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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, &c.

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

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THE REV. DR. HAMILTON'S DESCRIPTION OF A WHIRLPOOL.

The name of Richard Winter Hamilton has only to be mentioned to command the deepest respect, and the highest esteem of every one who knew his worth, who has heard his living voice, or read the vivid language that flowed from his pen. It is saying but the truth of him, when we say, that he was a master in Israel, and superior to many to whom such a title is deservedly given. Such a man as he, was the property, not merely of the people to whom he stately ministered, nor even only of the denomination of Christians with whom he was connected, but of the church general. Thousands and tens of thousands, beyond the pale of that portion of the church to which he was so bright an ornament, have listened with rapture to his high imaginings, have been subdued by his clear and convincing argumentations, and have been irresistibly led onwards by his powerful appeals. Multitudes more have read his works with deep emotion, their minds have been enlightened, their hearts warmed, their energies excited or renewed. All who have thus listened, thus read and thus felt, have rejoiced that the barriers of denominational distinction do not destroy Christian brotherhood, and have thus rejoiced, because with such a one they could claim kindred in Christ. But he is gone—gone to his reward—gone to that home which exceeds his conceptions of it, grand and glorious as these were—much farther than these conceptions exceeded the dull tame thoughts of the merest commonplace. Such a man as he had not lived in vain. The result of his labors may be

seen even now, but shall only be fully realised when time itself is done. 'He being dead, yet speaketh,' speaketh in the living epistles he has left behind him, known and read of all men—speaketh in the valuable works which survive him, and which, by the blessing of that Master he served, are so well fitted to be profitable to the present generation, and to future times. How interesting is it to think, that his last words, as it were—his dying message to the church and to the world, was an appeal on behalf of the Christian Sabbath, the day of the Lord, which has been so delighted in by the Christian, as the presage of the haven of rest which remains for the people of God—that day which has been so much interfered with in its sacredness, its privileges and its duties, by the manufacture, the sale, and the partaking of intoxicating drinks! well as he wrote of that day in his 'Horæ et Vindiciæ Sabbaticæ,' how much better now might we expect him to write, when he has entered on that rest which gave to the earthly Sabbath so much of its charm! It is not, however, to this work of his we now direct the attention of our readers; it is to another, or rather to an extract from another—his work on 'The Revealed Doctrine of Rewards and Punishments.' Well as he wrote, and earnestly as he pled in that book, with what additional interest and earnestness may we suppose he would now write when he has seen the realities of another world! Yet when indulging such a thought, the reflection occurs—'If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rise from the dead.'

The passage to which we call attention occurs at the close of the book, when the author is warning the reader against the slightest deviation from correct scripture doctrine. Here it is,—

"Let us beware of the first wrong direction of thought and feeling, however minute the degree: fearful may be the after deviations.

"The voyager enters a current which seems propitious, there is no apparent diversion from his course, his bark speeds well, his oar does not toil, nor his sail strain. In his confidence all promises success. But while he examines, scarcely does it seem that he has advanced. Much, again and again reminds him of what he has noticed just before. A strange familiarity impresses his sense. Still current flows into current, while onward and buoyant is his track. Soon he feels an unnatural vibration. Where he glided, he now whirls, along. The truth seizes him. He is sweeping a whirlpool. Long since he has entered the verge of a maelstrom, and he is now the sport of its gyrations. No power is left his helm or mast: he is the trembling, unresisting prey. He hears the roar, he is drawn into the suck of the vortex. Not only the circle lessens, the very surface slopes. The central funnel and abyss, dark-heaving, smooth, vitreous, yawns. The mariner shrieks, the skiff is swallowed up, where the waters only separate to close, where the outermost attraction was but the minister to the famine of this devouring maw."—Pp. 506, 507.

No one can read this extract without feeling that the descriptive illustration is just—that the danger is such as is represented, and that the truth enforced is a most important one—that if the danger would be avoided, the taking heed must be at the first. Yes; let us beware of the first wrong direction of thought and feeling. It is there that we ought to be on our guard. Many think such minute matters too

trifling, to be noticed or checked. If it were any thing great it would be worth the while, but the thought is, that there is no danger; yet, that there will be none for long. But danger there is; it is the beginning of a course of what is wrong, and 'fearful may be the after deviations.'

While this is true of all sin, how especially true is it of the sin of drunkenness? Had Dr. Hamilton been writing of it alone, he could not have employed terms more to the point. How common is it for persons to say, 'there is no danger.' The fact of their saying so is a proof of danger. There is a 'wrong direction' given to the thought and feeling, when any one cherishes the idea that he can partake of intoxicating drinks, and be safe. This idea puts him off his guard, and he is in the exact circumstances to go on with their use till he becomes their victim. This is the point at which we would begin. We would wish to impress all with the conviction that they are in danger, that they cannot tell to what a fearful extent they may go. Could we get all impressed with this conviction, the object at which we aim would be, in a great measure gained; for being forewarned they would be forearmed, and every one who had a regard to his own welfare, feeling that there was danger in partaking at all, would totally abstain. To this first wrong direction of thought and feeling, in regard to intoxicating drinks, is to be traced the great prevalence of intemperance. From the first dawnings of intelligence, the child has presented to him every thing calculated to give this wrong direction to his thought and feeling, and as he grows up, he is still farther led on in the same direction. He is taught to regard the use of such drinks as not only safe, but advantageous and desirable; and who can wonder if, with such views and feelings, when he goes forth into the world his own master, he should enter on the use of these drinks, if he has not already begun it, and led on by the customs of society, should continue to use them till he unconsciously becomes their victim? Alas! how often has such a case been realised.

This first wrong direction of thought and feeling, minute as many might regard it, removes every thing like a barrier to the use of the drink; rather, we ought to say, it encourages the employment of it. Beginning, or prosecuting the voyage of life, 'the voyager,' by this wrong direction of thought and feeling, is entering on the use of intoxicating drinks, 'enters a current which seems propitious, there is no apparent diversion from his course, his bark speeds well, his oar does not toil, nor his sail strain. In his confidence all promises success.' Life goes merrily on. Around him social companions gather, and encourage him in his progress. Business, he thinks, so far from being hindered, is greatly helped by it. It appears to aid him in his course onwards, and not only to make his own life more cheerful, comfortable, and happy, but to render him more agreeable to others. Success seems wonderfully associated with it, owing to the customs so prevalent in society. In high hope, he feels confident all is right, and that prosperity is sure. Something calls him to examination. It may be, some one of whom he could never have thought it, has been discovered by him to have a liking for strong drinks. It cannot be that he himself can come to such a condition. No, 'while he examines scarcely does it seem that he has advanced' in any love for drink. He resolves to keep a watch, and the result is, that 'much, again and again, reminds him of what he has noticed just before.' Still he discovers 'a strange familiarity' with these things. He cannot account for it, but he moves onwards as he did. He feels sure that he is safe and that all goes well. 'Still current flows into current, while onward and buoyant is his track.' Many speak of him as a prosperous man, and a hospitable, happy, agreeable companion, and cheer him in his course. A few, however, begin to fear that he is in the vortex of dissipation. To himself it does not seem so. He might indeed find, that now he partakes

more freely than ever he did long ago; but there is no perceptible difference between the present year and the past, or the present month and the preceding, and there is scarcely any between the last, and the one before it—so gradual, in truth, has been the progress, that it was scarcely discernible and could only be fully known by a contrast between the condition now, and what it was a considerable time previous, but that is a test not applied. All, he concludes, must be safe. 'Soon, however, he feels an unnatural vibration,' there is a tremulous movement in his frame, a restlessness in his feeling. Something is wanting, he cannot tell what, for he cannot think it is the drink, but to it he betakes himself, and now his course is rapid. To it again and again he goes. Onwards and onwards he is borne resistlessly. 'Where he glided, he now whirls, along.' Many notice it now, but he himself seems to be in a great measure unconscious, or rather, we ought to say, he feels he is wrong, but has not yet fully discovered how or where. At last 'the truth seizes him, he is sweeping a whirlpool. Long since, he has entered the verge of a maelstrom, and he is now the sport of its gyrations.' With the discovery of his danger he feels himself helpless. 'No power is left his helm or mast, he is the trembling, unresisting prey. He hears the roar, he is drawn into the suck of the vortex.' He sees the end, and he shudders at it. He is a drunkard, and a drunkard's doom is before him. He is hurried on, knowing now that he is so. 'Not only the circle lessens, the very surface slopes;' not only is there a power drawing him onwards, but he himself sinks farther down toward the abyss. Not only can he not resist the suck of the vortex, but his own tendency is towards the fearful cauldron. 'The central funnel and abyss, dark-heaving, smooth, vitreous, yawns.' The mariner sees it, and feeling that he must be engulfed in its waters, shrieks wildly at the terrible fate that is before him. 'The skiff is swallowed up, where the waters only separate to close, where the outermost attraction was but the minister to the famine of this devouring maw.'

Ah! what a termination to the voyage of life! The heart bleeds to think it has been that of millions. Tens of thousands are on their way to it. They are within the whirl, they are close upon the central funnel, they are rushing on with tremendous rapidity, they are sliding down the sloping side. Can nothing be done to save them? Shall hundreds on hundreds, and thousands on thousands, be devoted in that terrible abyss? Who cries not for their rescue? Who is not willing to attempt it, at almost any sacrifice? Can they be delivered? Some of them may. O if it were only one—just one—that were worth all effort, and all self-denial. Can one be saved? Yes, many have already been saved.—A band of men and women have united together, in dependence on the help of God, to use their efforts for their rescue, and they have been blessed. With perfect safety to themselves they have seen those even who were almost at the very last whirl, who were almost uttering the last shriek—they have seen these rescued; and those thus rescued have joined, with all their heart, to rescue others. They have brought them without the very outermost circle, and have been the means of keeping them there; and in order to do this, they have kept without that circle themselves. They feel, however, that so long as encouragement is afforded by the kind, the benevolent, the respectable, and the Christian, to go within the influence of the vortex, and countenance given, for a certain length, to those who do enter; and that so long as these refuse to join those who seek their rescue, few can be delivered. They urge these, while yet they have themselves the power, to come without that circle—for they are within it—to do so, and lend their aid in rescuing others. They urge them to this, as they regard the welfare of their fellow-men—as they would carry out the self-denying principles of the gospel—as they would not bring upon themselves their brother's blood; nay, they tell them that so long as they themselves are within the whirl,

they are not safe. For their own sakes, they urge them to join with them.

But this band, of which we speak, feel that it were best to keep all from coming within the circle. They feel that the 'outermost attraction is but the minister to the famine of this devouring maw.' Could all be kept without that attraction, then all would be safe. Their object is to effect this. They would earnestly impress upon all, that they are certainly outside of that outermost attraction only when they do not taste intoxicating drinks at all. So long as these are not tasted there is perfect safety. Taste them, and you are within the circle. Its power may be comparatively feeble, but still it may lead on to the circle of resistless power; its tendency is to do so. Every one who has reached the inner circle, and been swallowed up by the suck of the central vortex, has gone the outward rounds—*nas*, at first, had the gentle, easy motion, gradually growing to the fearful whirl; and no person who enters the outer can be certain of not being carried on to the innermost; for 'the outermost attraction is but the minister to the famine of this devouring maw.' Our warning, therefore, in regard to intemperance, is that which Dr. Hamilton gives in regard to the point he was discussing, and which is the design of the extract we have been considering,—a warning specially applicable to this sin, to beware of the beginnings, to keep without the attraction altogether. There only is there safety. 'It is here,' to use the language of the celebrated Dr. Beecher, 'it is here beside this commencing vortex that I would take my stand, to warn off the heedless navigator from destruction.—To all who do but heave in sight, and with voice that should rise above the winds and waves, I would cry, "Stand off!" spread the sail, ply the oar, for death is here; and could I command the elements, the blackness of darkness should gather over this gateway to hell, and loud thunders should utter their voices, and lurid fires should blaze, and the groans of unearthly voices should be heard, inspiring consternation and flight in all who came near.'

O friends! if you value your own safety, if you would never be swallowed up by the vortex of intemperance, keep without the outermost circle—*abstain*. If you would rescue those who are already within it, and it may be far forward towards destruction, strive to bring them out of their perilous position, and give them the benefit of your effort, your countenance, your example, and, let us add, your prayers, to keep them safe. If you would not encourage others to enter the circle, and thus to expose themselves to danger, or to go on in the course which brings them into such peril—if you would save your children, your friends, your acquaintances, from the danger of the drunkard's doom, unite and aid us in our attempts to keep them from entering the outermost circle, or to bring them beyond it. Show them there is danger, warn them of it. Encourage them to keep at a distance from it. Strive to excite and extend right thought and feeling in this matter, by the diffusion and manifestation of abstinence principles; for, however minute the degree of the first wrong direction of thought and feeling, fearful may be the after deviations.—*Scottish Temperance Review*.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

The drinking customs of our country form the very highway to individual, social, and national ruin. The moderate men, who drink their wine as a luxury, little think what intimate connection exists between the habit they recommend and the ruin of millions. When the social glass is enjoyed in the family circle and in the friendly party, it is not considered that the self-same glass is the ruin of the brightest hopes, and the angel of death to a thousand families. And when our statesmen provide facilities for the people to obtain the liquid poison, in order to increase the revenue, they do not seem to think that the reflex expenses of our drinking system press heavily upon the community at

large, in the shape of poor-rates, prison expenditure and police, judicial and penal establishments. It is said that the only way to move the sensibilities of John Bull is through his pocket, and that an appeal to his cash is much better than an appeal to his conscience. If it is so, there are ample grounds for calling his attention to the Temperance Reformation, in order to show him that, by neglecting its claims, he entails upon himself an enormous expenditure—an expense in comparison with which the alleged extravagance of our Government is but a trifle. Mr. Cobden talks of forming a people's budget, by which twelve millions of the national expenditure may be saved without detriment to the public service. It is possible for the people to form a budget which would result in the direct saving of fifty millions sterling of money per annum, and a much larger indirect saving, and that without detriment to the public health, the social happiness, and the morals of the community. Let us briefly glance at the possibility of forming this popular budget. We begin with illustrations of the drinking system in its effects on individuals. Most of our cases will be taken from the Reports of the Rev. Mr. Clay, of the Preston House of Correction, for 1817 and 1818.

A's father was fond of drink; his mother became fond of ale herself; he was taken by his father to the ale-house and made drunk; became a gambler and a thief, and was at last transported.

B. lost his mother early; his father became a drunkard; he himself loved drink, card playing, and dominoes. Was employed at Blackburn for two or three years, and earning all the time from 20s. to 25s. per week; spent ten or twelve shillings every week in drink, and often enough spent all his wages, so as to take none home to his wife and three children. After a short career of crime he was transported.

C. was married at the age of nineteen; lived with his wife for three months, and then parted. After drinking about a month, and selling and pawning all that he had, he enlisted. He was bought off, and was steady for six months; then hired a horse and gig, and went into Blackburn fair; got drunk, broke the gig and killed the horse, for which he paid £22 10s. Was steady for some weeks; then drank and pawned his clothes, until he and his companion could not raise one glass more. His companion drew £15; another spree was obtained; all the money was spent, and the landlord trusted them for £5. At the following Christmas the companion drew £20 more and borrowed £30 of his brother. They drank night and day till all was spent. They then managed to have eight gallons of spirits and a load barrel of ale, which they and four others took to a shed where they made a fire. They drank till they could neither sit nor stand. Two of them laid on the ground and were taken up for dead—one of them could not walk for six months, and could not work for twelve months—the other remained a cripple. C. after this lived with his wife for a short time and got on comfortably till the next Christmas, when he got drunk, sold all his clothes, beat his wife shamefully, and was imprisoned for two months. On leaving prison at the age of twenty-one, he received £265 left him by his grandfather. He took a house, lived with his wife, employed five men, and did a good business. He broke out again; drank night and day, many a time spending £5 a day, and going home beating his wife and turning her out of doors at all hours of the night. For fifteen weeks he never went to bed sober. As he owed £40 for cloth, his creditor sent him to Lancaster Castle, and his wife and child went to the workhouse, she being near her confinement. He came out of prison and again went to live with his wife and two children. His sister had left him £256, all of which was spent in less than nine months' time. He was again imprisoned for neglecting his family, and when liberated he was sober for three months, then got drunk, beat his wife, and was imprisoned for three months. One of his drunken

companions slept by a pit side, fell in and was drowned. Another was killed by a fall from a cart. C. was once more liberated to pursue the same fatal course, and was at last convicted for felony.

D. became a poacher at the instance of the keeper of a beer-shop, who treated him to a glass of rum. Then he "got going to his house constantly and taking bares there, and drinking ale and spirits of all kinds, and that beer-shop was his ruin." He was soon imprisoned, and after his liberation he could get no employment from the tenants of the game preservers, who kept up a systematic persecution against him. His life was thus miserably spent in poaching and drinking, and then in prison, as the result of either or both crimes.

E. was born in Gloucestershire, was five years in school, and entered a woollen factory at the age of twelve. With two of the factory lads he resorted, in a few days, to a beer shop where bad girls were kept; the three got drunk, and thus commenced a life which ended in crime and misery. To recount all the adventures of this young man and his companions in crime, would take up too much of our space; but the following may be taken as a specimen:—stealing fowls, not detected; stealing ship-rope, acquitted; stealing lead from a factory, acquitted; felony, acquitted; picking pockets, not detected; stealing butchers' meat, twelve months' imprisonment; burglary at a gentleman's house, from which he received thirty-six pounds two shillings, not detected; house-breaking, when he had five pounds eighteen shillings, not apprehended; house-breaking, when he found three pounds nine shillings, not detected; house-breaking, two sovereigns and a suit of clothes (for which he was ultimately transported after his liberation from Preston); burglary, near Cowbridge, in Wales, when he received twenty-two pounds as his share, not detected; and stealing clothes, apprehended, and imprisoned for two years, which closed his career in this country. It is remarkable that all of these crimes were committed when he had brought himself into a state of utter destitution by drinking.

We have now presented our readers with a few cases, in order, if possible, to impress upon the minds of religious men, and those who are anxious for the welfare of the people, that as long as they will countenance the drinking habits of our population, their efforts will be in vain. Social drinking is emphatically the curse of Britain, and the road to ruin invariably starts from the beer-shop. The destruction of character, usefulness, talent, and happiness, entails upon the community a fearful loss, and if we would preserve the morality and honor of our country we must earnestly endeavor to put down our drinking usages.—*Standard of Freedom.*

MORAL AND LEGAL SUASION.

There have been no points on which the friends of Temperance have, in some parts of the country, seen at variance than those which come under these two appellations. Though they might be written with more correctness moral suasion and legal compulsion, yet, as well known technicalities, they have been extensively adopted, and in fact have characterized two schools of the temperance army. Commencing originally with the strong appeals of Kiltredge, Beecher, Hewitt and Edwards to the heart and conscience of the nation, nothing was sought by its friends but such a conviction of wrong doing in the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating drinks, as would banish them from the community. No man ever thought of a sumptuary law which should prevent the poor drunkard from destroying himself, if he pleased, much less of curbing or regulating the moderate drinker.—But as the temperance reformation moved on, and the chief obstacle to its progress was in the licensed traffic, efforts were made to withdraw from that the sanction of the State, and suppress it where it was forbidden. In the height of

these movements commenced the Washingtonian reform, having in view only the reformation of the poor unfortunate inebriate by the warmest acts of kindness; and so successful was the effort, that it seemed that nothing was wanting to carry out and perfect the whole Temperance Reformation, and the overthrow of every distillery and dramshop in the nation, but expressions of love and good will. So filled were the minds of many, especially the reformed men with this, that they could not endure the thought of civil prosecution for suppressing liquor selling and drunkard making, and they took to themselves the name of moral suasionists, leaving the old temperance men, the Grants, the Jewets, the Dows and others as legal suasionists who would carry on the war against the traffic with fines and penalties. For a long time the conflict between the two, especially at the East, waxed warm and violent, but it has now much subsided; and it is understood that, at the late Convention at Boston, there was a pleasant and harmonious union of the contending parties. Could the points of difference at any time have received a fair discussion, we are persuaded there might have been (provided there was a disposition for it) at a much earlier period a harmonious agreement: at least many hard feelings would have been saved and much recrimination avoided; for in truth the whole action of both parties is nothing but moral suasion. All the action of compassion, sympathy, counsel, entreaty, argument, motive, law, punishment is action upon a moral agent, dissuading him from doing evil, and persuading him to do well. The whole of the divine government is a moral government, and it matters not whether God visits the drunkard with loss of health, loss of property and stripes, or offers him health and the highest happiness, it is moral suasion. We find our views on this subject so happily expressed in the recent work of Mr. Harman Kingsbury, entitled "LAW AND GOVERNMENT," that we shall take the liberty of making an extract from it, and with pleasure refer our reader to the whole treatise as one of no ordinary value.

"Moral suasion" says Mr K. "is not, as many good, as well as bad men vainly imagine, mere advice, good counsel, argument and entreaty, a divorcement from the influence pertaining to governments or law; but on the contrary, it embraces or comprises all those means calculated to deter from wrong and invite to right actions, coming either from God or man and operating upon all agents in this life or the life to come." "All that God does to restrain men from wrong doing is moral suasion. Drowning the Arctidiluvians as well as the warnings and expostulations of Noah; destroying Sodom and Gomorrah, no less than the example and good advice of Abraham and Lot; the plagues of Egypt and the destruction of Pharaoh and his hosts, as well as the words and acts of Moses, were moral suasion to all the living, if not the dying, because all these means were but varied motives to obedience, calculated to exert a healthful influence in that and through all time."

"Hence all those who fear to adopt and sustain good and wholesome law, lest they should overleap the bounds of moral suasion, greatly mistake their duty and lose an invaluable coadjutor in their work of reform. And when we hear an individual or a convention of individuals prefacing their opinions or proceedings with resolutions repudiating all intention to seek the aid of the law in any and all moral enterprises, but to confine themselves to the influence of moral suasion alone (meaning good advice), we cannot avoid the conviction that they do not understand their action touching this matter or greatly restrict the meaning of the term; and are not aware of the amount of evil they are doing, or of the contempt cast upon laws so essential to the perpetuity of our most valued institutions."

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

We are happy to see that our new President has expressed his intention to strike from the army and the navy list any

officer who shall be engaged in a duel; or to restore to his former position, any officer cashiered on like grounds, by either of his predecessors. The influence of this course of the President, especially as he has long been a military man of undoubted bravery, will be of the most salutary character. We hope also, so far as his influence goes, he will make thorough work in driving rum from the army and the navy. What favor the wine bottle will meet at the White House is not yet manifest. The following we cut from an exchange paper, but cannot vouch for its correctness:

Gen. Taylor, is certainly to be commended in one respect, at least, and that is, his undeviating adherence to his temperance principles. The following incident occurred during his recent visit at Georgetown.

"Georgetown is famous for good wines, and several attempts were made to persuade the General to taste a glass, but he declined, and finally said: "Gentlemen—I will drink to your health in water, most cordially, but must positively be excused from using wine, as it is not my custom—you can do as you please."

A TIPLING MOTHER.

A lady friend of mine, the mother of a large family, insisted there was no harm in keeping a good glass of wine in the house, or in taking one, if you thought it would refresh you. Many were the arguments we used to have on the impropriety of even touching that which intoxicates. Her sons all drank a little; and one of them, the first boy she had, frequently came home lively, as she called it. I was about giving up talking to her on the subject; but, before doing so, determined to make one more effort.

My friend is passionately fond of flowers, and her little, tastefully fitted up conservatory, is filled with rich and rare exotics. A white Japonica, I found, was the favorite. "Oh! it was a duck of a plant," and its flowers "so sweet?" "Ah," says I to myself, "now is my time, or never, to let the truth shine with all its purity in your darkened mind."

"My dear Madam," says I, "do you know, what will make flowers retain their fragrance and freshness as well in winter as in the summer?"

"Really, Mr. W. do you think such a thing possible?"

"No doubt of it, Madam."

"And do you possess the secret?"

"I do."

"Surely you don't intend that I shall remain ignorant of this charm and you the enviable possessor?"

"By no means. Listen—you shall be instructed; and that beautiful Japonica shall be the test of the experiment. Every morning put half a pint of strong alcohol around its root and in less than a week you will see a great alteration in the hues and general appearance of the plant.—Suppose you commence to-day, and give it the first lesson?"

Betty was immediately called and sent to the grocery for some whisky, and the innocent Japonica took the first lesson.—About a week afterwards I called on my friend and learned that she had faithfully whiskyed the plant every day. Nay, it was useless to tell such was the case, as every leaf, flower and branch plainly indicated that something was wrong with it.

"Ah! Mr. W. do you see any change in my beautiful Japonica?" said the lady.

"Madam, I confess I do."

"It is evident alcohol is not suited to its delicate fibres: see how it withers and droops!" mournfully she expressed herself.

"How is Charles this morning, after the ball last night?" I enquired, desirous to change the subject.

"Poor boy! he complains very much; he coughs and stretches as if his heart would burst. He must have taken cold."

"I am grieved to hear so bad an account of Charles' health. He is your favorite child—and still you alone are the cause of his distress."

"Me—you shock me!"

"It is ever so, Madam. The Japonica is his history."

"And do you mean to say that the same cause in his case produced the same effects as in that plant?"

"Precisely so."

She looked me full in the face, and then wept, for the truth had entered her heart. She saw and felt the force of that argument. Her favorite flower had been destroyed, by that self-same poison, so convinced her she was murdering the choicest flower God had given her.

There has been no liquor or wine in that house, not even on New Year's day, since, and Charles' consumptive lock and cough, as well as the Japonica's drooping leaves, are fast giving way to health, bloom and vitality, by the free application of Heaven's choicest and best gift to man—cold water.—*Alom.*

THE EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.

The great Lord Chancellor Bacon's opinion of drunkenness was, that 'all the crimes on earth do not destroy so many of the human race, nor alienate so much property, as drunkenness.'

Some go so far as to say that there are no advantages to be derived from drunkenness, but let such read the following twenty attainments which are the invariable offspring of that delectable practice, and say they are not advantageous.

1. If you wish to render yourself unfit for rational enjoyments and rational intercourse, become a drunkard, and that will fully accomplish the end.

2. If you wish to become a fool, be a drunkard, for that will soon destroy your understanding.

3. If you wish your prospects in life to become dark and clouded, be a drunkard, and they will become dark and clouded enough.

4. If you would destroy your bodily health, be a drunkard, for drunkenness is the mother of disease.

5. If you would ruin your soul, be a drunkard, for the drunkard shall not enter the kingdom of heaven.

6. If you would be a suicide, be a drunkard, for thousands have brought themselves to a premature grave by drunkenness.

7. If you would expose your secrets, as well as your folly, be a drunkard; for they will run out as the brandy runs in.

8. If you are plagued with robust health and a strong bodily constitution, be a drunkard, and you will reduce both to debility and disease.

9. If you would get rid of your money and wealth without the trouble of knowing how, be a drunkard; and they will vanish insensibly from you.

10. If, when unable to labor, you would have no resource but that of a work-house, be a drunkard; and discord, with all her train of evils, assuredly follow.

11. If you would have yourself always under public suspicion, be a drunkard; for, little as you may think it, almost all agree that those who would rob themselves and families would also rob another.

12. If you would be reduced to the necessity of shunning your creditors, be a drunkard; and you will soon have reason to skulk out of the public ways and betake yourself to by-paths, or remain within doors.

13. If you are fond of the amusement of court-conscience, be a drunkard; and ten to one but you shall be fully gratified.

14. If you would be a dead weight on the community—a cumberer of the ground, be a drunkard; for that will render you useless, helpless, burdensome and expensive.

15. If you would be a nuisance in society, be a drunkard;

for the breath of a drunkard is like a pestilent vapour, his appearance slovenly, idiotic and ridiculous, and his example, in word and action, hateful and pernicious.

16. If you would be odious to your family and friends, be a drunkard; and you will certainly become so.

17. If you would be a pest of society, be a drunkard; and you will be avoided by every good and virtuous person as if tainted by some deadly infection.

18. If you dread remonstrance, and feel a horror of being reclaimed, be a drunkard; and that will render you impervious to every salutary admonition.

19. If you would smash windows and lamps, break the peace of society and your homes also, tumble under carts, off horses, off buildings, out of railroad cars, be locked up in the watch-houses, dungeons, &c., be a drunkard; and it is strange if you do not succeed.

20. Finally, if you are determined to be utterly destroyed in estate, body and soul, be a drunkard; and you will find that it is impossible to adopt a more effectual means to accomplish your end.—*Universalist Watchman.*

Progress of the Cause.

MR. WADDELL'S VALEDICTORY TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF TEMPERANCE.

A valedictory meeting with the Rev. Hope M. Waddell and his friends, who left this country on the 8th of last month, to join the mission at Old Calabar, was held in the City Hall, Glasgow, on the evening of Wednesday, 23d May. The large building was crowded in every part, and Mr. Waddell embraced the excellent opportunity thus afforded of adding another to his many valuable and faithful testimonies in favor of abstinence. After stating that the income of the United Presbyterian Church for missions had during the last year been £17,000, and that he thought that sum might be easily doubled by the contributions of those who had not yet subscribed, he mentioned that he had a deep-idea scheme in his head, by which £60,000 or £70,000 might be raised without difficulty. Perhaps it might be well, in the first instance, to aim only at doubling last year's income: but as it was probable they might realise his scheme before he returned to this country, he would merely indicate its outline. He was strongly of opinion, that there was plenty of money in the country, if they could just lay their hands on it; and he thought a considerable amount was laid up in black bottles, and hid in cellars. He knew there were differences of opinion between some of his brethren and himself; but if the question came to be, 'Abandon the mission, or abandon the black bottles?' he had no fear of their decision. These remarks were enthusiastically applauded, after which the veteran missionary entreated the audience, 'for God's sake, and the sake of perishing multitudes, to give up the black bottles'; and concluded by expressing his confidence in the proceedings of these sturdy-hearted fellows in the country who were determined to knock the bottoms out of these same black bottles, in order to get at the treasures therein contained, for the service of God and the good of mankind.

The enthusiastic applause which followed these sentiments afforded a most satisfactory evidence of the wholesome state of feeling in the audience on the subject, and matter of congratulation for the prevalence of sound temperance principles in the United Presbyterian Church. Some of the gentlemen on the platform were perhaps taken rather a-back by the conclusion of Mr. Waddell's speech; but it came in so naturally, and was expressed so temperately, and good-humoredly, that no one seemed or could be offended.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.

At the General Assembly's sederunt of Thursday, 31st May, Mr. Muir of Dalmeny, gave in a report from the committee on this subject. During the year, nearly five hundred returns had been made by kirk-sessions to inquiries by the committee; and thus a great deal of information had been received. This information confirms all the worst fears of the committee as to the alarming increase of intemperance; and amply justifies that wise anxiety which led the church to bend her attention to the prevail-

ing evil. In some parishes intemperance is almost unknown, and in others it has decreased; but still the evil effects of this vice are painfully apparent in the vast majority of parishes—giving rise to many great evils. There are few, if any, vices which rise at their command so many helps and snarcs, and so many opportunities for indulging it. Much of the bad pre-eminence which our country has attained, in regard to this evil, is owing to national customs, such as—drinking at baptisms and funerals, marriages, markets, settling of business, etc. Successful efforts have been made in many parts of the country by magistrates and justices, in diminishing the number of licenses, and otherwise checking in some measure this evil. The committee submitted to the Assembly to recommend to the presbytery and kirk-sessions of the church:—

First, *In general*, to watchfully attend to the intemperance within their bounds, and to adopt and earnestly encourage whatever plans a wise Christian expediency may approve as best suited to their neighborhood, for getting rid of the occasions, and checking the practice of intemperance; and whether that recommendation might not, in particular, anxiously invite the commendation of presbyteries and kirk-sessions:—1st, In a strenuous operation of abolishing drinking usages, especially in connection with any religious service. 2d, In a vigorous and united movement to get rid of the intolerable nuisance of so many public-houses; and to procure for licensing courts the power to better regulate their number and position. 3d, In an unceasing and importunate remonstrance against the crying enormity of whisky-shops being allowed to sell on any part of the Lord's-day. 4th, In the attempt earnestly made to induce masters to pay wages on Monday. And 5th, In the effort to do away with the evils, and the bothy system, the country, attending feeing-markets, and the bothy system.

Sir J. H. Maxwell, in moving the adoption of the report, noticed, in terms of commendation, the efforts being made by magistrates and justices to diminish the number of licensed houses. He hoped this work would go on; and that an increased interest would be manifested by all parties, especially in diminishing the number of licensed whisky-shops. He, however, did not approve of abstinence; but would encourage temperance, which he defined to be 'the golden mean between abstinence and intemperance.'

Mr. Brewster rather thought that the definition now given applied to eating rather than drinking. (A laugh.) He regretted that a subject of such deep importance as this should have been discussed in so thin a house (most of the members had left, it being now five o'clock)—and it did not indicate a very great desire to attend to such a subject.

Principal Lee explained, that members could not have gone away in expectation of this subject coming on, because it had not been set down in the order of business; and, therefore, it could not be attributed to a want of interest in this great subject.

Mr. Brewster resumed. He was aware that the subject of Popery had been placed on the order of business; but he would have this subject (intemperance) again brought up, when they would have a fuller house to-morrow forenoon. He maintained the doctrine laid down by Paul, that he would neither eat flesh nor drink wine if it made his brother to fall. They had, too, lamentable proof of how many fall by this great sin of intemperance; and although he did not blame a man for moderate drinking if he did not see it his duty to abstain, still such a man was responsible for the effects of his example, and in this respect, and in the present circumstances of this country, he maintained that, in ministers especially, moderate drinking was a sin. Let them not tell the people to abstain from their drinking usages, and think they would not look for an example to ministers themselves; and, in this respect, they could not fail to see the inconsistency of ministers recommending them to give up drinking usages, when they themselves, at presbytery dinners, indulged to a tolerably good extent in drinking. (A laugh.) As regards the working classes, in a great majority of instances, to tell them to drink moderately was dangerous, as they would by this means become drunkards. Not let ministers themselves boast. Several had fallen through moderate drinking; and it might be that some would fall again, were they placed in similar circumstances. He, however, would not detain the house on a subject about which they were so little inclined to hear anything. (A laugh.)

Dr. Hill referred to the excellent report which they had heard, as affording an indication that the convener (Mr. Muir) was a worthy son of his father [referring to Dr. Muir as we understood] and said that this subject was a deeply interesting one, and that

It was quite obvious the church was now alive to it. He moved that the General Assembly adopt the report,—approve of the diligence of the committee,—convey the thanks of the house to the convener, and through him to the committee,—recommend to presbyteries and Kirk sessions to attend to the subject, especially in directing the attention of magistrates and justices to the subject of reducing the number of licensed houses,—to take such steps as may seem most expedient to check this evil,—and to petition the legislature to increase the powers of those who grant licenses,—and, especially, that public-houses be shut on the whole of the Lord's day,—the committee to be re-appointed,—Mr. Muir, convener.

Dr. Black, in seconding the motion, referred with gratification to the decrease of intemperance in Glasgow, through the operation of various means directed towards that end.

Principal Lee said, it would be well that enlightened views of Christian duty should be generally diffused on this matter; and they should avoid causing their good to be evil spoken of. He did not think this subject could be resumed to-morrow, as there was much business on the roll; and he might also explain, the reason of the house being so thin was, that many members were at that time engaged in arranging a meeting which was to be held that evening.

Mr. Brewster moved an addition to Dr. Hill's motion, to the effect that the Assembly recommend all ministers and elders to discountenance, by precept and example, the drinking urges of the community, especially at funerals. This, however, fell to the ground without a seconder. Mr. Brewster remarking, that he hardly expected a seconder to any motion which he moved there.

The motion of Dr. Hill was then agreed to, and the thanks of the house having been conveyed by Dr. Haldane, who occupied the chair *pro tempore*, to the convener, the Assembly adjourned.—*Witness.*

TEMPERANCE IN THE FREE CHURCH.

At the meeting of Assembly on Wednesday, 6th June, Dr. McFarlane gave in the report from the committee on temperance, which stated that the subject had been brought before the church courts—that meetings had been held and lectures delivered on the subject in various places, and a variety of other measures adopted, with a view to check the progress of intemperance. The report suggested that the Assembly should again recommend the subject to the consideration of Presbyteries, and that a report of their progress be laid before the committee in November; and also, that the Assembly should adopt a petition to the House of Commons, setting forth the prevalence of Scottish intemperance, and craving the adoption of such other measures as might be fitted to lessen the consumption of spirituous liquors, to reduce the number of public-houses, and the dissociation of the sale of spirits from that of provisions.

The report was approved of, and the Assembly resolved, in terms thereof, entrusting their petition to Mr. Fox Maule.—*Scottish Guardian.*

We understand that a 'Free Church Abstinence Society,' was formed at a meeting held in the Religious Institution Rooms, Edinburgh, on the morning of Friday, 1st June. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. McKenzie of Ratho; and the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie of Maryculter, acted as clerk. The Rev. Dr. Gray of Edinburgh, with about thirty ministers and laymen from different parts of the country, were present, and took part in the proceedings. The principal merit of making the preliminary arrangements for the formation of this association, belongs to Mr. Douglas, writer, Cupar-Fife. An excellent pamphlet, addressed to members and office-bearers of the Free Church, will shortly be put into circulation.

Poetry.

(For the Canada Temperance Advocate.)

COME INTO THE ARK.

BY THE EDITOR OF THE GUELPH HERALD.

Ah! trust not the stream in
Which cataracts roar,
Though placid its seeming,
Abide by the shores.

Yet oh, if instruction's
Been scoffed at till now,
The steeds of destruction
Are yoked to thy prow,
Awake! ere the breakers bound over thy bow—
Yet, yet there is safety—come into the ark.

The wine-cup may gladness
A moment impart;
The end will be sadness,
And reardness of heart
How fearful his choice is
Who clings to the bowl;
Yet knows that the price is
The life of his soul.

Who hunts with the lion, who plays with the shark,
May rue of his daring—come into the ark.

Who builds him a bower on
The glacier's crest,
Who cuts him a bower from
The sea eagle's nest,
More deep his deceiving,
And darker his doom,
Who vine leaves is weaving
To garland his tomb;

Behold, while ye ponder, the heavens grow dark,
Oh, linger no longer—come into the ark.

Oh, cease from thy scolding,
Oh, taste not again;
The voice ere this morning
Told thee thee refrain,
May wail thee despairing
Gone down to the dead,
The doom of thy daring
Denounced on thy head.

Oh, pause in thy folly, oh, cease from thy sin,
Come into the ark, and the Lord shut thee in.

REASONS FOR LEAVING OFF STRONG DRINK.

I really think those friends are wrong
Who say—strong drink will make me strong;
The stag, the bull, the horse, I meet;
Are creatures docile, strong and fleet;
Yet water, sparkling water, serves
To quench their thirst, and brace their nerves.

And they are jesting sure, who say
That drink, stonk drink will make me gay.
Each warbling bird that pipes a song,
Tells me most plainly they are wrong;
For who can be more gay and free,
Dear little merry birds, than ye?

They undervalue nature's wealth
Who say strong drink would give me health.
The flowers are springing everywhere
So pure and fragrant, fresh and fair;
Their health and vigour they sustain
With draughts of dew, and baths of rain.

I think I never understood
Strong drink would make me wise or good.
If I'm to s' in all evil ways,
And serve my Maker all my days,
Surely I must betimes begin
To leave off every cause of sin.

Oh then, strong drink! I'll bid adieu
For ever and at once to you.
And He who makes all things His care
Will guard my feet from every snare,
And give me wisdom, truth, and sense
To choose the path of Temperance.

MOTHER, DRY THAT FLOWING TEAR.

WORDS BY J. H. A.

DI TANTI PALTI.

Mo-ther, dry that flow - ing tear, He for whom thy heart doth fear, Than thy life to -

thee more dear Shall burst his chains for ev - er! Though in bond - age long he's lain,

'Neath intemprance galling chain, He shall rise a man a - gain, And be conquer-ed nev-cr.

Mother, dry that flowing tear,
 He for whom thy heart doth fear,
 Than thy life to thee more dear,
 Shall burst his chains for ever!
 Though in bondage long he's lain,
 'Neath intemprance galling chain,
 He shall rise a man again,
 And be conquered never.

Dark the morning's opening hour,
 Closed as is the early flower,
 Yet the sun's bright beaming power,
 To both is beauty bringing;
 So shall temperance yet restore,
 He whom now thou dost deplore,
 And thy lov'd one ever more,
 Shall songs of joy be singing.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several letters with remittances have been received, and will be noticed in our next.

R. D. Wadsworth will please ascertain at what date R. R. Hubbard sent his letter with the remittance referred to, as we can find no trace of it at this office.

A communication from G. E. J. D. Prescott, is at hand, and will receive due attention as soon as circumstances permit.

"Tectotal Jack" is under consideration.

We have to thank R. F. W., of Elm Grove, for his communication and remittance. We are glad to find that the tectotals in that quarter act so harmoniously, and that the Ministers of the different denominations unite so cordially in the furtherance of this good work. May this happy state of things long continue, and may no root of bitterness spring up to mar this united and harmonious action, by which alone, under the blessing of the Most High, our cause is to obtain its final triumphs.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, AUGUST 1, 1840.

SCRIPTURE EXAMPLES.—No. III.

We would next call attention to the Rechabites. Who they were, it is not necessary for our present purpose to inquire. The particular point in their character and history, which we adduce at this time, in support of the principles of the Temperance reformation, will be found recorded in the 35th chapter of the prophecies of Jeremiah. When the country of Judea was invaded by the Chaldean army, (about 300 years after Jonadab the son of Rechab formed his tribe into a distinct sect,) that prophet was directed to bring them into the house of the Lord, and offer them wine to drink. He did so; but they refused. Though a prophet said unto them, "drink ye wine," they magnanimously replied, "We will drink no wine." And their steadfastness in this matter was so pleasing unto God, that he directed Jeremiah to assure them, in his name, that "Jonadab the son of Rechab should not want a man to stand before him for ever."

It has been pleaded by our opponents, that we have no right to make any use of this passage, because the virtue for which the Rechabites are commended is not, strictly, abstinence from wine, but obedience to the commandment of their father. We admit the fact, but deny the inference. We admit they are commended for unwavering fidelity in adhering to an institution of their father; which is made to stand in strong contrast with the disobedience of the Israelites to the commandments of God. Still, as this abstinence was rendered in the matter of abstaining from wine and strong drink, and as this only was selected as the test of their obedience, in the instance specified, we maintain that it fully justifies the members of Temperance societies, in practising similar abstinence.

The other peculiarities of the Rechabites, which consisted in dwelling in tents, and living a nomadic life, were at that time abandoned; they had been compelled to renounce them by the severity of the times; nothing remained to distinguish them as Rechabites, but their abstinence from wine. It was at that very crisis, when those other peculiarities had been found to be impracticable, and proved to be comparatively worthless, that God directed his prophet to bring them into circumstances in which their only remaining principle would be put to a severe test, and its superior value demonstrated, by abiding the test. Nothing

was done to show the inhabitants of Jerusalem that the Rechabites followed a nomadic life as a part of their code; they were only exhibited to them as persons who abstained from wine, with unflinching determination, in obedience to the commandment of their father; and, in this view of their character, they were honored with the marked approbation of the Almighty.

If total abstinence were a principle, based upon infidelity, as has been argued, and if it were infidel in its tendency, the Rechabites would have been condemned for adhering to it, the commandment of their father notwithstanding: For the commandment of a father can never make that right which is in itself wrong; it can never make that a sound principle, which is infidel in its basis and tendency. Besides, the Rechabites had practised this principle for at least 300 years; it had therefore full time to develop the tendency, if it really possessed it. But what was the fact? There was less infidelity, and less wickedness of any kind, amongst them, at the period referred to, than amongst the inhabitants of the city. Away with these false reasonings of men, who lay claim to superior learning, and a superior regard to the truth of God! There is a tendency to infidelity in their reasonings. Let us, Temperance men, adhere to our principle with Rechabite constancy; by whomsoever the wine cup is presented, whether the great, the excellent, or the *far*, let us say, with them, "we drink no wine."

The example of the Rechabites teaches us, that obedience to a father is commendable; that abstinence from wine and strong drink is commendable; even when we come under a public pledge to practise such abstinence, in connection with a particular company, or association; and that steadfastness in adhering to this, or any other good principle, in opposition to strong temptation, is "well-pleasing to God."

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Our attention has just been called to a letter which appeared in the *Kingston Chronicle & News* of the 12th May, requesting us to give it a place in the *Advocate*. We are unwilling to refuse the request of our friends, but we must be permitted to exercise our own judgment. It has been our study to steer clear of collision with any of the branches of the Temperance movement, and we rejoice in its success, under whatever auspices it may have been effected. We do not see that it becomes us to dictate how, and under what rules, this great moral reform is to be carried on; we are satisfied that all who take hold of this work for the love of it, and sincerely seek the good of their fellow men, are entitled to our support. Hence we consider it a privilege to record the progress of the cause, either through the instrumentality of the Rechabites, or that of the Sons of Temperance; and in doing so we give no opinion whatever, either as to the character of these organizations, or their utility as a means of advancing the great work in which, with them, we profess to be engaged. And we do so for obvious reasons; on this, as on other great questions which occupy the attention of the community, we cannot expect that all who are engaged in them, will see eye to eye on mere matters of detail; and so long as they keep the great object in view—the leavening of the public mind with tectotal principles—we cannot condemn them, though they "follow not us."

The writer of the letter states, that his brother applied for admission into the Society of the Sons of Temperance in Kingston, but was "rejected because he was a man of color." He admits, however, that he has no better evidence for asserting that this was the cause of his rejection, than common report, and also that there was a counter report in circulation. We must there-

fore consider him to be laboring under a mistake, till he can prove the contrary; and, for this reason, decline to insert his letter.— We cannot believe, that, in this free country, any association would dare to offend public opinion so grievously, as to introduce sentiments or distinctions peculiar to slave territories; and we are confident that Temperance men would be among the last to tolerate them for a single moment.

We hope our correspondent will, for these reasons, etc. cease to justify us in the notice we have thought it right to take of his request, and that he will acquit us readily of any desire either to act from prejudice or a wish to cover the defects of the Society of the Sons of Temperance.

DUBLIN STATISTICAL SOCIETY

A very valuable paper was lately read, at a meeting of the Dublin Statistical Society, by James Haughton, Esq. Our space does not permit us to give the whole, but we shall give the substance of it in this, and the following number.

Statistics have enabled us to ascertain, with sufficient exactness for all practical purposes, the value or probability of human life. Although the term of individual existence cannot be ascertained yet we can calculate, with a considerable degree of approximation to the truth, how many individuals out of a thousand, or ten thousand, will die within a given number of years. On chances—or, I should rather say, certainties—of this nature, Life Insurance Companies regulate their charges.

If statistics were brought to bear on the drinking customs of society, I feel assured that deductions of equal certainty would be arrived at. We cannot tell how many moderate drinkers of alcoholic drinks, out of any given number, annually become drunkards, because no correct statistical tables on the subject have been compiled, I am, however, happy to be able to offer the Society some interesting facts on this point, which, although not yet founded on a very extensive basis, are yet of a highly valuable character, and very striking evidence in proof of my position, that the use of alcohol is economically wrong, as it shortens human life, and, in so doing, deprives society of the advantages resulting from the labor of those whom it destroys. In this way it is also socially wrong, as it deprives families, in early life, of those upon whom their comfort and sustenance depends; and any custom which leads to these results must be morally wrong.

The facts I refer to are taken from the experience of the "Temperance and General Provident Institution" an Insurance Company enrolled under Act of Parliament in 1840. I have obtained the facts from Mr. Compton, the Secretary of the Society, they are as follows:—

"The general rate of mortality, including all ages from 15 to 70, is about 2 per cent., which is the same as at age 54. In our office there will probably be a larger proportion of young lives. Assuming 41 as a fair average age (that being the average age of the deaths), the general rate of mortality among the population of

England and Wales, at that age, is 1.25
 In the Life Offices it is 1.08
 In the Temperance office, at all ages, it has
 been 0.59

"At age 35—
 England and Wales 1.10
 Life Offices 1.06
 Equitable 1.13
 Friendly Societies 1.35
 Temperance Office 0.59

"The 'Friends' Provident Institution, in 8 years, had 40 deaths per 1,000; we have had only 17.

TRADES.

	Expected Deaths	Actual Deaths.
Painters	2	1
Bakers	2	1
Shoemakers	3	2
Shopkeepers	9	6
Clerks	5	1
Tailors	3	0

"The rate of mortality among 3,000 persons, of all ages and trades, in 8 years, has been no more than the rate at age 35 for rural laborers—viz., 0.59 per cent., or, say, 6 per 1,000."

Mr. Compton adds—"Our experience is a very remarkable confirmation of the teetotal theory, and it should be widely made known."

Some approximation to the truth in the statistics of drunkenness has been arrived at, and the result is, that out of the twenty-six or twenty-seven millions of inhabitants in Great Britain and Ireland, there are believed to be about 600,000 persons who are habitually intemperate, in the ordinary sense of the word (every one of whom first commenced his career by forming habits of moderate drinking)—that, of these, many thousand die annually; and that their places are annually supplied out of the ranks of the moderate consumers of alcoholic drinks. The vast number includes a very large proportion of the offenders against the laws; and, as the tendency to use alcoholic stimulants is a growing one, their number continues to increase to such a frightful extent, that the permanence of our social system may be said to depend, in a great measure, on the chances of success which attend the temperance reformation. If this triumph, we may hope that the reign of good order will begin. If alcohol be victorious, our present social miseries must increase, and ultimately create great and widespread confusion.

If the experience of mankind gave us reason to hope that alcoholic drinks could be used without incurring the danger of such terrible results, the arguments of teetotalers would fall to the ground; but, as the case now stands, I take it that our arguments are incontrovertible. We maintain that great evil, and no good at all, results to society from the use of strong drinks; and we support our argument, not by the crude theories of mere enthusiasts, but by the coolly-expressed opinions of those who are best fitted, by station and by education, to testify in our favor.

We show, from the evidence of those whose official duties bring them into contact with criminals in our courts of justice and our jails, that intemperance is at the root of a large portion of the crime that exists amongst us. We show, on testimony equally unimpeachable, that a large proportion of the poverty which afflicts society, proceeds from the same source. On the evidence of hundreds of physicians, we show that insanity is fearfully augmented from this cause—that many diseases have their origin in drunkenness—and that all of them are aggravated, where it exists in connexion with them. We show that the morals of society are deteriorated to a melancholy extent, in consequence of intemperance, and we prove, beyond all question, that the food and the wealth of the community are wasted to gratify the cravings of intemperance.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

This organization seems to be making giant strides in the lower provinces. In Prince Edward Island, on occasion of the anniversary of the coronation of Her Majesty the Queen, the Sons of Temperance turned out in great number, to do honor to the occasion; waited on the Lieut Governor, who had kindly granted the use of the grounds connected with the Government-house, and through him presented an address to the Queen. Did our space permit, we would insert this address, but we cannot omit the reply of his Excellency as manifesting deep interest in this movement.

Gentlemen—I shall have great pleasure in transmitting your loyal and dutiful Address for presentation to Her Majesty. For myself, permit me to assure you that I am highly gratified in being able to contribute to your enjoyment of this day, and I shall always be happy to assist in promoting the praiseworthy objects of a society so eminently deserving of support as that of the Sons of Temperance of Prince Edward Island.

The success of the cause in Prince Edward Island appears to be mainly indebted to the agency of our respected friend, F. W. Kellogg, and we are glad that his labors are duly appreciated; as appears from the following extract from the *Advertiser*, from which we obtain the above information.

The procession then moved onwards, and conducted Mr. Kellogg to his hotel, where the G. W. P., in the name of the Sons thanked him for his exertions in behalf of the noble cause of Temperance, to which Mr. K. made a suitable reply. Three cheers were then given for Mr. Kellogg, three cheers for success to the Temperance Hotel, established and conducted so creditably by Brother Green, and three cheers for the Founders of our Order, and three for the President of the United States. The procession then proceeded to Queen Square, and the G. W. P. addressed the Sons, and proposed three cheers for General Carey, the head officer of the Order, three cheers for the Hon. P. S. White, and three cheers for absent brethren. Three cheers were then given for the G. W. P., and the Sons dispersed to their respective homes, gratified with the events of this day of wonders in Charlottetown. The Town Hall and the residence of the G. W. P., were most beautifully illuminate! in the evening.

At nine o'clock the Order met in the Division Room, which was most beautifully decorated, and was again addressed by Brother Kellogg, and after a vote of thanks had been passed to the managing committee, for their exertions, which had been crowned with success, and other routine business had been gone through, the proceedings of the day were closed in harmony, and in "Love, Purity and Fidelity."

GENERAL RILEY.

On the evening of Thursday, the 26th ult., a public meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of hearing an address from General Riley, of Rochester, United States. The chair was occupied by J. DeWitt, Esq., and the exercises of the evening opened with prayer by J. Dougall, Esq. The Chairman was supported on the right by his Honor Judge Mondelet, and on the left by J. Court, Esq. The attendance was better than has been at some of the past lectures delivered there, and the audience appeared well pleased with the General's remarks, his lucid and popular descriptions of men and things render his addresses very interesting and instructive, and told with powerful effect upon his audiences. The General belongs to that class of lecturers which the hearers are not likely to lose sight of, and the interest awakened at the commencement by the General's peculiarly interesting style never flags throughout his addresses.

The Chairman introduced General Riley, who remarked that he had not come to Montreal on his usual professional tour as a Temperance lecturer, but had come to spend a short time in Canada to rest himself after his labors; but he had been invited to address them, and he always availed himself of every opportunity to do what good he could for the Temperance cause. He did not intend to give them a Temperance lecture to-night. His principal object in addressing a meeting such as this, was not to bring forward reasons and arguments against drinking, for it was but seldom that those who required them attended such meetings; but he was to show what was accomplished in the cause of Temperance in the United States, and how it was done, so that from these things they would take encouragement to continue in the good way they had chosen. It was said of Bonaparte that he never told what he intended to do, though sometimes he would talk of what he had done. So he was going to tell of what had been done, and not what he was going to do. About 20 years ago, you could not go into any of the villages or towns of the States but you would see in large letters beside the doors of the groceries, the words—"Pork, Flour, Whisky." When the consumer went to buy, he bought a barrel of each, and believed that he could as well want the pork or flour as the whisky, it being an essential part of his food. Before he sat down to eat, he had his whisky. It was offered to the children, but to them it was too strong—they could not take it. "O put a little sugar in it, and Johnny will then take it." Such was the state of things 20 years ago. He had travelled over 20 States of the Union, and during the last three years he could not get one man to stand up in any of his meetings, and acknowledge that he drank liquor. At one meeting he desired all those who drank to stand up, and there were only two present who were known to be liquor drinkers—one a jolly looking farmer, the other a degraded-looking person. "Get up man," said the latter to the farmer, giving him a touch

with his arm. "D'ye want me to expose myself in such a place as this?" said the farmer gruffly. The liquor drinkers were now ashamed to stand up and show themselves. These are some of the effects and changes which have been wrought in favor of Temperance. We have made a conscience in the minds of the people. 20 years ago men would go into the liquor traffic and think they were acting righteously in doing so, now you would not find a young man of any enterprise, who would think of going into that traffic. But a short time ago two boys were playing in the streets of Boston; one of them had got an apple, and the other wanted a piece of it from him, and asked where he had bought it. "At that liquor store," pointing to the place, was the reply. The boy would not have it, he would not touch anything that came from such a place. The General told this to show the sentiments of the boys in regard to this traffic. He had recently been on a tour in the Western States. In Indiana he found some splendid hotels, but none of them kept any liquor. A good many of the Western States had voted no license, and they were carrying it out. In some of the others where the liquor traffic was still carried on, the Sons of Temperance were very active in carrying on the great work. At Fort Madison, a place which had about 4,000 inhabitants, they had no drinking places. They had two large hotels, but no liquor in them. Wisconsin had passed a law by which they can grant licenses, but the parties receiving such must give a bond for \$1000, to pay for all the damages which their liquor may be the cause of. He had passed through a great many small towns and villages where no liquor was kept. A great change had passed over these Western States. The General illustrated his lecture with some graphic sketches of the advancement of several individuals who had dropt liquor drinking, and brought into strong contrast the state and prosperity of the liquor drinking and trafficking villages, with those which had shunned the use and sale of intoxicating drinks. In the former, property was of little value, trade was low, the children ragged and uneducated, growing up like wild plants, and enterprising traders and mechanics shunned it. In the latter, everything was going on well—blacksmiths, tailors, shoemakers, and everybody had plenty to do, children well dressed and educated, &c. In the former, a dozen groceries were to be supported; while in the latter, the people kept the money in their pockets and turned it to better account. Such was the impression in favor of Temperance in the States,—that none but temperate workmen could get employment or succeed. If a liquor drinker went to work beside a temperate man, he was sure to be ruined. The latter could accomplish double the work that the drinker can do—and he lost his situation. Masters find it for their interest to employ sober men, as they get more work from them. And what was very remarkable, the very distiller was alive to this fact. He knew of a large distillery, consuming 1200 bushels of corn per day, and consequently employing a great many hands, where none but teetotalers could obtain employment.

We are sorry that our limits do not permit us to follow the General, the whole length of his interesting address, and must close, with having given but an imperfect skeleton. We hope this "Temperance Grant" may be long spared to carry on this good work.

Judge Mondelet, was next called upon to address the meeting, but as he did not anticipate that he was to be called upon, offered but few remarks, principally upon the efforts of the Rev. C. Chiniquy, who had been instrumental in enrolling, in a short space of time, over 20,000 of his fellow-countrymen, into the Temperance ranks.

Mr. Dougall thanked General Riley, on the part of the Montreal Temperance Committee, for his able address, and he (Mr. D.) also took the opportunity to allude to two facts which he had that day learned. 1st, That the too common custom of taking intoxicating drinks in some form or other, as a preventive of cholera, or cure for its premonitory symptoms, was decidedly condemned by our first physicians as absurd and mischievous, not to speak of its awful consequences upon the future habits of the people. 2nd, That the Countess of Elgin, who was herself performing that duty to her noble son, which was the tenderest and most endearing that a mother can perform, was doing so in entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and thus, too, upon the enlightened advice of her physicians—thus giving a distinguished refutation to the singularly absurd notion that wine, beer, porter, &c., were necessary or advantageous to nursing mothers. A no

tion which had been the commencement of much intemperance both among mothers and their offspring. Mr. D. trusted that this fact would be made generally known among the mothers of Canada, and, through their distinguished guest, General Riley, to those in the United States.

TESTIMONIAL TO FATHER CHINQUY.

Mr. Chinquy's medal was shown to us before it was presented to him. It is a beautiful work by Mr. Bovin, Goldsmith of this City. The medal is of gold and weighs about two ounces and a half. On the one side is inscribed, "To R. P. Chinquy, Apostle of Temperance. Homage to his virtues, his zeal and his patriotism. Montreal, May, 1849." The inscription is well arranged, and is surrounded by a garland of a very fine finish. On the other side is "Souvenir of Temperance." This inscription is placed between two branches of maple, at the lower end of which is a pretty little beaver. Two clasped hands adjoin the two other ends. Outside of the maple branches there is a garland similar to that on the other side of the medal. The crucifix represents the principal instrument which Mr. Chinquy uses in his crusade against intemperance, it could not therefore be omitted in this medal. They have also been careful to put at the foot of the cross two clasped hands, doubtless to shew, that at the foot of the cross hatred disappears and all are brothers, and equal. This medal was presented on Sunday afternoon. A crowd, consisting, according to good judges, of not less than 6000 or 7000 persons having arrived at Longueuil from the city and the surrounding parishes to assist at the presentation of this Temperance Remembrance given to Mr. Chinquy by his grateful fellow countrymen. The Canadian Firemen and the St. Jean Baptiste Society accompanied the Temperance Society, through whose hands the citizens of Montreal wished the testimony of their gratitude to pass. Judge Mondelet presented the medal with an eloquent and appropriate address, to which Mr. Chinquy replied amidst bursts of applause. It was a gratifying day to the Apostle of Temperance; a day which he has long merited.—*Melanges Religieux*.

Mr. Chinquy, at the conclusion of his reply, announced that he had written to Father Mathew, begging him to visit Canada, and expressed a hope that he would soon see him amongst us. He then asked for three cheers for the Rev. Father Mathew and the people of Ireland, models of fidelity to the faith and to temperance.—*La Minerve*.

Our limited space, which we must diversify as much as possible, prevents us from giving even a synopsis of the address of his Honor, Judge Mondelet, who was chosen on the part of the citizens to present their testimony to Father Chinquy; as well as the eloquent reply of the Rev. C. Chinquy.

We learn from the *Melanges Religieux* that the ind-fatigable C. Chinquy, returned on the 9th ultimo from a temperance circuit, during which he has enrolled under the banner of sobriety 1800 persons at Leon, 1140 at St. Ursule, 2930 at Yamachiche and 2100 at Rivière du Loup, making a total of 8320 new members in 13 days. This magnificent success has induced the merchants to send back to this town the strong drinks they had to sell. It gratifies, and even astonishes us to learn, that during the last eighteen months, Mr. Chinquy has enrolled under the standard of Temperance, not less than two hundred and ten thousand inhabitants of the country.

We deem it due to our subscribers, many of whom could not have received our last number for near a week after it was due, to state that our best efforts to despatch the paper at the usual time were frustrated, in consequence of the absence of several of our hands on account of sickness.

We thank our contemporary, the *Melanges Religieux*, for their good opinion, as expressed in the following notice of our sheet:—
"The number of the *Canada Temperance Advocate* for July

has reached us. As usual, it contains a great quantity of instructive matter, and records the rapid progress of Temperance among us. This journal is published on the 1st and 15th of each month—the subscription is only half a dollar yearly. It is published by J. C. Becket, 211½ St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Education.

SPELLING.

The best way of spelling by word of mouth which we have ever known, is for the teacher to put out a word to a class, and then wait just long enough for each scholar to spell it mentally, and then name a particular scholar to spell it orally. And the utility of this plan increases just in proportion to the number belonging to the class. It fixes the attention of every scholar, for not one of them knows but he shall be called upon to spell the word. It forbids all wandering, and betrays it if committed. If the class consist of twenty, twenty minds are at work the moment the word is uttered by the teacher. In the ordinary way of putting out words to a class in rotation, if the class consist of twenty, as soon as one scholar has spelled a word in his turn, he knows that twenty others have to spell before his turn comes again; and away goes his mind—skating, bird's nesting, or playing tops or marbles—until, "in the course of human events," he perceives that another word is coming to him. In the mode first described, each scholar attempts in his mind the spelling of each word; in the latter, each scholar seldom does more than spell one word in twenty. Compared with the latter process, the former condenses the labor of twenty days into one. Spelling by rotation ought never to be practised, except, perhaps, in the smallest classes of the very youngest children.

Every word, as it is put out to a scholar, should be pronounced precisely as it is uttered by a good reader or speaker, with the same but with no more slowness or distinctness of utterance. There is a pleasant electrical experiment, where a conducting wire is shaped into the form of letters, which make some word, and on discharging the electricity, it runs up and down the letters and makes each one of them luminous. Now it is not the voice of the teacher in putting out the words, that is to shape out all the letters of the word visibly; but it is the mind of the learner that is to crinkle up and down and make each letter bright and vivid.

The mode of spelling by writing the words put out on slates or paper, has been so often described, that there can scarcely be a teacher in the State unacquainted with it. We make but a single remark as to the mode of examining the words after they have been written. When a list of sufficient length has been written, all the slates or papers may be left with the teacher for his inspection; or he may take one slate or paper from the right or left, and then let each scholar pass his list to his right or left hand fellow. After this is done, let the words be read or rather spelled in order as they are written, and let each deviation from the trace orthography be marked for correction.—*Mass. Com. School Jour.*

TEACHING BY EXAMPLE.

The teacher must exhibit in himself all that he wishes to see in his pupils. There is a mighty power in example. All feel it—but children especially. They look up to the teacher as a superior being, and consequently find themselves imitating him. He must, therefore, exhibit an example of self-government, if he expects them to govern themselves—of conscientiousness, if he expects them to be conscientious—of order, if he expects them to maintain it—of punctuality, if he would have them punctual—and of simplicity and truth, if he would have them simple-hearted and truthful. He must, in short, be before them always, what he would have them be in the school and in the world. There will be a greater power in this than in all the rules and precepts he can lay down; if they are contradicted by his own spirit and conduct; for the children will not believe a word of his teachings if his life does not correspond with them. The Saviour's power lay chiefly in his spotless example. He was, himself, a constant illustration of his own teachings. Even Pilate was constrained to say, "I find no fault in him." Without this, his teachings would have been powerless. What a power there was in his presence! It was his pure spirit that shone out—that surrounded him as with a

halo. How the multitude hung upon his lips! It was because they were unfeigned lips. No guile was found in his mouth, or in his actions. He was kind, even in his rebukes—a sympathizing, affectionate friend—commending himself, always and everywhere, to the confidence and affection of all.

Such should be the teacher. The confidence and affection thus inspired will not only enable him to govern his school, but will give him a power over the *intellects* of his students that no other stimulus can exert. Do you wish to *wake up mind*? Make your pupils love you. It will give to the other needful appliances for stimulating intellect, a vastly augmented power. The parents will not find it necessary to whip their children to make them go to school, nor you to make them learn, for they will rather be whipped than not go to school, and not learn what you thus make them love to learn.

The following declaration has received the signature of General Taylor, the newly elected President of the United States, and had previously been signed by six of his predecessors:—“Being satisfied, from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirit, as a drink, is not only needless, but hurtful; and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue and happiness of the community: We **humbly** express our conviction, that should the citizens of the United States, and especially all young men, discountenance entirely the use of it; they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of the country and the world.”

The Massachusetts Legislative Temperance Society, which is composed of members of Congress, has held a series of five meetings at Boston, during the sittings of the Session for the present year. Governor Briggs, and other influential legislators, have taken a part in conducting the meetings.

Agriculture.

HAY MAKING.

The season for making hay has now fairly arrived, and a few practical directions, embracing the whole economy of this important branch of farm labor, may not be considered uninteresting to a portion of our readers. The great point to be observed in curing hay, so that it may retain its natural green color, is to keep it from being exposed to the parching influence of the sun, and also, if possible, to protect it whilst undergoing its curing process, from being drenched with rains. The ordinary method of spreading the newly mown grass thinly over the ground is not to be recommended, only under certain circumstances. If the grass be very heavy, and the weather likely to be unsettled, the sooner it is cured the better; but even under such circumstances, it would be well to make it up into cocks, containing two cwt. each, rather than to put it into the mow or stacks before it becomes thoroughly cured. The loss sustained by spreading newly-mown clover, between evaporation and broken heads and leaves, must be equal to ten per cent. on the entire crop. To obviate that loss, the grass might be partially allowed to wilt in the swath, say from four to six hours during a tolerably hot day, and then it should be put into small cocks, containing each about half a cwt. of cured hay. If the weather be rather cloudy and unfavorable for making hay, there doubtless would be a necessity for spreading; but, in doing so, care should be observed to retain, if possible, its natural green color, which can only be done by making it up into cocks, each night, so as to prevent its becoming discolored by the action of dews. When the practice of making up the swaths into small cocks is followed, it may frequently be found advantageous to put from four to six of the small into large ones; but every farmer in this should be guided strictly by his own judgment, as to the state of the weather, the force of hands he can command, and the average value of hay in his particular locality, should regulate the expenditure. It is, however, a matter that none will pretend to dispute, that a ton of well cured hay contains more nutritious matter for stock than two tons badly cured. In taking extra pains in curing hay, the great difference in value between a good and bad article should be remembered, and if by expending half a dollar extra in giving thorough attention to the business, a much greater return will be obtained, and a more ready sale; therefore it certainly would be judicious to make such an investment.

In countries where labor is high, and farm produce compara-

tively low, expedition in executing the operations on the farm is a matter of the greatest importance. For this reason there may be many cases in which it would not be judicious, on the score of economy, to employ the pains required in the foregoing suggestions. The revolving horse rake, the coil tooth, or some of the other patterns of this useful implement, should be employed in the process of curing hay on every well-regulated farm. With this implement and a horse, a man may without difficulty perform the labor of eight men. The economy in the use of this valuable invention does not simply consist of the money value of the labor saved, but by its use every farmer may safely reckon upon being able to cure his hay crop, let it be ever so abundant.

Where a very large business is done, it would be well to scatter the grass evenly over the ground, as fast as it is mown, and at the close of the evening the whole quantity cut during the day should be put in cocks, containing about one cwt. each, where it should remain for a number of days to cure. The loss by evaporation will, in this case, be considerable; but if care be taken to put the whole that was mown during the day into cocks, before it is exposed to the influence of the dews and rains, the hay will retain its natural green color. Mowing should, in most cases, be performed in the forenoon, so that the whole force could be employed in the afternoon in raking, caking, and in driving in any portion that may be sufficiently cured for that purpose. By the aid of a rake and horse, a man will find no difficulty in putting together in rows from two to three tons of heavy hay per hour. Three men will find constant work to cock and hand rake as fast as it is put together with the horse rake. Many are disposed to think it too much trouble to cock their hay, and prefer taking it from the rows to the barn; but, by this means, it becomes musty, and much deteriorated in value. It is a dangerous experiment to put hay in the barn or stack in a partially cured state; but when necessity requires such a course, layers of straw should be spread at frequent intervals through the mass; and if this cannot be conveniently done, salt, at the rate of about half a bushel per ton, should be scattered evenly over it as it is stowed away in layers of from two to three feet. Hay that is mown in the morning, and evenly scattered after the scythe, may be drawn into the barn the following day, provided that layers of other straw be scattered over the mow at intervals of from four to six feet each: the quantity of straw in proportion to the hay, should be about twenty per cent. When this plan is practised, the hay will require to be put in cocks, as much as if it was intended to remain in them for a number of days; even fifteen or twenty hours sweating will secure it from becoming musty if scattered through the mass as above described.

There is no labor on the farm that is more severe than mowing, and it is a happy reflection to find that the science of agricultural mechanics has come to the aid of the farmer, by which he is able to employ his beasts of burden to perform the heavy and tedious labor of swinging the scythe. William Ketchum, Esq., of Buffalo, New York, has invented a mowing machine to be propelled with two horses, which will cut one acre of heavy grass per hour, in as perfect a manner as could be done by the most skillful mower. We lately had an opportunity of minutely examining Mr. Ketchum's machine, and we are prepared to say that it is as perfect for the purposes intended as could be designed.

THE PERIOD FOR CUTTING WHEAT.

A few years ago, John Hannan, Esq., a celebrated and scientific Yorkshire agriculturist, made a number of experiments, with a view of ascertaining the best period for harvesting wheat, and after carefully weighing the different samples, and comparing their products in flour, bran, and shorts, the difference in favor of cutting the crop about ten days before it might be considered dead ripe was equal to one sixth the value of the whole. The net saving gained in this way was considered sufficient to pay the entire expense of harvesting and thrashing, besides which, the quality of the straw was vastly improved by early cutting. In England it requires a much longer period for grain crops to mature than on this continent, and therefore it would be quite safe to say that wheat and other grain crops would make as much progress in ripening here in four days as in that country in ten. It would be difficult to lay down any general rule by which the reader could be correctly governed in determining the most profitable time to cut the wheat crop, but we can scarcely be misunderstood in re-

commending that it should begin a few days earlier than is usually the practice. When the straw mostly becomes yellow, having only a few streaks of green near the tips of the chaff, the heads quarect, and the berry large and just out of the milky state, we have found, from repeated experiments, that wheat cut in this state is more productive, and will make a better quality of flour, than if harvested before or after that period.—When wheat is cut early, the berry is of a light bright color, the skin thin, and the flour finer and better in quality than if cut when fully ripe. If wheat has a very dark and luxuriant green color a short time before it ripens, or when it is in a milky state, and shows pretty clearly that the crop is predisposed to rust, it would be well to begin cutting six to eight days earlier than in ordinary cases it would thoroughly ripen. By judiciously observing this advice, and putting the grain in round shocks, snugly capped, as fast as it is harvested, a great saving may be effected, and, indeed, the rust very frequently evaded. Wheat cut before the straw has become thoroughly yellow, or when the grain is in a doughy state, may not be quite so plump as if left for the straw to ripen; but the grain will be of a peculiarly transparent color, and it will make more flour, and of a better quality; having less bran than if cut at the period usually practised by our farmers.

News.

CANADA.

INDISPOSITION OF GOVERNOR GENERAL.—We learn with much pleasure that His Excellency the Governor General is recovering from the effects of an indisposition, of the prevailing type, with which he has been afflicted for the last three days.—*Herald.*

FIRE.—On Saturday night about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in some stables in the rear of Beaver Hall House. The flames speedily communicated with the adjoining stables, and with the house itself, which was untenanted and the whole of these buildings were entirely consumed. The residence of Mr. Hincks, Mr. Holmer, and Mrs. Bowman, adjoining the Beaver Hall House, were for some time in great danger, and the furniture and effects were removed from them, but the wind fortunately blowing in an opposite direction, they were saved. We regret to learn that two horses, the property of Mrs. Bowman, were burnt. The property is, we understand, insured to the full amount of damages.—*Ibid.*

BRUTAL MURDER OF A CANADIAN EMIGRANT FOR CALIFORNIA.—We regret to learn that letters have been received in this city from the American Consul at Monterey, Mexico, announcing the murder of Capt. Taylor, late of St. Catharines, and well known on the Lakes as Captain of the schooner *Scotland*. Capt. Taylor was on his way to California, and had left Monterey, when he was brutally murdered by a party of Mexican robbers. He was an indefatigable member of the St. Catharines Lodge of Odd Fellows, in which he was a Past Grand, and his loss will be deeply deplored by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

ARRIVAL OF M. LEDRU ROLLIN IN LONDON.—M. Ledru Rollin, the leader of the Mountain, is residing at the Sablon era Hotel, in Leicester-square—having arrived in London, after his flight through France, in the course of a hasty servant.

DEATH OF A JOCKEY FROM SWEATING.—An inquest was held on Thursday, at Horndean, Hants, on the body of George Davis, aged 23, a groom in the employ of J. Burnil, jun. Esq., who died that morning. The deceased had been training at Horndean a mare which was to run at the ensuing races on Portsdown Hill, deceased was to have been the jockey, and being desirous to decrease his weight, resorted to a practice, we believe not uncommon in such cases, of putting on a great quantity of additional apparel, and then taking walking exercise, thus attired, and in perfect good health, he set out from Horndean, at a quick pace, and returned in two hours, but so completely exhausted as to render it necessary that he should be placed in bed, he did not rally, however, but soon after was a corpse. Verdict, "Died from exhaustion."—*London Paper.*

ENTERPRISE.—Three Egyptian youths have arrived in the Clyde, to be instructed in the making and building of marine engines. Two are to be educated in Messrs. Scott's foundry at Greenock, and one by Mr. Robert Napier of Glasgow.

UNITED STATES.

DEMANDS ON FATHER MATHEW.—One whole day was occupied last week by Father Mathew, in receiving deputations from various parts of the country, inviting him to pay their respective cities and towns a visit in his tour. And this is but the beginning. A most respectable deputation from Boston waited on him, headed by Dr. J. V. C. Smith and Deacon Grant, for the purpose of inviting him and accompanying him to that city. Deputations were also received from Newport, Salem, Mass., Binghamton, Dayton, O., Albany, N. Y.; also the Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn, and the Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City waited on him. He will be likely to have his hands full.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

FATHER MATHEW.—Father Mathew has been quite successful in administering the pledge to the Irish in Brooklyn, some thousands having received it from him. As he administers it as a religious ceremony, each individual kneeling and receiving the sign of the cross, with a blessing, his labors must necessarily be much confined to the Catholic population. He is not a man to address a large promiscuous audience, though he speaks frequently and pleasantly to those about him, inviting them to take the pledge. He commenced his labors last evening in the church in Barclay street, and will go on Monday next to Boston, and from thence soon to Albany.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

NEWS BY THE CALEDONIA.

Four soldiers were condemned to death in Paris, on Tuesday, by court-martial, for having resisted the gendarmes who were commanded to arrest Sergeant-Major Boichot, and convey him to Vincennes, previous to his election as a member of the Legislative Assembly. One of them, on hearing his sentence, burst into tears and sobbed aloud.

INSTABILITY OF HUMAN AFFAIRS.—A prefect of one of the French departments stated that, about twelve months ago, he received the following telegraphic despatch:—

"Monsieur Le Prefet,—Arrest by all possible means the citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, should he present himself in your department.

(Signed) "LEDRU ROLLIN."

A year later, the same prefect received another despatch in the following terms:—

"Arrest by all possible means the citizen Ledru Rollin, if he present himself in your department.

(Signed) "DUFAYRE,
Minister of Louis Napoleon."

ITALY.

ROME.—Suspension of Hostilities.—On Tuesday a despatch was received in Paris, in which it was stated, that a deputation from the Roman municipality had presented itself to General Oudinot, in the French camp, to propose a pacific solution of the difficulties. By a decree of the Roman constituent Assembly, hostilities had been suspended. The consuls at Rome have protested against the bombardment of the city.

The Pope's temporal power is ruined, and the conduct of his advisers will soon ruin his spiritual dominion also. Already an edition of 4000 Protestant Bibles (Diodati) has been printed and eagerly bought up, and the spirit of detestation with which the clergy are now regarded, renders their doctrines (as held forth by Jesuitical teachers, doubly unpalatable to the people. Important documents, just discovered, reveal a complete system of Jesuitical propagandism in England, and especially in Ireland, from which country the frequent visits of young Priests to the Roman capital were not certainly unimportant.

VENICE.—The National Assembly have named a military commission for the defence of the city, independent of Manin. This measure had been the cause of discontent among the people, who saw with regret Manin's authority curtailed. The bombardment continued without interruption, but without damage to the city, as the greater part of the shells fell into the water. A decisive attack upon Brondola was, it was stated, contemplated by the Austrians, who were actively at work at their fortifications. The powder magazine of the island Del Grasso had been blown up by accident on the 19th ult., and caused a violent shock, which was felt throughout Venice, but the damage was not great. Negotiations for peace were in progress.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin, June 30.—The Prussian Government has recalled M. Kamptz, its plenipotentiary at Frankfurt. With this recall the recognition of the Government of the Archduke John by the Berlin Cabinet ceases. M. Kamptz is appointed to a similar post at Hamburg. The suggestion on which M. Gagner, in his propositions laid before the Congress of Deputies at Gotha, most relies to secure an agreement of the several States, on a Constitution of the Empire, is an early summoning of a Diet, which shall consider the whole question anew, with the lights of past experience, and warned by the danger of another failure.

AUSTRIA—Hungarian War.—The rumor which prevailed on the 28th ult., of the occupation of Raab by the Austro-Russian army, has been confirmed by a telegraphic despatch received from the seat of war. The Austrian vanguard entered Raab at ten in the morning. There was no battle; only cannonading by the rear of the retreating Hungarian army. The Emperor, who rode at the head of the first army corps, entered at four in the afternoon into Raab, which is now the head-quarters of the Imperial army. The Hungarian head-quarters are removed to Gyimo, which is nearly opposite Comorn. It is now become quite evident that the same system has been adopted both by Dembinski and Gortzev, of declining a decisive battle.

ASSEMBLY AT GOTHA.—The great majority of the Assembly at Gotha, which comprises 130 members, have assented to the resolutions proposed by their committee. These are:—That they will promote the accession of the German States to the Berlin draught of a constitution for the German Empire, and that they will take an active part in the election of members to serve in the next Parliament.

BADEN AND THE PALATINATE.—Engagement.—The latest intelligence from the seat of war is to the night of the 29th ult. All accounts agree in stating that there was a sanguinary battle on that day, in the neighborhood of Malasch and Muggenstern, small towns situated between Carlsruhe and Rastadt. The contest raged from ten in the morning till nightfall; and even journals favorable to the Prussians admit that the loss of the latter was considerable.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The occupation of Aarhuns by Prussian troops is confirmed. They did not meet with much opposition, and it is stated that they are proceeding further northwards, to give place to the Bavarians who are to occupy their posts at Aarhuns. On the other hand, the Danes have appeared in the vicinity of Varde, and have taken possession of that city. It does not appear whether they approached it by land or water. At the encampment before Frederica a truce of arms has been commanded, and indeed comes into force *de facto*. Many are of opinion that the present cessation of arms will issue in a protracted armistice.

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE WEST INDIA MAIL.—The *Tay* arrived at Southampton on Tuesday last. She brought 1,400,000 dollars from the Pacific on merchants' account, 300,000 dollars in Californian gold, 680 oz. gold dust, £782 British coin, 401 serons of cochineal, 1,718 oz. silver, and 2,900 dollars' worth of platina. The accounts of the revolution of Nicaragua seem to have been exaggerated. Mr. Manning, the vice-consul, has not been imprisoned, but it appears that Gen. Manoz is endeavoring to prove that Mr. Manning instigated the rising against him. An official account of what took place has been published at Leon, which probably is under the truth, and states that the rising was immediately put down, and public tranquility restored.

JAMAICA.—Jamaica letters have been received in London to 9th of June, and the intelligence is of some interest. In some parts of the island the seasons were favorable to cultivation, but in many respects the weather remained unsettled. In the towns the heat was felt very much. It is gratifying, however, to find that the island generally was healthy. A very important meeting took place in the library of the Assembly, Spanish Town, on the 24th of May, the object of which was to consider the effects produced on Jamaica by the non-observance of the treaties of Spain and Brazil with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade. It was the largest meeting which has been held in Jamaica for many years, and the attendance was composed of all classes of the inhabitants. The Bishop occupied

the chair. The resolutions passed affirmed "the utter impossibility of remunerating prices being obtained for British grown produce, so long as the British planter is exposed to ruinous competition with the slaveholding foreigners." A memorial to the Queen, and petitions to Parliament, embracing the subject of the resolutions, were agreed to. Meetings, having in view the same object, had also been held in the parishes of St. Andrew and St. George; the former was presided over by the Rev. Alexander Campbell, rector of the parish; at the latter, the Hon. J. R. Gossett, Custos, took the chair. The movement was expected to be followed up by every other parish in the colony.

TRINIDAD.—At Trinidad and Antigua rain had fallen, producing much benefit to the soil. At the former, about 130,000 hhd. of the crop had been collected, and a considerable portion of the Antigua crop had been shipped.

DEMERARA.—Letters from Demerara mention that the distress was very great, and that the court of policy had petitioned the Legislature to rescind the evil law ordinance of 1844, on the ground that the colony is unable to pay it.

BARBADOES.—From Barbadoes about 23,000 hhd. sugar had been shipped. The Colonial Import Bill had been re-enacted.

CALIFORNIA.—The latest dates from California are to May 1. The first steamboat and pleasure excursion on the San Francisco had taken place. In most of the divers the "diggings" are still suspended on account of the floods. About 8,000 persons are engaged in digging for gold. Several new towns are building in California. A considerable American military force had arrived there.

THE CAPE.—Cape of Good Hope papers, of the 28th April, state that a despatch had been received by Sir Harry Smith, from Earl Grey, approving of the vote of £16,000 for emigration during the present year, and which, with £4,000, the balance of the vote of £10,000 for 1848, would enable ten ships to be despatched from England with 2,000 adults. His Lordship intended to appoint an emigrant agent for the Cape.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—*One Hundred and Thirty-five Lives lost.*—The intelligence just received from the United States includes a narrative of one of the most unhappy catastrophes on record, even among the tales and perils of the great deep. No fewer than 135 human beings were suddenly hurried to their account, leaving behind them but forty-two survivors of the entire crew of a noble and well-manned vessel.

On Wednesday week, the ship *Charles Bartlett*, of Plymouth, United States, was pursuing her voyage to America, being laden with a small proportion only of general cargo, and carrying chiefly consignments of lead, iron, and other metallic goods. She had also on board 162 emigrants, of whom 40 were women and 35 children, and who were bound for various destinations in the American States. The ship appears to have been well found and well handled, and she had arrived, in her outward voyage, at lat. 51 49, long. 20 30—that is to say, she had left Cape Clear about 700 miles behind her. It was half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, and although the weather was extremely foggy, yet it was not so disagreeable but that the greater part of the living cargo were on deck, engaged either in their regular occupations, or in the amusements by which the monotony of a tedious voyage is checked and beguiled. The captain of the vessel was walking on the weather side of the poop deck, having taken such common precautions as the weather demanded by ordering a sharp look-out from the fore-castle as well as from the wheel. Suddenly "a rumbling like distant thunder" struck his ear to windward, and before his half-formed suspicions could assume an available shape, they were confirmed by a cry from the man at the helm that a strange sail was upon them. It was a gigantic steamer. One of those magnificent vessels which periodically traverse the Atlantic with the commerce of two worlds, was within 400 yards of the bark, careering with all the impetus of steam. An involuntary shout told the steersman of his danger, and the ringing of the ship's bells in an instant communicated the alarm. But all was of no use. In less than sixty seconds the steamer struck the bark full abreast, and stove in twenty feet of her side. There was no time for the ordinary horrors of a shipwreck. The frightful chasm at once let the waves into the vessel beyond the power of resistance, and the character of her cargo contributed to precipitate the catastrophe. Three minutes had not elapsed since the first glimpse of the steamer had been obtained, when the unfortu-

nato bark with her helpless cargo had disappeared bodily beneath the waves. She heeled over and went down immediately, and a few souls striking out for life in the stormy waters were all that remained of the *Charles Bartlett* and her crew.

The boats of the *Europa*, for the steamer was no other than this powerful vessel, were at once let down, and forty-two passengers were rescued from death by the strenuous exertions of the *Europa's* crew.

It is stated that the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have voluntarily intimated their intention of forwarding, free of charge, by their two next steamers to America, these unfortunate persons.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "EUROPA."—SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, July 26.

Business active and vigorous, more than usual at this season. Things are healthy in the manufacturing districts. No change in American securities; the demand is steady. English funds have improved. Consols range 92½ to 93. Money very easy. Cotton advanced ½; market brisk and firm.

Bread Stuffs down, prices badly supported. Indian Corn declined 6d to 1s per quarter. Western Canal Flour 24s to 25s; and Ohio 25s to 25s 6d, Corn nominally at 31s to 32s per quarter. Sales to arrive at 28s to 29s. No change in meat.

Provisions steady excepting Bacon, which is 2s lower.

Ashes have declined 1s.

Iron dull and drooping.

Grease and Butter good at 38s.

ROME.—The final attack by the French troops was made on the 23rd June. The Romans fought most desperately, leaving 400 dead, 125 of whom are described as foreigners. The French had only 9 killed and 110 wounded.

The Assembly at its sitting unanimously voted the Constitution of the Republic, and ordered it to be deposited in the Capitol.

The entrance of the French troops into Rome, *en masse*, did not take place till the evening of the 3rd inst. Geribaldi succeeded in escaping from Rome with 10,000 men; he was loudly applauded as he passed through the city.

By the latest accounts, the Roman Municipality had proclaimed that no convention had been made with the French. The Pontifical Arms had been put up, but the tri-colors remained.

The Paris Correspondent of the *London Times* says he has good reason to believe that his holiness the Pope will return to Rome.

The correspondent of the *Mercantile* of Genoa, of the 7th inst., states that a government composed of three individuals had been established at Rome.

The Russian corps which entered Transylvania has succeeded, after an obstinate resistance, in taking Fornas Pasco. Other Russian corps had entered Brusic after a sharp action with the Hungarians.

The Austrian garrison at Raab had been compelled to surrender.

A letter from Vienna in the independence of Brussels states that the Hungarians have retaken Surogata, and that the Diet was to be opened on the 10th inst.

It is stated that 80,000 Hungarians under the command of Dembinsky had encountered 110,000 Russians under Paskiewitch, in which the latter were defeated.

FRANCE.—The elections were going forward quietly.

On the 12th inst, there was a rumor in Paris of a difference in the Cabinet on the Affairs of Rome, and it is now said Barrot and Dufaure will retire. A doubt was expressed whether England had, as previously reported, remonstrated with France on the subject.

PRUSSIA.—Radstadt was fearfully bombarded on the 7th inst., but, according to the latest accounts, it held out, and the garrison hoisted a black flag in token that they would rather die than surrender.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—6th ult, the wife of Capt Wetherall, Rifle Brigade, of a son. The wife of Alfred Patrick, Esq, of a son. 16th ult, Mrs F. G. Johnson, of a son. 16th ult, Mrs Philip Holland, of a son. 17th ult, Mrs James Thomas, of a son. 19th ult, Mrs Samuel McConkey, of a son. 23th ult, Mrs C. Alexander, of a son.

Dalhousie—6th ult, Mrs William Chalmers, of twin daughters.

Dunnville, Grand River, C.W.—7th ult, Mrs James M'Indoe, of a son.

Paris, C.W.—9th ult, Mrs Dr M'Cork, of a daughter.

Perth, C.W.—10th ult, Mrs William O'Brien, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—19th ult, by the Rev W. T. Lonch, D.D., at St George's Church, William Walker, Esq, of Quebec, to Harriet, youngest daughter of John Fletcher, Esq, of the same city.

Brockville—4th ult, by the Rev J. M'Murray, Alexander Stewart, merchant, Belleville, to Angelica H. second daughter of W. Buel, Esq, of Brockville, C.W.

DEATHS.

Montreal—4th ult, Hannah Lambert, wife of Mr J. Taylor, Engineer. 12th ult, Anne, daughter of Mr Hugh Sinclair, aged 19 years. 14th ult, after a few hours sickness, Mr George Stratton, saddler, formerly of Carrickmacross, County Monaghan, Ireland, aged 37 years; and on the 20th ult, Mrs Stratton, his wife. Frederick William Henry, only child of George H. Lane, aged 9 months and 14 days. Sarah Elizabeth Madden, infant daughter of Mr John Madden, aged 2 months and 5 days. Mr Joseph Stambolitz, a native of Sheffield, England, aged 27 years. 15th ult, Miss Margaret O'Brien, daughter of Mr Thomas O'Brien, aged 13 years and 3 months. Margaret, aged 13, and Mary Alice, aged 41 years, daughters of Mr Edward Major, of this city. 16th ult, after a short but severe illness, Mr George Manson, carpenter, third son of Mr W. Manson, farmer, Vaudeville, aged 25 years. After 24 hours sickness, Mary Smith, wife of Frederick Fraser, aged 71 years. Mr Robert Shelden, aged 62. After a few hours illness, Alfred W. Crispo, third son of John W. Crispo, Esq, Lieut Royal Navy, aged 22 years. 17th ult, Mr Peter Taylor, carpenter, aged 31 years. Mrs Doherty, a native of the County Kerry, Ireland, aged 76. Mr Edward Pleich, printer. Archibald Dundee, only child of Wm. Jas. M'Murray, late manager of the Mont de Pieté Society, Belfast, aged 5 years. Mr John Brodie, distiller, a native of East Lothian, Scotland. 18th ult, P. W. Rossiter, Esq, advocate, aged 64 years. Madame Janet Mary Katherine Bruyères, widow of the late Honorable Michael O'Sullivan, Chief Justice of Montreal, aged 53 years. Alfred Barrett, Esq, Civil Engineer. Edleanor Jessie, infant daughter of Dr Hall, aged 10 months. Mr David Conway, aged 37 years. 19th ult, Daniel Arnold, Esq, M.D., aged 74 years. After a short illness, Mr Alexander Thompson, carpenter, a native of Alloa, Clackmannanshire, Scotland, aged 38 years. Suddenly, Ann Quest, of Boston, formerly of Hull, England, aged 61 years. James Hector, infant son of Mr John Jordan, aged 7 months and six days. Elizabeth Eleonor, infant daughter of Mr Robert M'Indoe, aged 9 months. 20th ult, Louisa E. M. Sutherland, wife of Mr Gibson of the High School. After a short illness, Mr William Cattermole, printer, aged 32. Mr John Murphy, carpenter, aged 21 years and three months. 22nd ult, Mrs Gleason. After a short illness, Mr John Clayton, printer, aged 24 years. 23th inst, suddenly, John, son of Mr Hugh Corcoran.

Abbotsford—16th ult, of quick consumption, suddenly terminated by the rupture of a blood vessel, Harriet, only daughter of the late Mr Joseph Buzel, aged 16 years.

Drummond, 6th Concession—9th ult, Mr Donald Campbell, senior, aged 60 years.

Esquevas—2nd ult, after a long and painful illness, Patience, wife of William Sumner, late of Westminster, C.W., in the 74th year of her age.

Hatley—19th ult, of a lingering illness, Mr Taylor Little, junior, in the 30th year of his age.

Lennoxville—6th ult, Susan K., eldest daughter of C. B. Cleveland, Esq, Richmond, C.E., aged 24 years.

Melbourne—2nd ult, after a short illness of three days, caused by a sudden cold, Miss Lucinda M., daughter of Mr Noah Lawrence, aged 16 years and 21 days.

New-York—5th ult, Mr Robert Henry Maitland Lovelace, in his 22nd year, eldest son of Captain Robert Lovelace, late of H. M.'s 19th Regiment, and now of Montreal. 17th ult, Mr Thomas Shaw Rhodes, of Montreal.

Quebec—12th ult, at the Mariners' Chapel, Diamond Harbour, John F. Stephens, of Lancaster, Upper Canada, son-in-law to Mr Jacob Reid, ship-stower, of Quebec, after an illness of ten hours. 13th ult, Nun Ste. Irène, Claire Lagorce, of the General Hospital. 14th ult, Mr J. Buge, aged 30 years. 15th ult, Anne Horken, wife of Mr Patrick McQuilkin, founder, after a few hours illness, aged 52 years. Isabella Black, youngest daughter of Mr William Black, carver, St. Rochs, after a few hours sickness, aged 2 years. Mr Samuel Ferguson, a native of Newry, County Down Ireland, after a few days illness, aged 49 years. Suddenly, Mr Samuel Hough, of Quebec, at Ancienne Lorette. Mr Antoine Giroux, aged 42 years. Mr P. Michaud, aged 41 years. Mr J. Lucas, aged 33 years. Mr Michel Murphy, aged 60 years. Mrs Donohue, aged 40 years. Marie Louise Matte, wife of Mr Edouard Gingras, grocer. Miss Marie Anne Baby, oldest daughter of the late Hon. P. Baby. After a few hours illness, Mr J. Ridley, joiner, aged 60 years, a native of Sussex, England, and for several years past in the employment of J. Munn, Esq, St. Rochs. 16th ult, Isidore Laurin, merchant. Mr Daniel M'Mahon 18th ult, of the prevailing malady, James M'Kenzie, Esq, agent of the Honorable Hudson Bay Company.

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