayer at the opening of temperance meetings. I believe that nothing can prosper without the blessing of God, and that it is our duty to implore that blessing on all the works of our hands, and on all the enterprises in which we engage. We are commanded, whatever we do, to "do it in the name of the Lord," and to "acknowledge him in all our ways." Especially should we do this in a matter so important as the temperance cause—a cause which has encountered so much opposition—opposition which lies deep in the human heart, extends through all the ramifications of society, and is strengthened by early and long continued habits of by far the largest portion of the community, in the present as well as in past ages.

2. Not only is prayer dispensed with at the opening of temperance meetings, but, as far as I have observed, for some time past, in most temperance meetings which I have attended, an evident disposition has been manifested to banish all religious influence and feelings from the assembly. With many of our temperance people, any reference to the Holy Scriptures, which may be made by the speaker, especially any reference to the sanction of Divine law—a law which threatens drunkards with future and eternal ruin in hell—would be considered highly improper, and to some exceedingly offensive. This I regard as a great error, because, to think of deterring men from sin, and reforming them to the practise of virtue by mere moral suasion, as it is called, without the influence of moral principle, and the sanction of our holy religion, is a vain and hopeless task; for human nature is too much depraved to be reclaimed by mere moral suasion. The world is quite too wicked to be governed by this method; this is not the principle on which God governs the world. There is authority in the Divine requirements, and there is a fearful penalty accompanying their violation, and these should be brought out fully to view, that men may fear. Religion, with all its claims, should be brought to bear on men's consciences when we would reform them from any vice, or bring them to the practise of any virtue.

3. Not only is prayer excluded and religion banished to a great degree from our temperance meetings, in many places, but they are often made the occasion of great mirth and laughter, insomuch that many people of respectability choose not to attend them. Sometimes they are conducted with theatrical representations. Bar-room scenes are acted off, and the brutal conduct of drunkards is exhibited for the

purpose of exciting laughter, and making sport for the company; scenes which too often occur in real life to need a recital in dramatic performance to make them known; scenes over which humanity ought rather to weep than to laugh.

If theatrical representations are not introduced, anecdotes and observations of the most laughable kind are. And indeed it has come to this in many places, that unless a speaker indulge in these things he is not at all popular, and is listened to with scarce any interest on these occasions by a large portion of those who attend. In some instances, in order to gain popularity with such, some ministers have let themselves down to this vitiated taste, and made sport for a temperance meeting. I would, therefore, advise such to quit this practice, or lay aside their pretence to be ministers of the gospel.

I cannot but regard the above things to which I have alluded, as among the hinderances of the temperance reform. They tend to drive away from these meetings, and prevent their co-operation in the cause of temperance, the serious and more respectable part of the community, that part whose influence we need, and whose presence and talent would be of vast importance to the cause, giving it respectability and prominence.

So far as my observations have extended of late respecting temperance meetings, very few men of business and influence attend them; not because they feel no interest in this subject, but because they are displeased with the manner of holding them. If one were to visit almost any of our cities or villages on the evening when a temperance meeting is held, he might call at almost any store in the place, and see the man of business in his counting-room, and perhaps hear him complaining of the times, caused, in a great measure, by intemperance. Such a one that was owing him, by neglecting his business, has failed; in consequence of crimes, the courts and jails are crowded, the county poor-house is full to overflowing, and the taxes he has to pay are almost intolerable. If the visitor was to inquire why he was not attending the meeting of our temperance society, and assisting in devising means to put down intemperance, and in this way better the times, he would probably reply, that he did not know that such a meeting was to be held that evening, or that he formerly used to attend temperance meetings, but the manner of conducting them had become disgusting to him, on account of the nonsense in which the speakers indulged, and the stamping and hurraing of the youngsters who attend as a matter of sport.

I am far from justifying the religious and more influential part of the community in their neglect; they ought to rally around the cause; they ought to seize the helm, and guide the ship safe into the port, and not leave this to be done by less experienced men, although they may be real friends to the cause, and equally sincere.

### RESPONSIBILITIES OF RUMSELLERS.

The following petition to the Legislature of this State, with a form of law annexed, is from the pen of Rev. Nathaniel Hewett, D.D., of Bridgeport, who, it is well known throughout the world, was one of the original pioneers of the temperance enterprise.

(The Petition is omitted.)

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened. That whenever a parent shall be deprived of the services, care or attention of a child, and whenever a husband shall be deprived of the services, care or attention of a wife, through the intemperance of such child or wife, and such intemperance shall have been maliciously or for the sake of gain, knowingly caused or promoted by the sale or gift of intoxicating liquor to such

child or wife, by any person or persons, such parent or husband may bring an action on the case, against such person or persons so causing or promoting such intemperance, and recover such damages as to the Court and Jury trying the case, shall, under all circumstances of the case appear just and reasonable.

Sec. 2. Whenever a wife shall be deprived of the support, care, kindness or attention of a husband, through the intemperance of such husband, and such intemperance shall have been maliciously or for the sake of gain, knowingly caused or promoted by the sale or gift of intoxicating liquor to such husband by any person or persons, the next of kin of such wife, or if there be no next of kin, or if he or she shall neglect or refuse to bring a suit, any person acting as the next friend of such wife, may bring an action on the case, in his or her own name, against such person or persons causing or promoting such intemperance, and recover such damages as the Court and Jury trying the case shall deem just and reasonable, and the party to whom such damages shall be awarded shall hold the same, after deducting the charges and expenses of the suit, as Trustee for the sole and separate use and benefit of said wife and her legal representatives; and the Court before whom the case is tried may, if they see fit, require the plaintiff to give bonds to the Treasurer of the town in which such wife may at the commencement of the suit reside, for the faithful discharge of the trust.

Sec. 3. Whenever a town shall be subjected to expense in the support of a pauper, who has been reduced to want by intemperance, and such intemperance shall have been maliciously, or for the sake of gain, caused or promoted by the gift or sale of intoxicating liquor to such pauper by any person or persons, the Selectmen of such town may bring an action on the case in the name of the town, against such person or persons, and recover the expense so incurred by such town.—*Ct. Found.*

### THE WRONG PASSENGER.

Dr. Jewett's Journal has the following good story, under the head of Acworth.

"Rev. E. S. Wright, in common with some other clergymen of that region, was sometime since favoured with a circular from G. D. Fuller, a Rum Seller of Concord, conveying the important information that he had increased his stock of goods, (evils) and had on hand a large quantity of the ardent in its various forms, and asking the favour of their patronage.—The Rev. gentleman could not understand the movement, and as we were in the secret we explained the mystery. The said Fuller after getting his circular prepared, desired a list of names of such traders as would be likely to patronize him, to whom he might direct the document. He visited the extensive establishment of Gilmore & Clapp in Concord, and was sufficiently verdant to ask one of the salesmen, Page Whipple, for a list of persons to whom he might send his circular. Whipple is no special friend to the 'critter,' and loves a good joke. He furnished a list, and—such a list! He put on a catalogue of some of the staunchest friends of temperance with whom he was acquainted, and to make the list sufficiently extensive, he consulted the Register and added the names of several of the Rev. Clergy, dropping the Rev. of course. The circulars were sent off by Fuller in good faith, and brought back something less desirable to rum-sellers generally than cash or domestic produce—Temperance documents without number, and a host of letters rebuking him severely for his imprudence, and placing his wicked business in its true light before him.

For two or three days the poor fellow was in perfect torments, as mail after mail discharged its contents upon him. He appealed to the source of his valuable information and the furnisher of his list for an explanation, describing the shower of paper bullets rained upon him by the mails, and

solemnly declaring that 'no mortal man ever read such letters' as he was hourly receiving. Of course every body but himself richly enjoyed the fun.

Rev. Mr. Barstow of Walpole, and Rev. Mr. Wright of Ackworth, each forwarded Fuller a copy of that famous temperance tract, *the ox discourse*. Fuller has not therefore an odd ox, but a pair of them.

## Progress of the Cause.

### CANADA.

CALEDON, 3rd. April, 1847—Six weeks ago this evening, a few neighbours fully convinced that something should be done to arrest the progress of an alarming evil, met, and Mr. John Crichton having been called to the chair, a society was organized, and denominated the S. W. Caledon Temperance Reformation Society. Our growth as a society has not been rapid, however healthy and permanent; still, to our pledge are subscribed the names of 50 staunch teetotalers, including members of various sections of the church; so that notwithstanding all encouragement from the pulpit, hereabout, to "use one, or even two glasses," people are beginning to see, as a preacher once saw, that though in the Gaelic language it is called water of life, yet it is a *water of death to thousands*—that "moderation is the high way to drunkenness, and that it is safer to use none at all." Small as is our beginning, we have reason to feel that by Divine aid, and indefatigable exertion, it may constitute the nucleus of a society exceeding in numbers and usefulness our most sanguine expectations. The Rev. Mr. Burns delivered an excellent address here on the 15th. of last month, the effects of which our Society will ever have cause to remember with deep felt gratitude. This evening an opportunity was given to our opponents to state their objections to our principles, which they attempted by a reference to scripture, and a discussion immediately followed among our members as to the propriety of making quotations, *pro* and *con*, from inspiration. Please give your opinion, which may relieve the society from a difficulty, and save some of its members from a treacherous moderation. Another insertion, in the *Advocate*, of Archdeacon Jeffrey's "Afectionate appeal," would suit here admirably. I send you \$4. wishing it was more, to purchase a parcel of tracts, and other information relative to the cause. I made an attempt to raise some money for this purpose in the society by subscription, but did not obtain any; however, after they have read through the parcel, I know they will be willing to subscribe something. One of the \$3 parcels, a copy of Bacchus, the Wine Question Settled, &c., will be very acceptable.—ALEX. M'LAREN, Sec.

### QUEBEC.

A public meeting of the Quebec Total Abstinence Society was held in the Hall of the House of Assembly on Monday evening, and it is most gratifying to record that a larger or more respectable audience has seldom assembled within these walls.

The chair was taken by Jeffery Haic, Esq., President of the Society, who opened the evening's proceedings by a speech of considerable length.

The first resolution was moved by the Rev. Mr. Squires, and it has rarely been our good fortune to listen to a speech of greater power bearing on the temperance question. The sentiments expressed by the speaker were those of the philanthropist and the Christian, and the manner in which he depicted the moral, intellectual and physical degradation produced in the world by the use of *intoxicating drinks*, was deeply impressive, and must have carried conviction to every mind.

The second resolution was moved by the Rev. Mr. Marsh, and although the text from which he spoke did not afford the same comprehensive field for discussion as that of his predecessor, it was, nevertheless, handled in that gentleman's usually happy and forcible manner. There is a peculiar force and clearness about Mr. Marsh's style of addressing an audience, and on this occasion his

speech was characterized by sound and well sustained views of his subject.

The Rev. Mr. Haensel, followed as the mover of the third resolution, and we were greatly delighted, as were indeed all present, with the lively and energetic manner in which he expressed his sentiments. His observations plainly evinced how warm an interest he felt in the success of so good a cause as that of the total abstinence principle.

In the absence of the Rev. Mr. Drummond, who was unavoidably prevented from attending on account of ill-health, the fourth and last resolution was moved by Mr. White. The lateness of the hour prevented this gentleman making any lengthened remarks, and therefore after a few brief observations, in the course of which Mr. White introduced some interesting statistical information relative to the progress of the cause in various parts of the world, the business of the meeting terminated.

The audience appeared greatly interested throughout, and although the proceedings did not close until after 10 o'clock, there was no indication of weariness or impatience.

At the close of the meeting several signatures to the temperance pledge were obtained; and it was intimated by the President that a Juvenile Temperance meeting would be held in the same place on Monday evening next.

We subjoin the resolutions which were moved and adopted at the above meeting:—

1.—That intoxicating drinks contribute largely to produce poverty, disease, crime, and premature death; to entail upon posterity the numerous evils of physical, intellectual and moral degradation; to corrupt and endanger the benefits of free political institutions; and generally to impede all Christian enterprise for the religious improvement of the world.

2.—That the absence of adequate restrictions on the sale of intoxicating drinks, and the evils of the license system, both in itself and with a view to revenue, render it desirable and just that an expression of popular opinion thereon should be obtained throughout the Province under legislative sanction, in order that ultimate effect may be given by law to the wishes of the people in every Municipal District or Corporate town where the majority of the adult male population should vote against all traffic in alcoholic liquors.

3.—That many of the evils of Intemperance which are universally acknowledged, originate in causes which are almost universally overlooked, viz: in habits and courtesies of social life which are often patronized and practised even by respectable and religious men; and that until such influential persons cease to countenance these sources of intemperance, its evils cannot be effectually suppressed.

4.—That the manufacture, as ordinary beverages, of spirits, beer, and other intoxicating drinks, from grain, potatoes, and other fruits of the earth designed by a merciful Providence for the sustenance of man and beast; diminishes the quantity and increases the price of food; employs a large amount of capital in worse than unproductive labour; enriches a small portion of the community at the expense of the majority, without reciprocal advantages; and is a wasteful and wicked expenditure of the good gifts of God.—*Quebec Gazette.*

#### BATHURST.

On the evening of Friday the 2nd inst. Mr. Abram Duncan, who, during the past month has been employed by the Bathurst District Temperance Union as travelling agent, delivered a lecture on the subject of abstinence from intoxicating drinks in St. Andrew's Church, Perth. The Rev. Mr. Bain occupied the chair, and introduced the Lecturer by making some remarks on the prevalence of intemperance, and the duty of doing something to arrest its progress.

Mr. Duncan, after some introductory remarks, proceeded to shew the unhappy effects produced by alcohol on the body and through it on the mind; he showed that drunkenness, though often urged as a palliation of crime, was in reality an aggravation of the offence. He hoped that light was breaking amongst all classes on this subject.

He then gave some account of his tour in the Bathurst District. At Carlton place, two doctors and twelve influential individuals had joined the Society. In Ramsay, the Rev. W. M'Moran of the Established Church, and the Rev. Mr. Johnson of the Free Church, had said they would do what they could in favour of the temperance cause.

In North Sherbrooke the attendance had been very large, and

the people had been quiet and attentive. Mr. Duncan had held meetings in various other places, but nothing had occurred at them worthy of special notice. One thing had been to him a source of great mortification, namely, the fact that he had found the old *Scotch Settlers* more opposed to the Temperance Reformation, and more attached to drinking customs than any other class of the people. On the whole Mr. Duncan said that he had seen enough to convince him that great exertions yet required to be made for the overthrow of the drinking system. He urged earnestly on all the duty of perseverance, and called on them to listen to the voice from above which still cried—"Weary not in well doing!"

The meeting, which had been opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Madden, was closed in the same manner by the Rev. Mr. Bell, after a few individuals had signed the total abstinence pledge.—*Bathurst Courier.*

#### SCOTLAND.

**DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN BY BREWING AND DISTILLING.**—A public meeting of the citizens of Edinburgh, friendly to the temperance reformation, was held in South College Street Church, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of protesting against the destruction of grain, by brewing and distillation, in the present scarcity of food in Ireland and Scotland. Mr. George Johnston, President of the Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society, was called to the chair. A series of resolutions were submitted to the meeting, condemning the conduct of the Government in sanctioning, and of the people in encouraging the annual destruction of 6,000,000 quarters of grain in the production of a pernicious liquid; and calling upon all to abandon the use of intoxicating liquors, and wash their hands of so gross an abuse of God's bounties. The resolutions were supported in a very able manner by the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, Rev. William Reid, Rev. James Edwards, Judge Marshall, Henry Clapp, Esq., Robert Reid, Esq., and other speakers.—*Scottish Herald.*

**SOURCE.**—The first source under the auspices of the "Eastern District of Stirlingshire Temperance Union," was held in the New Assembly Hall, Bank Street, on Thursday evening last—Mr. G. Garson in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Mr. J. Aitken of Edinburgh, and Messrs J. Ried and A. H. McLean of Glasgow, clearly and forcibly elucidating the fact of the importance of the temperance movement, to morally redeem the great human family from the misery and degradation consequent upon intemperance. From the attendance, which was large and respectable, and the results which are likely to accrue from the reorganization of the society under the above title, as well as the contemplated lectures on literature, mechanics, &c., it is fondly hoped that many will avail themselves of an asylum within its pale, where they will enjoy pleasures of mind to which the votaries of the bacchanalian cup are entire strangers.

**POLMONT.**—The second Soirée of the above named Union was held in Polmont Hall on Tuesday evening, the 6th instant. The Hall was crowded to excess, and had more space been at command, a still more numerous audience would have attended. The chair was occupied by Mr. James Laurie, jun., of Brighton, who faithfully performed the duties of the office. An excellent tea, with a rich supply of accompaniments, followed with fruits, &c., amply satisfied the bodily wants of the numerous auditory, and reflected no small honour on that tried friend of teetotalism, Mr. Adam, Falkirk. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Burnsdyke, of Falkirk, and Mr. McCulloch, Stirling, bearing on the question of sobriety, and while both speakers seemed deeply sensible of the importance of the subject they were handling, those who were privileged to listen to the former gentleman will not soon forget the strain of eloquence, and the deep flow of argument in which he advocated the important question of true sobriety. Let them follow out the arguments he brought forward with such truth and eloquence, and the evils of intemperance will soon cease from among them. Sentimental and other songs agreeably diversified the intervals, and in this department Messrs Gardner, Miller, Weir, Anderson, and Watson, ably acquitted themselves. On the whole the meeting was one of no ordinary character—may its promoters go on and prosper.

#### WEST INDIES.

**JAMAICA.**—We rejoice to learn that the truly important subject of total abstinence has recently been fairly brought under the

notice of our fellow subjects in the island of Jamaica. A considerable number of English labourers and artisans have, for some time past, been employed on the Kingston Railway, many of whom are teetotalers, and it appears have derived much advantage in prosecuting their arduous labours, in that hot climate, without any intoxicating liquors. We cannot, therefore, but rejoice that an association has been formed which must tend to strengthen and confirm them in the good cause in which they have engaged; and we hope will lead to the extension of teetotalism throughout the island. It is highly gratifying to observe, that Wm. and David Smith, Esqs., directors of the railway, aware of the importance of sober workmen, in such an establishment, have come publicly forward in support of the temperance society. A Society has existed for several years in this city (Kingston), whose object is the promotion and extension of the cause of Temperance. It having been ascertained that William Smith, Esq., Director of the Kingston Railway, with his brother, and a great number of their workmen, were desirous of uniting themselves to this important, though self-denying body of men, a large and respectable meeting was convened at the Baptist Chapel, East Queen-Street, on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of welcoming this noble accession to the championship of total abstinence. We observed in the gallery a great number of merchants and other influential citizens, who appeared highly interested in the proceedings of the evening.

#### EAST INDIES.

**MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.**—We have received the report of the South India Temperance Union for 1846, from which we make the following extracts: "With a hope of, in some degree, surmounting this deeply laid obstacle, your Committee have recently circulated to all the medical gentlemen of the Presidency, and through their friends to several in other parts of the country, a certificate which has been signed during the past year by thirty-seven of the first medical authorities of Britain, and to their highest satisfaction have obtained the willing signatures of a goodly number of them.

In returning the Certificate, R. Sladen, Esq., Physician General, thus speaks of his personal experience:

"I have much pleasure in affixing my signature to the testimonial, which may have some weight, as I speak from practical experience. I have always been most temperate, and have enjoyed an uncommon share of health; but I find that I can go through bodily and mental exercise much better, when I abstain altogether from alcoholic liquors."

John Doig, Esq., Staff Surgeon, Belgium, adds his own opinion in the following unequivocal language:

"There is not one word advanced in it, in favour of teetotalism, that I do not most cordially concur in, and most conscientiously believe to be true."

#### UNITED STATES.

**LICENSE IN IOWA.**—The *Burlington Hawk-eye*, says that as far as heard from, "All the counties have given a decided vote against granting licenses to retail intoxicating drink." In the county of Des Moines, the majority against License, was about 300. After this vote, the Common Council of Burlington, repealed the Licensing ordinance so that no further license will be granted in that flourishing town.

**PHILADELPHIA.**—Next to the slavery question, the temperance cause is the most interesting, and is attracting more public attention, and more of the efforts of philanthropists, than any other subject. The movement is well calculated to exercise a most beneficial influence on manufacture and trade. It has already made quiet and rapid progress in the United States, and every year is increasing the number and respectability of its disciples. Members of congress, members of state legislatures, judges, ministers of religion, and other persons of eminence, are joining its ranks, and it is becoming fashionable at the evening entertainments of some of the richest and most intelligent of our citizens to dispense with the use of wines and strong drinks. We have quite a variety of temperance societies, some of which combine benefits in cases of sickness and death, with total abstinence. There are Sons of Temperance, Daughters of Temperance, Temples of Honour, Washingtonians, and a host of others; and last, though not least, the coloured people are coming to the rescue, and are forming societies, with the

agreeable appellation of Brothers of the Fountain. One of the leading physicians of this city, and of the professors of the Jefferson Medical College, has come out openly in favour of the cause, and last week had a brilliant evening party of 250 individuals, at which neither wine nor any alcoholic liquors were used. It is estimated, that not fewer than 800,000 persons in the United States have joined and belong to temperance societies, and a great number besides abstain from intoxicating drinks who do not belong to any society. Out of this great army of water drinkers there are probably 100,000 persons, who, previous to their reformation, did not obtain a suit of new clothes once in three years, and whose families were equally ill clad, but who now get one or two suits a year, hats, shoes, stockings, and shirts, in a like proportion, and whose wives and children have likewise experienced the same advantages and improvement in their comforts and appearances. It is not an unfair calculation to say that 4,000,000 dollars a-year are now spent in clothing which formerly went into the pockets of distillers, brewers, tavern-keepers, and conductors of dram-shops; and it is to be hoped the amount will be doubled, trebled, or quadrupled, before many years have passed away. In this point of view alone it deserves the adhesion and support of every good man and woman; but, if we add the diminution of crime, the blessings of health, and moral elevation, it presents an almost overwhelming importance to society, whether in Europe, Asia, or America.—*Economist*.

**Mr. Gough.**—The recent labours of Mr. Gough, in Albany, Utica, Troy, Waterford, and on the river towns, have been of an energetic and efficient character. Crowds have pressed to his meetings: listened with undiminished interest to his graphic delineation of the miseries of intemperance—retired deeply impressed with the necessity and importance of the temperance reformation, and indignant at the continuance of that traffic amongst us which strews its path with beggary and crime, woes and death. He goes soon, we understand, to Virginia, where he will spend the summer.

**HEADQUARTERS, MATAMORAS, April 13, 1847.**—For the better maintenance of safety and good morals at this post, and in special regard to the well being of the troops stationed here, also in execution of previous orders emanating from the commanding general, and from officers in immediate command at the post. It is ordered:—

1. All houses or other places of gambling of whatever name or nature, or of public dancing, at this post, are hereby closed.
2. All trade or traffic in distilled spirits, at this post, is prohibited.
3. The proprietors of all buildings or other places in which gambling or public dancing occurs, or distilled spirits are sold, as well as the occupants or other persons engaged or employed in and about the same, will be held severally responsible after the present date for any infraction of this order, and will be summarily dealt with according to martial law.
4. Major Abbott is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of C. Cushing, Col. Commanding:

W. W. H. Davis, Adj't.

#### Miscellaneous.

The town of Northampton has voted to instruct the Selectmen to prosecute, at the expense of the town, all persons who sell intoxicating liquors within the jurisdiction, contrary to law. They will save money by it.

**INTOXICATING LIQUOR TO THE INDIANS.**—The Secretary of War is endeavouring to arrest the abuse from which the Indians have so severely suffered, and has issued regulations of a stringent character prohibiting, according to law, the introduction of intoxicating liquors among the Indian tribes. We hope he may be successful in his philanthropic effort.

The *Plodge and Standard* explains that the result of the recent license election in Delaware was owing to political causes, rather than a prevalent License sentiment. Another year, as was the case with Vermont, will bring a different decision.

**LICENSE VOTE IN NEW-YORK.**—The *Troy Budget* says—"From 136 cities, towns, and villages heard from, 103 have gone for license."

**GLORIOUS TEMPERANCE TRIUMPHS!**—**CITY ELECTION.**—The late municipal election for the City, and also for Brooklin, have virtually gone for temperance. The opposition candidates were deci-

dedly men who would have opposed all temperance measures and temperance restriction, and favoured the unbounded sale and use of intoxicating drink in the community. Much is expected from the elected authorities in both cities for our cause. It is to be hoped that the friends of temperance will not be disappointed.—*Jour. Am. Temp. Union.*

**A TIPPLING LADY.**—On Tuesday afternoon, a lady in appearance, dressed in the pink of fashion, attracted a crowd of observers opposite the City Hospital, from having indulged too freely in the "Belle Brand," or some other species of "mountain dew," and became unable to maintain her perpendicular attitude. She was taken into the basement of a music store, and properly sobered. Her name is not known.—*N. Y. Organ.*

At the late annual session of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, of Philadelphia, it was unanimously resolved that no member or minister of the church should traffic in intoxicating drinks, or use them as a beverage.—*Pledge and Standard.*

**THE DRUNKARD ARRESTED BY A TRACT.**—I met with a family who had been reduced from good circumstances to poverty by the husband's use of the intoxicating cup. The wife was intelligent and pious; she was truly distressed and discouraged. I conversed and prayed with her, and gave her Baxter's Saint's Rest and some Tracts. When the husband entered the house, she presented him with the Tract "Jack Halliard and Tom Starboard." He was then partially under the influence of liquor. As I was passing by the house, he came to the door, and crying out, "Here is your book; I don't want it," threw it after me. I passed on in silence. He soon picked it up again, read it, became interested in it, and read it to his companions. I saw him about a week after, when he told me that he would not take a dollar for the Tract. He also stated, that since he had read it he had not tasted a drop of ardent spirits, and that he should never drink any more. I urged him to look to God for help, and to keep from bad company.—*American Messenger.*

**THE LICENSÉ QUESTION.**—A committee of the citizens of Butler, Pa., addressed inquiries to the Commissioners of the county, as to the expenses incurred by that county, for criminal prosecutions, resulting from intemperance. The Commissioners reply, that the expenses of the county, for five years since 1842, have been \$11,601!—an average of over \$2,000 a year! They attribute three-fourths of this criminal business to drinking and drunkenness. In their estimate, they include none of the expenses of levying and collecting this amount.

**ANOTHER VICTIM TO ALCOHOL.**—An inquest was held the other day on the body of a man found on the public highway, quite dead, a short distance from Galloway's Tavern, in Markham, from which it appears that he had come to his death through intemperance. He had been drinking freely at the Tavern on the forenoon previous, and left about 5 o'clock, in a condition rendering the loss of his life extremely probable. He appeared to have fallen several times from his horse, being, when found, literally covered with mud. His name is Ash, a settler in Uxbridge, formerly a shoemaker west of Pumber Bridge, Dundas Street; and we learn has left a wife and four children in the woods.—*Toronto Examiner.*

## Poetry.

### KING GIN.

By EDWARD YOUL.

I.

A palace, and a king within;—  
Hail, potent monarch! Hail, King Gin!

Open stands his palace door;  
Ready access have the poor;  
He is praised, through all the town,  
By torn coat and ragged gown;  
Weazen face, and shrivelled limb,  
Each can hob and nob with him;  
He extends a cordial hand  
To the meanest in the land.

Sad heart in sinking bosom,—  
Beauty blighted in thy blossom,—

Poverty, with thy gaunt stride,  
And Theft, running by thy side,—  
Ignorance, untaught by any,—  
Hunger, with thy only penny,—  
Come, in any garments suited,—  
Come, though you should come barefooted,—  
Come in squalor,—come in sin,—  
Doors are open;—enter in.

Come from the heat; come from the cold;  
Young men, come; and come, the old;  
Bring your wives, in all their charms;  
Bring the babe that's held in arms;  
Bring your sisters; bring your brothers;  
Bring your fathers; bring your mothers;  
Bring your daughter in her beauty;  
Bring the son you've reared to duty;  
Bring your friend; and bring your neighbour;  
Bring the workman from his labour;  
Bring the stranger from the street;  
Bring the very next you meet.

II.

A palace, and a crowd within;—  
Wilt hob and nob with this King Gin!

So—you see He is a King—  
For he does the royal thing;—  
He maintains his regal station,  
By the process of taxation.  
Who this palace enters in,  
May learn this lesson from King Gin;—  
Kings are not ashamed to tax  
Shoeless feet, and shirtless backs.

There, the artisan in tatters  
Stands beside his well-dressed betters,—  
But he wore, in former years,  
Coat and hat as good as theirs;  
Ere three summers, they will be  
Habited as ill as he—  
Sunk as deep in misery.  
Yonder is a desperate woman,—  
Hardly can you call her human;  
Once she was a maiden fair,  
And she had rich golden hair;  
Once her mother rocked her sweetly;  
Now she's lost, ay, lost completely.

The Magdalen asks for the poisonous drop,  
Madly pledging her only hope;  
She had yet a stake—but the taste of gin  
Deepens disgrace, and strengthens sin;  
The brand on her brow will be deepened to-morrow;  
She will know less shame, and feel less sorrow!  
She will fall—Oh God, how deep!  
Ere they thrust her aside to her harlot sleep.  
Frenzy, with the staring hair—  
Stands at the elbow of despair,  
And a step behind is care.

Boys approach, and girls and children—  
O, their presence is bewildering—  
Boys, that should be taught on stools,  
And the girls in daily schools,  
Dragging the streets and lanes together  
In the dry and sloppy weather,  
Pausing not, but plunging in,  
Like grown drunkards, to drink gin.

Ah, she is not ten years old,  
But her face is very bold;  
She was born a drunkard's daughter,  
And a father's hands have brought her  
To this haunt of death and sin;—  
And she leads her infant brother;  
And she curses like her mother;  
And she takes her glass of Gin;

God! who bids the infant sip;  
And the babe smiles with wet lips.

A palace, and a King within!  
On his throne behold King Gin!  
Open stands his palace door;—  
Ready access have the poor;  
But, Alas! together dwell  
With him, Sin, and Death, and Hell.

From *Hovitt's Journal*.

### WE MAY NOT REST.

BY FANNY FORESTER.

On, brothers, on! though the night be gone,  
And the morning glory breaking:  
Though your toils be blest, *ye may not rest*,  
For danger's ever waking.  
Ye have spread your sail, ye have braved the gale,  
And a calm o'er the sea is creeping;  
But I know by the sky that danger's nigh—  
There's yet no time for sleeping!

Still dingy walls nurse midnight brawls;  
Up from the vale is wreathing  
A fatal cloud, the soul to shroud,  
While man its poison's breathing.  
Still vice is seen in glittering sheen,  
In the rubby hubble laughing;  
But Death his shrine has reared in wine,  
And the young blood he is quaffing.

When the beaker's brim with rust is dim,  
Because no lip will press it:  
When the worm is dead, which ever fed  
On the heart that dared caress it;  
When the gay false light of the eye so bright  
Be too true for thought to smother,  
When the art be lost, hither demon tossed.  
And man tempt not his brother—

Then, peaceful and blest, from toil ye may rest:  
Else, rest is but in heaven;  
For shame still lies in sad wet eyes,  
Still hearts with woe are riven,  
Then brothers, on! though the night be gone,  
And the morning glory breaking;  
Though your toils be blest, ye may not rest,  
For danger's ever waking!

## Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

### PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, JUNE 1, 1847.

### THE DISTILLERS OF IRELAND.

Extract from a "Statement on the part of the Distillers of Ireland, respecting the proposed Reduction of the Duty on Rum in Ireland."

"The West India interest has long contended, but, hitherto, unsuccessfully, for the reduction of the duty on rum imported into Ireland; and, perhaps, there could be no more favourable opportunity for renewing the attempt upon the Irish market than

at this time, when a frightful public calamity, arising from scarcity and dearth of food (bread corn especially) has created an outcry against the use of corn in the distilleries. It is true, that government might at once, and months ago, have, by powers specially vested in it, suspended for a time corn distillation, not only in Ireland, but throughout the three kingdoms; and to this, or to any measure calculated to prevent unnecessary waste in the food of the people, the Irish distillers would not have been the first to object, however prejudicial it might have proved to their interests. It would have been only meeting a temporary emergency (as it is hoped it may prove) with a temporary, though strong remedial expedient. But at a time of public panic, excitement, and temporary distress, to come forward with, or to resort to, a permanent and most ruinous measure to relieve it, seems to be both improvident and unwise.

There is no doubt that a large quantity of spirits will always be consumed in Ireland; and it is surely better to provide for that consumption of spirits made in Ireland, than spirits produced in the colonies, or in foreign countries. Employment is thereby given to many thousands of poor labourers and their families. The corn and other productions of the country are consumed; and immense numbers of cattle are fed on the refuse or offal of the distilleries, from which supplies of milk are procured for our dairies in winter, and of butcher meat for our population. But by this proposed measure, the only native manufacture remaining in Ireland will be extinguished, and the making of spirits transferred, ere long, from Ireland to the West India and other colonies.

The Irish trade wishes no monopoly, and demands no exclusive privilege.

Should these measures have all the effect which their promoters anticipate, it will be to drive the home distiller from his trade, and to deprive the growers of barley, oats, and other grain, of one great source of demand for these articles of farm produce, without the prospect of providing such another. In the continuance, therefore, of this branch of native manufactures, the interest of agriculture is deeply concerned. But its continuance will assuredly depend upon the support it may receive in parliament against the partiality and favour now shown to colonial produce."

We clipped the preceding from an Irish paper, thinking, when we had time to read it more carefully, some modification might be made of the meaning. But there it stands, and as a specimen of the whine which distillers may be expected to make when they begin to discover that attempts are making to induce men to cease from the worship of the "*great goddess*" Alcohol, it may be worth while to make a few remarks on it.

One thing is very sure, that an outcry has been made against the destruction of food in the distilleries. This part of the temperance question has been till now much overlooked; but a providential dispensation has called on men to consider whether there may not be something fearfully wrong in the fact of a nation daily destroying in the manufacture of intoxicating drinks as much food as would support 7,000,000 of human beings. Britain—highly favoured Britain—does this; and when we consider further, that for the sake of these drinks, which are the occasion first of the misery, demoralization, and crime which abound in the land, the people deprive themselves of the means of obtaining the real comforts of life and rational enjoyment to the amount of 50 or 60,000,000 sterling per annum, we may well be surprised.

Can such things be,  
And overcome us like a summer cloud,  
Without our special wonder?

We have sometimes felt uncertain what was the meaning of the creation groaning and travelling in pain, as one of the effects of sin, but there seems something like it in the sufferings of many lands, arising from the want of food, while yet abundance which might have supplied their wants has been changed into deleterious drinks. But the cry will enter—yea, hath entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth, and we trust that the notice which the destruction of food, part of the temperance question, is now exciting, is only the beginning of an agitation to end only with

the accomplishment of our wishes. The distillers themselves here call it "unnecessary waste." Now, no one would ever think of calling the use of food, its application to proper purposes, "waste;" and we may justly suppose that conscience is making itself heard from a quarter where, on this point, it has long slumbered; and that the distillers of Ireland, like those of Canada, would be (to use again the words of a late president of the Montreal Board of Trade) "very well pleased to transfer their capital to other objects."

These Irish distillers (a *sop* to Cerberus) admit the right of government to suspend corn distillation throughout the three kingdoms; "they would not object, however prejudicial it might be to their interests," provided it were only a *temporary* expedient. But to be prevented altogether from preparing the poison for their fellow-countrymen, is what they cannot bear; they must, at any rate, have a hand in unnecessarily wasting the food which the green isle is able to furnish so profusely. It would never do to have the making of spirits transferred to the West Indies. They say—

"A large quantity of spirits will always be consumed in Ireland; and it is surely better to provide spirits made there than to send abroad for them."

We are not so sure about either of these points. We trust this day is not far distant when the use of spirits in Ireland will be very much decreased, and when, in consequence, we shall see a very much improved physical state of the people. And if all the spirits consumed in a country were imported, it would seem as if the means of preventing the use were more simple.

How ruinous is the fallacy contained in the sentence, "Employment is thereby given to many thousands of poor labourers and their families." Of what advantage is it to the poor labourers, if, while they are paid a few shillings on Saturday as the price of their labour, they are tempted to pay it all away in the poteen-shop for a portion of what they have been instrumental in manufacturing; when the consequence of using it is ruined health, starved families, lost time, etc. But then, "the corn and other productions of the country are consumed." We may well be amazed at the audacity of these distillers. They tell us in one paragraph of "unnecessary waste," and there we heartily agree with them; and now it is necessary to find a vent for the corn and other productions of the country. We have often heard that, in too many parts of Ireland, the pig is supposed to have the best right to the house, because "he pays the rent." Surely it is not bad reasoning to say, if *one* can pay the rent, a dozen, or a score, might be made to pay for coffee, tea, sugar, clothing, and other necessaries, which "not inebriate." And if there is any doubt about the consumption of corn and other necessaries in a way which would be really beneficial to all, ask the pigs; and if there is any doubt about markets for pigs, ask the ports and shipping of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc., whether, one year with another, they have not always been most ready to receive all that Ireland was willing to send. Let it be fairly tried, also, whether both butcher meat and milk for our population would not be better if the cattle supplying them were fed on something better than "the refuse or offal of the distilleries." They may in course of time, and for lack of other food, be induced to eat the wretched stuff, but it would be strange indeed if they did not greatly prefer to have their food in a shape somewhat nearer that in which the Great Father has supplied it. Is changing corn into a state approaching putrefaction, the only way in which it can be made palatable or nutritious to an ox? Nay, verily, they, stupid as they are supposed to be, know better; but they

can only hope to remedy the matter by the silent appeal of bad beef and milk; but hitherto the appeal has been thrown aside, because mankind suppose they must have whisky.

The distillers here speak of a ruinous measure, namely, the prevention of their manufacture, and the reduction of the duty on West India rum. What the comparative physical effects of a bottle of West India rum, and the same quantity of "native manufacture" are, we do not know. The moral effects would likely be the same. There may, however, be little difference in this, but we should like much to learn that Messrs. —, in the east, and Messrs. —, in the west of our city, and the proprietors of the numerous distilleries and breweries throughout this province were induced to turn their capital into other channels, and give to the world as a reason, that they were satisfied their manufacture had done much mischief in the country, and that, even before they knew precisely how they might employ their money, they were willing to make a sacrifice, fully assured that in doing so for conscience sake, they would be happier than were they still resolved on increasing in goods in this way.

When Johnson was shown by Garrick his fine property, "Ah, David, David," said the former, "it is the leaving these things that makes death terrible." To some extent he was right, and it can be no pleasant retrospect to a man who has made large property by distilling or brewing to look back from a death bed, and reflect that he had all his life been engaged in taking the gifts of God, which, as he found them, were good for food, and changing them so as to make something positively deleterious, something which, once begun to be used, has the power of creating a liking for itself, and that such liking indulged in, is sure ruin for time and eternity. It will not avail them then to say, "If I had not manufactured, others would have imported."

A country must flourish which has both agriculture and manufactures, and a distillery is a manufactory, is the style of reasoning of the defenders of distilleries. But be it particularly noticed of this manufacture, that, unlike all others, it flourishes amidst the greatest wretchedness. With all the misery of Ireland, this "native manufacture" possesses a principle of life which keeps it up where every thing else would die. So it is with the grog shops, the dispensers of the product of the distilleries. They are in clusters where poverty and rags abound. They cause the rags and poverty, and the tenants of the rags give all their earnings to the grog shop. "The Irish trade," say the distillers, well aware of this, "wishes no monopoly, demands no exclusive privilege." There will be enough of business for them all, for "there will always be a large consumption of spirits in Ireland." The seeming heartlessness and cold bloodedness of this is really sickening. We had written thus far before having read the article which will appear in next number, and which forms No. 2 of the Montreal Temperance Society's Tracts, on Canadian distilleries, from Father Chiquy's work, the Manual of Temperance. He is very full and clear on some of the points we have touched on. We commend that article, and the book from which it is taken, to the notice of our readers.

In this statement of the distillers, we have a specimen of the tender mercies of government. The people are starving; partial relief will be given by stopping the distilleries; but if starvation from want of food is terrible, starvation from want of drink must be guarded against; and if Indian meal will take the place of potatoes, West India rum must be supplied in place of the whisky. Here we agree with the distillers. Such a measure would be both "improvident and unwise." But we have already

remarked how little may be expected from any government on this matter, until instructed by the representatives of the people, and the people themselves, as to what they want. What the majority wish, if they set rightly about it, they will get. We fear we have not yet got the majority on our side, and this just brings us again to our duty, showing how much remains to be done in the enlightenment of those around us on the subject.

Circumstances now invest the food question with an unusual degree of importance and interest, and it will be well that this phase of the temperance reformation be considered as one of the standard arguments for total abstinence, and not be lost sight with a return to plenty. If the family of man be not persuaded to "go and sin no more, a worse thing may befall" them.

The following Medical Testimony is perhaps the most important temperance news brought by late papers from England. We owe it in great measure, if not altogether, to the efforts of John Dunlop, who has for a considerable time been occupied in endeavouring to bring the claims of Temperance before the members of the Medical profession—to draw their attention to the great body of facts which can now be adduced in proof of total abstinence, and to have them consider the Medical question in connection with the fearful state of the population, as respects national intemperance.

"The leaders of the Medical Profession in London, have granted to my request the document annexed, which I trust you will find in the meantime very satisfactory. Besides these Metropolitan Physicians and Surgeons, nearly 1000 eminent practitioners in every part of Great Britain have concurred in and signed this document, and some in the metropolis of Ireland. *But though thus much has been gained, the greater part of this important measure is yet to be accomplished.*

In England, Scotland, and Wales, there are about 20,000 medical practitioners; and the concurrence of a large portion of these ought to be obtained before we can expect to change the unscientific principles and hazardous dogmata on the use of alcoholic liquors, that too much regulate and characterize the practice of the bulk of our medical world.

It is to be hoped that the opinion of the heads of the Profession, set forth as above, may weigh strongly with others. *But the friends of temperance will require to bestir themselves every where for this purpose.* If medical practice and opinion, as to the ordinary use and daily employment of alcoholic liquors, were thoroughly changed, it would have a most important effect on the Temperance cause.

As has been already stated in the late World's Temperance Convention—"The general ignorance of our inhabitants upon this question; their obstinate adherence to the opinion that the daily use of a certain quantity of alcoholic liquor is necessary to health and strength, has always proved a chief obstacle to the advancement of our principles. It is probable that the flat denial contained in the above certificate, of such dangerous views, will work well among the population. But it is not the undegraded and unlicensed public only, which is in a state of pernicious ignorance on these weighty topics. The great numerical majority of Medical Practitioners throughout the land are equally uninformed. And it is hoped that the weight of Metropolitan and University authority, exhibited in the above testimony, will have large effect in inducing a general medical change of view on the subject of alcohol."

*You are therefore earnestly requested to procure as many medical signatures as possible to the Certificate hereto annexed, and transmit the same to me in London, as early as possible.*

After a sufficient number of subscriptions have been obtained, it is my intention to urge on the friends of Temperance, that the Certificate and its signatures may be extensively and repeatedly pressed on public attention, by means of advertisements in the public prints and literary periodicals.

The following is the Certificate:—

We, the undersigned, are of opinion,

1. That a very large portion of human misery, including

poverty, disease and crime, is induced by the use of alcoholic or fermented liquors, as beverages.

2. That the most perfect health is compatible with Total Abstinence from all such intoxicating beverages, whether in the form of ardent spirits, or as wine, beer, ale, porter, cider, &c. &c.

3. That persons accustomed to such drinks, may, with perfect safety, discontinue them entirely, either at once, or gradually, after a short time.

4. That Total and Universal Abstinence from alcoholic liquors and intoxicating beverages of all sorts, would greatly contribute to the health, the prosperity, the morality, and happiness of the human race.

Signed by the following number of Medical Gentlemen in the places stated.

London,.....	184
Dublin,.....	14
Edinburgh,.....	26
Glasgow,.....	46
Leeds,.....	53
Liverpool,.....	184
Manchester,.....	75
Nottingham,.....	32
Sheffield,.....	23
Total,	637

And about 400 in provincial towns. It is still in course of signature and will no doubt receive many more, as Mr. Dunlop says this is merely a report of progress.

We are of opinion that such a testimony as the above, can be most intelligently and will be most cheerfully accorded to by the Medical Profession in Canada—and we shall endeavour to have the matter brought before the Committee for Provincial efforts at an early day. We trust that our friends in the country will be prepared to second any effort that may be made with reference to it.

We give below a few of the well known names which are attached to the above certificate.

#### LONDON.

Addison T., M.D., Senior Physician Guy's Hospital,  
 Arnott, Neil, M.D., Physician to the Queen, and Author of Elements of Physics.  
 Archer, William, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to Ottoman Embassy.  
 Bright, Richard, M.D., F.R.S., Physician to the Queen.  
 Brodie, B. C., Bart., F.R.S., Sergeant Surgeon to the Queen, Surgeon to Prince Albert.  
 Burnett, Sir W., M.D., F.R.S., Physician General to the Navy.  
 Chambers, W. F., M.D., F.R.S., Physician to the Queen and Queen Dowager.  
 Clark, Sir James, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty and Prince Albert.  
 Copland, James, M.D., F.R.S., Author of the Dictionary of Practical Medicine.  
 Ferguson, Robert, M.D., Physician Accoucher to the Queen.  
 Forbes, John, M.D., F.R.S., Physician to the Queen's Household Prince Albert, and Duke of Cambridge.  
 Guy, W., Augustus, M.D., Cantab. Professor.  
 Hue C. M.D., Senior Physician to Bartholomew Hospital.  
 Judd, W. H., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to Prince Albert.  
 Key, C. Aston, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Surgeon in Ordinary to Prince Albert.  
 Latham, P. M., M.D., Physician to the Queen.  
 Luddell, J., M.D., Greenwich Hospital.  
 McGrigor, Sir James, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., LL.D., Director General Army Med. Department.  
 Paris, J. A., M.D., F.R.S., Pres. Royal College Physicians.  
 Pratt, W., M.D., F.R.S., (Bridgwater Treatise.)  
 Roget, P. M., M.D., F.R.S., (Bridgwater Treatise.)  
 Smith, Andrew, M.D., Deputy Inspector of Army Hospitals.

#### EDINBURGH.

Alison, W. P., M.D., Professor, and Physician to the Queen.  
 Combe, Andrew, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen.

We have had opportunities lately of chronicling what has been done by single hearted individuals in the cause of Temperance. The following letter springing evidently from the fullness of our brother's heart will be read with interest. We do not attempt to lessen the impression which such a letter and such a statement is well calculated to give:—

ST. ANDREWS, May 20, 1847.

Dear Sir.—I presume you are aware of the discouraging fact, that for upwards of two years the temperance reformation has been making little or no progress in this place and neighbourhood. It will therefore somewhat surprise you to receive a communication from me on this subject, but I hope your surprise will be an agreeable one. I have, Sir, to acknowledge, with deep regret, the little interest which, for the above mentioned period, I have taken in this good cause, but in the kind providence of God I have been recently awakened to new life and vigour in the work, and as a part of what I have already been enabled, by the blessing of God, to accomplish, I send you herewith a list of the names of 42 new *Subscribers to the Temperance Advocate*. It may perhaps afford you pleasure to know by what means I have been aroused from my indifference to this subject, how I have been led to take fresh hold of it and to give it a prominent place in my *pulpit ministrations* for these two last Sabbaths, and I shall therefore proceed to inform you. About three weeks ago, I received a newspaper from some kind friend in Glasgow, containing a report of the speeches delivered at a public meeting held in that city of those favourable to the preservation of human food; a meeting convened under the auspices of the Scottish Temperance League, for the purpose of adopting resolutions for mitigating the existing suffering, by discouraging the application of human food of any kind in the production of intoxicating beverages. At that meeting, in seconding a motion, John M'Gavin, Esq., said, "he found that the consumption of grain in the production of intoxicating drinks far exceeded *six millions* of quarters, which *trebled* the quantity of foreign grain which was entered annually for home consumption. - Last year this country imported 6,000,000 qrs of grain, and this year she would probably have to import ten millions of qrs; but these were two extraordinary years, and if they would take the trouble of looking back for twenty years, they would find that the average annual quantity did not exceed what he had stated. Now they consumed upwards of 6,000,000 qrs. of grain in their distilleries and breweries, which, if put an end to, they would have so much food in the country, that instead of being a *corn importing*, they would be a *corn exporting* country, to the extent of 4,000,000 of qrs. *annually*, and give to 2,000 ships a freight of 2,000 qrs. each." There, Sir, is an appalling statement, a statement which has roused up all the dormant energies of my soul in the cause of Temperance. There is a famine in our Fatherland, hundreds are actually dying of *sheer starvation*, large subscriptions are being made in Canada, in the United States, and elsewhere for the relief of those who are famishing to death. And yet the fact comes out, that if it were not for the buying up of immense quantities of grain, for the purpose of being worse than destroyed, manufactured into a deadly poison which will send thousands to a drunkard's grave, the Highlanders of Scotland would have bread enough and to spare. A beneficent providence has provided abundantly for them. Over and above the supply of their own wants, the country would have 4,000,000 of qrs. of grain annually at their disposal to send to the relief and support of other countries. With this fact staring them in the face, who will now countenance a system, which so cruelly, so unmercifully deprive so large a portion of the poor of bread? Who will now

lend their support and influence to a system which exacts money from their pocket to support the dying, and is stained with the murder of so large a part of the human family? What minister, influenced and actuated by the heavenly benevolence which proclaims "peace on earth and good will towards men," will support it? Let who will, I will not, and with God helping me, I shall henceforth do what in me lies to advance the temperance reformation, by warmly advocating the principle of total abstinence, and earnestly inducing others to give it the weight of their influence and example. The recent *death* of a member of my congregation, the *victim of strong drink*, whose mortal remains, a few days ago, I followed to the grave, is another circumstance which has deeply enlisted all my sympathies in this cause. The person of whose death I speak, was a man of liberal education, considerable information, generous affections, and industrious habits. A more regular attendant at the Sanctuary, or a more attentive hearer of the Gospel when free from the influence of alcohol, never sat within the walls of the place where I minister in holy things. Poor fellow! many were his attempts at reformation, many were the resolutions which he formed, many were the prayers he requested to be presented on his behalf, many were the tears which he shed over his infatuated conduct. But, alas! he was the slave of his imperious lust. The appetite for strong drink ruled the man. In the hour of temptation he always fell, and he has fallen at last to rise no more. And do you think, Sir, that I could quietly stand and see this infernal enemy of man enter within the precincts of God's house and take away its victim from before my very eyes, and not let a voice of warning be heard by those young men who are under my spiritual oversight, and who, it may be, are *beginning* to drink of the drunkard's cup! No, Sir, I would have considered myself unworthy of the name of a minister of Christ, and unfaithful to the souls committed to my care as a watchman of the morals of those over whom I preside, had I not with all the tenderness, and earnestness I could command, warned them against the *first beginnings* of that *fatal course* which has brought the well known Mr. — to a premature death and an early grave. It is high time that ministers of the Gospel should speak out on this subject. It is high time that every pulpit in the land gave forth a clear, distinct, and certain sound on this subject. It is high time that the professors of the faith of Jesus should take a decided stand on this subject. It is high time that the *Churches* of Christ, which are the light of the world, beacons of warning to guard men off from every danger, should co-operate with their pastors in promoting the blessed cause of temperance; for O, Sir, it is a melancholy fact verified by experience, that in almost every congregation incipient drunkards are to be found; men who, by their drinking habits, are evidently fast sinking in the scale of morals, self-respect, and self-control. It is a very common idea I fear even among ministers, that the subject of temperance is not a proper subject for the pulpit on the Sabbath day. This I must confess was my own idea till but lately. But I asked myself the question, is intemperance a vice into which some of my hearers are in danger of falling? then it ought to be exposed in its nature, insidious tendency, and fatal consequences, even on the Sabbath. Is total abstinence commendable as the best security against this evil? Then it ought to be recommended and impressed on the people, even on the Lord's day. There is another reason why ministers should bring this subject into the pulpit on the Sabbath, and it is this: it is extremely difficult sometimes, particularly in the country, to get a meeting on a week day evening. People, unless they are deeply interested in a cause will not come, except you can promise them that Mr. so-and-so from Mon-

treat, or Mr. so-and-so from some other place, will be present to address the meeting; but on the Sabbath we have a congregation, sometimes of the very persons we wish to benefit, and in the name of common sense, why should we not seize the opportunity and depict before them, on such an occasion, the dangerous tendency of even moderately partaking of the drunkard's drink. "It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day." But, Sir, I have been impressed with the conviction that a sermon or lecture occasionally delivered on this subject, even on the "Lord's day," is not enough. *Public Meetings* as often as they can be held, and as many public addresses as can be made, is not enough. We must get the people to read of the domgs of the poison Alcohol. We must get heads of families to lay temperance papers on their tables, that their sons and daughters may take them up and learn the mighty mischiefs of this mighty foe of man, and become acquainted with the benign influence and beneficial effects of the total abstinence plan. It was this conviction that led me to set apart one day for the purpose of making a *personal canvass* for subscribers to your valuable semi-monthly temperance paper—after ascertaining to our shame that not a single copy of that paper was taken by the tectotalers of St. Andrews, for the present year; and the result of that one day's labour, and that personal canvass, you have before you in the list of the names of forty-two new subscribers. Sir, I review my day's labour with deep humiliation and confusion of face. It tells me that I have allowed all the beneficial influence which might have resulted from the reading of your paper by 42 families to lie unused, unemployed, for upwards of two years! I have reason to pray "Lay not this sin to my charge, for I acknowledge my transgression, and my sin is before me." I have been taught, too, by this personal canvass that the "people have a mind to work." At almost every house I called, I was kindly received, and the object of my visit frankly entertained, and I met with only *four refusals* to take your paper. Many of the readers I have procured like a "little drop;" perhaps they may be induced to abandon it through what they may learn from the perusal of the *Advocate*. In conclusion, I would only say that I heartily wish and pray that God would lay the value of the temperance question on the *heart and conscience* of every minister of the Gospel, as He has laid it on my own, and that He would induce each total abstinence minister to set apart *one day*, for a personal canvass for subscribers to your paper, as he has induced me, and then, Sir, I am sure you would speedily have a large, a very large accession to your readers, and the temperance cause would receive an impetus, such as it has never yet received since it commenced its work in Canada. Oh! if I could let my voice be heard over the length and breadth of my adopted land, to every minister of the gospel, I would say!—Brethren in the ministry, for the sake of the bodies of your hearers; for the sake of the comfort of their families; for the sake of the preservation of your churches; for the sake of your own accountability to God; for the sake of the promotion of the Saviour's glory on the earth, take hold of the temperance cause; fearlessly and faithfully, yet prudently, advocate total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and the blessing of the Most High will be upon you, for the work is the work of God.

I am, Sir, with sincere regard, yours,

CHARLES MACKAY.

The length of this interesting communication forbids remark at present, but the duty of ministers personally to abstain, and to use every means in their power to induce others to abstain, seems a most imperative one. We should like much to have a few articles on this point from ministers who are aware of the obligation under

which they lie to lay their own shoulders to the wheel, and to endeavour to have others to act along with them. We shall return to this subject soon.

(Extract of a letter to Mr. Wadsworth.)

Boston, May 17, 1847.—Soon after I left Montreal you had the goodness to furnish me with a list of appointments in Upper Canada, for which I shall ever feel thankful. I shall leave Boston in June for the Western part of New York, and shall commence to visit those places and do what I can to promote the great cause of Temperance. Any further assistance you can afford me will be thankfully acknowledged. You shall hear from me again from Ogdensburgh, or some other place after my departure. In reference to the cause in the States, I think I can say with safety that it is progressing, notwithstanding there is much to discourage. The Rum-sellers of Boston have recently made some desperate efforts to obtain a license to sell intoxicating drinks. A hundred or more of them recently petitioned our Worthy Mayor and Aldermen for a license. They were permitted to appear with counsel (and they had the best counsel the city or country could afford,) but they failed to convince their honours that the business was a moral one, or that the *public good* required that it should be licensed. They were therefore informed that they could *not* be licensed; they have become desperate, and have broken up three successive meetings that were held in Faneuil Hall. They have, however, been informed, that Boston has a Police and a Prison, and they begin to look wild and hold back.—JOHN H. W HAWKINS.

## Education.

### CAUSES AND ANTIDOTE OF CONSUMPTION.

The larger the lungs and the more perfect their development, the less liable they are to pulmonary consumption. That the more they are exercised, the larger they will become; that as we take active or laborious exercise, our lungs will be continually enlarging; and that on the contrary, indolence, want of exercise, &c., will render the lungs smaller and smaller, until by the absence of air, the air-cells will close up, and collapse their walls, as a bird folds up his plumage. By this we also learn that pure air, and even cold air, because more dense, is the best friend of the lungs, and should be resorted to with the greatest confidence, both to prevent and cure their diseases.

It is found in the history of the American Indians—at one time numbering many millions of people, and inhabiting from the most extreme point north to Patagonia south; embracing all varieties of climate and location; resting in the frigid, temperate, and torrid zones; occupying every variety of situation, on the seaboard, on the borders of the lakes, on the top of the highest lands, and in the most secluded valleys; on the widespread and open prairies, and in the most arid deserts; the countries of the greatest humidity, and where it rarely ever rains, as in Peru; yet in all these countries, and everywhere, such a thing as a case of pulmonary consumption has never been observed, whilst those people remain in their savage state. Bring them into our settlements, civilize them, educate them, and let them adopt our habits, and they become as liable to consumption as we ourselves.

By what peculiarities is the Indian distinguished from the civilized Americans? Ist, the American Indian is remarkable for the perfect symmetry of his figure. "Straight as an Indian," is an old proverb, whose truth is instantly recognized by all who ever saw the wild Indian; his chest is perfect symmetry, his shoulder-blades are laid flat against his chest, and the whole weight of his arms, shoulders, and shoulder-blades, is thrown behind his chest; thus always expanding, instead of contracting it; the naked chest, and whole person is often exposed to the open air; they are much out of doors; indeed, rarely in doors; breathe the pure air, never stoop in gait or walk, and pursue no avocations that contract the chest, or prevent its free expansion;

often wash themselves in pure cold water, exercise the lungs freely by athletic exercises, running, the chase, frequent dancing, shouting, &c., most vehemently nearly every day. The same holds true in regard to animals.

Animals in their wild state never have the consumption, while the same animals domesticated have it—as the monkey, the rabbit, the horse, &c. Consumption is a child of civilization, results chiefly from loss of symmetry, and from effeminacy, induced by too much clothing, too luxurious living, dissipation, too little exercise, and debilitating diseases by occupation.

If there is any appellation that would apply to us as a nation, it is round-shouldered. The habit of contracting the chest by stooping is formed in multitudes at school, by sitting at low tables or at no tables, by sitting all up in a heap, either in school or out of school, by not holding themselves erect, either sitting or standing, and it is a matter of habit in a great degree; tailors, shoemakers, machinists, clerks, students, seamanstreres, in fact, all whose occupation causes them to stoop at their work, or at rest, or at pleasure, or amusements.

Practice will soon make sitting perfectly erect, more agreeable and less fatiguing than a stooping posture. To persons disposed to consumption, these hints, as regards writing or reading desks, are of the greatest importance. In walking, the chest should be carried proudly erect and straight, the top of it pointing rather backwards than forwards.

The North American Indians, who never had consumption, are remarkable for their perfectly straight walk. Next to this, it is of vast importance to the consumptive, to breathe well; he should make a practice of taking long breaths, sucking in all the air he can, and holding it in the chest as long as possible. On going into the cold air, instead of shrinking from it, draw in a long breath of pure cold air. Do this a hundred times a day, if you have any symptoms of weak lungs, it will cure you; should you have a slight cold, be in the habit of often drawing in a full chest of air.

Luxurious feather or down beds should be avoided, as they greatly tend to effeminate the system and reduce the strength. For this reason beds should be elastic, but rather firm and hard, straw beds, hair mattresses, these on a feather bed are well; a most excellent mattress is made by combing out the hooks or chuck that cover the ears of Indian corn. I first met these beds in Italy—they are delightful. Cold sleeping rooms are in general best, especially for persons in health; they should never be much heated for any persons; but all should be comfortably warm in bed.—*Dr. S. S. Fitch, on Consumption.*

## Agriculture.

### CULTIVATION OF THE WINDSOR BEAN.

As I have seen no attempt to cultivate the Windsor Bean, in Canada, I have thought that a short description of the mode in which I have seen it successfully cultivated in England, might be useful to farmers of this country.

Of this species of bean, there are three varieties; all similar in shape, size and appearance, except colour, in which they differ. The Green bean, being of the colour indicated by its name; the Windsor is brownish, and another variety, the name of which I forget, inclines more to white. In shape they are flat; about an inch and one-eighth in length, and half an inch in width. This short description is necessary from the fact that the bean is almost unknown to our native Canadian Farmers.

Even in England they have not been grown to that extent which a wise economy would have dictated. As a general rule, their cultivation is confined rather to the garden than the farm; but I have seen several acres of them grown together in a field, and with careful management, the crop proved exceedingly prolific; the yield per acre, averaging nearly 70 bushels. They are unsuited to a sandy soil; and owing to the largeness and weight of their stalks on which the wind takes great effect, their roots can acquire a sufficiently firm hold in no soil but a pretty strong clay or marl. The time for setting them is as early in the Spring as the ground is ready to receive them. They should be planted in rows two feet apart, and about four inches distant in the row. The method of setting which I have

seen practised in England, where they have been grown on a large scale, was this:—The land after having been ploughed and become sufficiently dry, was broken down with a pair of light harrows; then, to ensure regularity, a line was drawn along the ground, and holes were made with a common dibbling-iron. Boys or girls then dropped one bean into each hole, and the seed was afterwards covered by again harrowing the land.

When the plants are a few inches high, the crop requires weeding, which can be most easily done with a horse-hoe, or a Cultivator, for the passing of which between two rows, there will be sufficient space.

This crop will leave the land in a fine state for raising wheat, and when a dead fallow is necessary, it comes in best between a bean and wheat crop.

The Windsor bean, in its green state, is pre-eminently valuable for the table; for which purpose it is to be found for sale at every market throughout England. In its hard state it serves as excellent food for horses, cattle or hogs.—From its flatness it is difficult to grind; and indeed an attempt to grind a quantity of these beans, has rather the effect of bruising them.—Boiling or steaming answers well when they are required as food for cattle or hogs. The best pork I ever saw was fed on these beans.

The adaptation of the Windsor bean to the climate and soil of Canada, might be tested on a scale that would preclude the possibility of loss, and if the result were favourable, great benefit would arise to our farmers from its regular cultivation.

Nelson, Gore District.

—*Correspondent of Canadian Farmer.*

RUSTICUS.

### COOKING FOOD FOR CATTLE.

It may seem like idle talk, to most of us, to hear anything said in favour of cooking food for cattle, especially when the market is low, and cattle hardly pay their first cost when fed with as little labour as possible. It may not be amiss, however, and possibly it may be useful to many, to know how other people, who are in the vicinity of a first rate cash paying market, manage to feed cattle and earn money by it. We therefore make an extract or two from Professor Johnstone, in regard to this matter. Hearing that Mr. Marshall, near North Alerton, in England, kept double the stock, upon the same amount of turnips by his system of feeding, he went to see the mode carried into effect. He there saw 200 head of cattle feeding, a portion of which were sold off every week, and others supplied their places. What struck him as remarkable, was the state of absolute rest in which he found the cattle. There was not a single beast upon his legs; no motion was observed, which they were aware was favourable for fattening.

In connection with this subject he got the following information, and, in order that it might be fully understood, he would give it here:—

Linseed boiled for three hours in four gallons of water. Cut straw, ten pounds, growing corn, (probaby wheat) mixed with water. To be given in two messes, alternately, with two feeds of Swedish turnips.

Now, the mode in which the linseed was boiled was of considerable consequence. In the first place, it was boiled for three hours. This jelly was then poured upon crushed grain and cut straw, much in the same manner in which a man makes mortar, being mixed with a shovel, and allowed to stand for an hour; it was then stirred again, and after the lapse of two hours, it was given to the cattle in a hot state, and the result was, that the animals are fed regularly on this kind of food, and turnips, alternately, they remain in a state of extraordinary quiet. They grow exceedingly fond of it. The practice was to give them a meal of the linseed mixture at six in the morning, turnips at ten, another mess of linseed in the afternoon, and turnips in the evening.

Two things were to be observed in regard to this system of feeding; first, that it consisted, in addition to turnips, of a mixture of grain, straw, and linseed, in certain quantities; that it was prepared in a particular way, and given hot; and that the result was double the amount of stock kept upon the same amount of land.—*Agricultural Paper.*

## News.

The mail, by steam-ship *Britannia*, arrived since our last, bringing dates to the 4th May.

O'Connell is said to be sinking rapidly.

Lord Cowley, the younger brother of the Duke of Wellington, is dead. He was a fire-wed and sensible man, and rendered essential service to his country as a diplomatist.—He died in Paris.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor Nicholas was about to invest four millions and a half sterling in foreign funds as a permanent investment. Most of it is to be placed in the British funds.

Symptoms of reconciliation between the Queen of Spain and her husband have appeared. They have been seen in public together, and the event appears to have given great satisfaction to the Spaniards.

The civil war in Portugal still continues. The Queen of Spain has sent 4000 troops to assist her sister sovereign.

The French papers state that there exists great dissatisfaction in France, amongst the commercial men, at the seizure of the Mexican custom-houses by the United States. It fears that unpleasant consequences may hereafter result from it.

Great distress continues to exist in France.

A Capuchin friar has attempted to murder the Pope. Information of the attempt was given by the French Ambassador. The assassin was seized, and a pair of pistols and a poisoned dagger found on his person.

On Monday week, a meeting was held in the United Secession Church, Rose Street, Edinburgh (Mr McGalchrist's), for the interesting object of publicly designating five young men (Messrs. Pringle, Waddell, Drummond, Fisher, and Henderson,) to the work of the Christian Ministry, as missionaries of the Secession Church to Canada. The proceedings derived additional importance from the fact, that on no single occasion have so many missionaries been sent forth by this body. The Secession missions in Canada commenced in 1833. At the present time, the Secession Church in Canada possesses a Synod, four Presbyteries, forty eight ministers, and 4000 members.

Sir Benjamin d'Urban, commander of the forces has arrived and is with his family staying at Daley's Hotel.

From the report of the Emigrant Committee, of Montreal, read before a public meeting, we learn that it was formed in 1840 for the relief of destitute emigrants. From that time to the 20th. Jan. 1843, they had received £1,335 8s 5d. and had expended £1,292 18s. 4d. with a balance in hand of £32 16s. 3d. Several resolutions having been passed, the following Committee was appointed: The Hon. Adam Ferrie, Chairman; John Eadie, Esq., Treasurer;

Secretary; Committee—Jacob DeWitt, John E. Mills, John Dougall, Samuel Mathewson, John Keller, E. Muir, John Sproston, John Leeming, James Court, Capt. Maitland, James Ferrier, Robert Armour, Thomas Lett, H. Mulholland, Dr. Beaubien, Wm. Workman, Wm. Hedge; with power to nominate their own Secretary. Since that report, the receipts had been principally confined to the proceeds of the sale of the emigrant sheds to the Government, and the expenditure had been limited to cases of destitution, which the restrictions imposed on the emigrant agent had prevented him from relieving. The Committee had, however, been in the habit of giving whatever advice or assistance they could afford, and were now induced to come forward again by the probability of a large emigration of very necessitous persons. Appended was a statement, which showed that the committee had a balance in hand of £223 16s 11d.

A very stringent law has lately been passed in the United States, with reference to emigrant ships, which will likely have the effect of sending all the poorer class by way of the St. Lawrence.

The case of assault committed by Mr. George Thompson on a gentleman in an omnibus in London, has been disposed of by an amicable arrangement.

There is still great hopes that the Great Britain will be got off. On Saturday, she floated with the rise of the tide for nearly two hours, and, at high water, appeared from the shore to be almost level. Her stores are to be sold by public auction in Liverpool in the course of a few days.

A FEARFUL CALCULATION.—It is now calculated by active members of relief committees and the estimate is said to be admitted by Cabinet ministers, that the Irish famine will probably kill

two million of people this year. The sum of misery is so great, that one can hardly understand it without going into particulars. Two millions in twelve months—men, women, and children—that is, 5,479 a day, 223 an hour, and four in little more than a minute.—*London Weekly Times*.

There is not, says a writer in the *Dublin Evening Post*, a field untilled in all the district between Waterford, Clonmel, Kilkenny, and Carrick on Sure; a piece of intelligence than which none could at this moment be more gratifying.

The *Cork Reporter* mentions, as a singular fact, that 1000 barrels of American flour imported direct to that city, were shipped for Liverpool on Saturday, per the *Nunrod*, and a considerably larger quantity was offered for shipment, but there was no more room in the vessel, which carried an enormous freight, and an unprecedented number of passengers.

It is stated that Viscount Albuhotn, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kincardine, has become insolvent for a considerable amount. Various unpleasant circumstances are understood to be connected with the defalcation, and it is said that his lordship has, in consequence, thought it advisable to leave the country.

Meetings are now daily held in the metropolis and the great provincial towns, on the Government Education Scheme. At nearly all these meetings, great excitement appears to prevail.

The money market appears to be in a somewhat ominous state, owing to the drain of bullion for the purchase of corn. This always occurs, in a greater or less degree, when there is any scarcity in Britain: and produces the necessary result—an increased rate of interest, and a material contraction of discounts.

The prices of breadstuffs are a shade higher, and almost everything else is, perhaps, as a natural consequence, declining. A large portion of the operatives in the manufacturing districts, are presented as unemployed.

The Free Synod of Glasgow and Ayr have agreed, by a majority, to petition parliament against the government scheme of education, on the ground that it countenances religious truth and error equally and indiscriminately.

The education question occupies, not merely a part, but almost the whole of the English and Scotch religious journals. The church of England and the politicians, together with all the weight of the ministry, have been on one side, and the Nonconformists on the other. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Romanists maintained a middle ground, ready to support or oppose as circumstances might seem to require. Both have withdrawn opposition.

The Medical Board of McGill College and the Incorporated School of Medicine and Surgery have formed a coalition, which can hardly be otherwise than beneficial to the interests of science.

The Bishop of Toronto has resigned the presidency of King's College.

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin has been, or is about to be, appointed a Knight of the order of the Thistle.

Two hydraulic lifts at the canal basin have been sold by auction at a rent of £108 currency per annum, each; one to Messrs. Thorne and Heward, and the other to Mr. Gould, of Elmira, New York. The *Herald* says, that mills and warehouses, second to none in the province, will forthwith be erected upon the sites in question.

There are six vessels at Grossc Isle, with passengers. Several deaths have occurred on board of these vessels during the passage. In one vessel seventy deaths had occurred.

The freight of flour from Buffalo to Albany is \$1.25 to \$1.37. The warehouses of Buffalo are filled.

Two new steamers are to be placed on lake Champlain this season, the United States and Montreal. The former will be the largest boat ever launched on that lake, and will be ready to commence her regular trips in about two months.

TRADE OF NEW YORK WITH CANADA.—The N. Y. Express says:—We understand that last week one thousand hogheads of sugar were to be shipped through the canal for the Canadas, together with large quantities of raisins and spices of all kinds. Two thousand packages of tea, were also sold for the same market. Teas have been, for a long period, shipped over this route; but the large quantities of dutiable articles have been sent only since the passage of the bill of Congress, known as the "Phoenix bill." The only perfecting this law requires, is, now, that the British Government ought to allow British goods to pass over the line on the same terms as those which are sent by the St. Lawrence.

Flour in Philadelphia, is \$10 per barrel.

Government has granted £3000 for the completion of the buildings connected with the University of St. Andrews.

Mr. Robinson, of London, has discovered that the effects of ether are completely removed by a few inhalations of oxygen.

The operatives of Aberdeen have instituted a corn society, to purchase provisions by wholesale, and retail them to members at cost price.

The Sultan of Turkey is said to have subscribed munificently to the fund raised in aid of the distressed Irish.

### MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—MAY 27.

ASHES—Pots. 28s 0d a 00s 0d Pearls 28s 0d a 00s 0d	PEASE - per min. nominal BEEF per 200 lbs.— Prime Mess (do) 60s 0d a 00s 0d Prime - - (do) 50s 0d a 00s 0d POAK per 200 lbs.— Mess - - 92s 6d a 95s 0d Prime Mess 72s 6d a 75s 0d Prime - - 62s 6d a 65s 0d BUTTER per lb. - - - 0d a 0d
FLOUR— Canada Superfine (per brl. 196 lbs.) - - - 37s 6d a 38s 6d Do Fine (do) 37s 0d a 37s 6d Do Extra (do) 37s 6d a 37s 9d Do Middlings, none American Superfine (do) - - - 00s 0d a 00s 0d Wheat, U. C. Best, (per 60 lbs.) - 8s 3d a 8s 6d	

May 31.

**FLOUR.**—The activity of the market has been rather checked by the receipt of less favourable advices from New York. Sales of best brands on Saturday for June delivery at 37s. To-day no sales, and the market nominal, but not less firm.

**WHEAT.**—Is equally affected; good quality was sold on Saturday at 8s 1½; to-day nothing has transpired.—*Witness.*

### LIST OF CONSIGNEES.

With whom may be found Temperance Publications, Medals, &c. &c.,

Aldboro', <i>John M'Dougall</i> , Amhersburgh, <i>P. Taylor &amp; Co.</i> , Belleville, <i>Dr. Holden</i> , Beamsville, <i>D. Skelley</i> , Bath, <i>E. D. Priest</i> , Brampton, <i>J. Holmes</i> , Brantford, <i>W. Mathews</i> , Bertie, <i>J. Baxter</i> , Bradford, <i>C. Wilson</i> , Brockville, <i>W. Brough</i> , Bowmanville, <i>J. M'Feters</i> , Bytown, <i>C. B. Knapp</i> , Clarkc, <i>S. M' Coy</i> , Chatham, <i>C. W., S. Font</i> , Cobourg, <i>G. Edgecombe</i> , Carrying Place, <i>C. Biggar</i> , Cavan, <i>J. Knowlton</i> , Dickinson's Landing, <i>J. N. M'Nairn</i> , Dundas, <i>J. Spencer</i> , Drummondville, <i>W. E. Pointe</i> , Darlington, <i>W. Williams</i> , Dunville, <i>M. Hyatt</i> , Embros, <i>Doctor Hyde</i> , Gananoque, <i>E. Webster</i> , Guelph, <i>G. W. Allen</i> , Guefield, <i>S. P. Girty</i> , Galt, <i>F. M'Elroy</i> , Georgetown, (Esquesing,) <i>W. Barber</i> , Goderich, <i>J. Campbell</i> , Hamilton, <i>M. McGill</i> , Ingersoll, <i>W. Maynard</i> , Kemptville, <i>T. Mcley</i> , London, <i>G. Tyas</i> ,	Madae, <i>U. Seymour</i> , Marshville, <i>L. Misner</i> , Newburgh, <i>Dr. Spafford</i> , Norwich, <i>M. Scott</i> , Oakville, <i>J. Van Allen</i> , Percy, <i>J. Curtis</i> , Peterboro', <i>Rev. J. Gilmour</i> , Prescott, <i>C. H. Peck</i> , Picton, <i>C. Pier</i> , Perth, <i>J. Allen</i> , Port Hope, <i>M. Hay</i> , Port Sarnia, <i>A. Young</i> , Portland, <i>E. Shibley</i> , Phillipsburgh, <i>W. Hickok</i> , Quebec, <i>W. Booth</i> , Reesorville, <i>L. Crosby</i> , St. Catharines, <i>L. Parsons</i> , St. George, <i>J. Kyle</i> , St. Johns, <i>J. Coute, &amp; Co.</i> , St. Thomas, <i>H. Bluck</i> , Streetsville, <i>J. Sanderson</i> , Seneca, <i>Mr. Turner</i> , Stanstead, <i>M. Child</i> , Stanbridge East, <i>E. J. Briggs</i> , Simcoe, <i>T. J. Mulkins</i> , Stoney Creek, <i>Rev. J. Cheyney</i> , Toronto, <i>J. Christie &amp; Son</i> , Whitby, <i>Rev. R. H. Thornton</i> , Waterdown, <i>E. C. Griffin</i> , Waterford, <i>J. L. Green</i> , Wellington, <i>A. Sarles</i> , Woodstock, <i>T. S. Shenstone</i> , Williamstown, <i>J. Cummings</i> , Zone Mills, <i>O. Van Allen</i> .
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Of the above, twenty-eight have not made any remittance, on account of the consignment, but it is hoped may be enabled to do so shortly.

† The parcel was sent off in May 1844, to the care of Mr. Edgecombe of Cobourg, and it is expected will be forthcoming.

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Montreal, April 1st, 1847.

#### NOTICE.

A Soiree will be held near Lancaster Village, on the 12th of June ensuing. Exercises to commence at 11 o'clock; the public in general are invited to attend.

W. C. MUNSON.

Coteau Du Lac, May 25th, 1847.

J. C. BECKET, PRINTER, MONTREAL.