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shop, numbered 240, with the red, blue, and green bottles in the window—the chemist's and druggist's, into which he darted, and up to the little bald man at the desk, with barely breath enough to gasp out “My wife!” “Poison!” and “Punch!”

“Vegetable or mineral?” inquired the surgeon apothecary, with professional coolness.

“Both—all sorts—laudanum—arsenic—oxalic acid—corrosive sublivity”—and the teetotaler was about to add pine-apple rum, among the poisons, when the Dr. stopped him.

“No!” But remembering the symptoms over night the teetotaler ventured to say, on the strength of his dream, that she was turning all manners of colours, like a rainbow, and swelling as big as a house.

“Then there is not a moment to lose,” said the Esculapius, and accordingly clapping on his hat, and arming himself with the necessary apparatus, a sort of elephantine syringe with a very long trunk—he set off on a trot, guided by the teetotaler, to unpoison the rash and ill-fated bachanalian, Mrs. Burrage.

“And did he save her?”

“My dear madam, be contented to let the issue remain a little, and accumulate interest, like a sum in the saving's bank.”

Now, when the teetotaler, with the medical man at his heels, arrived at his own house, Mrs. Burrage was still in her bedroom, which was a great convenience, but before she could account for the intrusion of a stranger, nay, even without knowing how it was done, she found herself seated in the easy chair; and when she attempted to expostulate, she felt herself choking with the tube of something, which was certainly neither Maccaroni nor stick-liquorice, nor yet peppermint.

To account for this precipitancy, the exaggerated representation of her husband must be born in mind; and if his wife did not exhibit all the colors that he had described—if she was not quite so blue, green, yellow, or black, as he had painted her, the apothecary made sure she would soon be, and consequently went to work without delay, where delays were so dangerous.

Mrs. Burrage, however, was not a woman to submit quietly to a disagreeable operation, against her own consent? so with a vigorous kick and push, at the same time, she contrived to rid herself at once of the doctor and his instrument, and indignantly demanded to know the meaning of the assault upon her.

“It's to save your life—your precious life, Ellen,” said the teetotaler, very solemnly.

“It's to empty your stomach, ma'am,” said the doctor.

A DOSE; OR, WHAT DID SHE TAKE!

BY T. HOOD.

“Ellen, you have been out.”

“Well, I know I have.”

“To the King's Head?”

“No, John, no. But no matter—You'll be troubled no more with my drinking.”

“What do you mean?”

“I mean what I say, John,” replied the wife, looking very serious, and speaking very solemnly and delicately, with a strong emphasis on every word. “You will be troubled no more with my drink—I have took it at last.”

“I knew it!” exclaimed the wretched husband, desperately tossing his arms aloft, as when all is lost. “I saw it!”—and leaving one coat flap in the hand of his wife, who vainly attempted to detain him, he rushed from the room—sprang down three stairs at a time—ran along the passage—and, without his hat or stick, dashed at the street door, sweeping from the step two ragged little girls, a quartern loaf, a basin of treacle, and a baby. He never stopped to see if the children were hurt, or even to see whether the infant dripped with gore or clashes. Away he ran like a rabid dog, straightforward down the street, heedless alike of porter's load, baker's cart, and butcher's trap.

“Do that again, growled a placard man, as he reversed the pole and board which had been knocked from his shoulder.

“Mind where you're goin’,” bawled a hawker, as he kicked up his scattered wares, while a dandy suddenly first into a kennel launched after the runner one of those fatal missives which are said to return, like the booming, to those who launched them.

But on, on, scampered the teetotaler, heedless of all impediments—on he scoured, like the Camilla, to the

"Empty a fiddle," retorted Mrs. B., who would have added "stick," but the doctor watching his opportunity, had dexterously popped the tube again into her mouth—not without a fresh scuffle from the patient.

"For the Lord's sake, Ellen;" continued the teetotaler, confining her hand, "do, do, pray do sit quiet."

"Pon—wob—wobble," said Ellen, "hub—hub—bub—bubble," attempting to speak with another pipe in her throat beside her windpipe.

"Have the goodness, ma'am, to be composed," implored the doctor.

"I won't," shouted Mrs. Burrage, having again released herself from the instrument by a desperate struggle. "What am I to be pumped out for?"

"Oh, Ellen, Ellen," said the teetotaler, "you know what you have taken."

"Corrosive salts and narcotics," put in the doctor.

"Arsenic and corrosive sublimity," said the teetotaler.

"Oxalic acid and tincture of opium," added the doctor.

"Fly water and laurel water," said Mr. Burrage.

"Vitriol, prussic acid, and aquafortis," continued the druggist.

"I've took no such thing," said the refractory patient.

"Oh, Ellen, you know what you said."

"Well, What!"

"Why, that your drinking should not trouble me any more."

"And no more it shall," screamed the wilful woman, falling as she spoke into convulsive paroxysms of the wildest laughter. "No more it shall, for I've took—"

"What, ma'am, pray what?"

"In the name of Heaven, what?"

"Why, then, I've took the *pledge*!"

MEMORIAL.

To the Honourable the Legislature of the State of New York, in Senate and Assembly convened:

The undersigned Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society in behalf of that Society, and in behalf of the cause of bleeding humanity, would respectfully *petition* Your Honourable Body, in view of the dire influence of intemperance, multiplying and aggravating beyond endurance "all the ills that flesh is heir to," to prohibit by law the traffic in *intoxicating drinks*, under the sanction of adequate penalties, connected with all necessary provisions to enable the proper tribunals to enforce them.

Although some have ventured to question it, we deem it superfluous to argue the competence of the Legislature to enact any law (which does not conflict with the provisions of the Constitution,) necessary to promote the public weal. We humbly conceive that on the correctness of our conclusion rests the justice of your whole criminal code, every provision of which is in derogation of claims boldly put forth by the transgressor.

May we not then safely assume, that the protection and security of the people in all their important interests is the first and paramount duty of those who make the laws, and administer the Government? If these views are sound—and who will presume to impugn them?—we respectfully submit—That it is obligatory on the Legisla-

ture, by such means as their wisdom may devise, to shut down the floodgates of intemperance, by sealing up with prohibitory laws the fountains that feed them.

That intemperance is the monster-vice, in whose capacious folds are wrapped up almost all the crimes of which the law takes cognizance, is too obvious to demand an argument.

Who, then, can doubt the wisdom of striking one powerful blow at the generic cause of all lesser evils? who will call in question the propriety of anticipating the latent seeds of disease by throwing a sanitary cordon around those who are yet untainted?

By the course we advocate, what an incalculable amount of productive labour would be saved to swell the tide of general prosperity? What untold millions, worse than wasted, would be added to the amount of active capital, to be employed for all the beneficent purposes of human life? While to the public treasury would be saved nine-tenths (we speak advisedly,) of all the enormous expense incurred in the application of the complicated machinery of criminal law to suppress and punish crime. But who will attempt to estimate the value of human life annually sacrificed within this State at the shrine of intemperance?

This terrible foe, more formidable than war, pestilence, and famine, is stalking in our midst, unrestrained by the efforts of benevolence, and unrebuked by penal justice. And yet your memorialists hazard nothing in saying, that those fearful scourges of an incensed Deity, have at no period of our history slain the tithe of those that have in the same time (if we except our revolutionary struggle,) fallen a sacrifice to the monarch of intemperance. Yet with these facts before them, there are those, whose cheeks blanch, and whose knees tremble at the name of *cholera*, who are engaged in administering even to friends and neighbours a far more prolific cause of death, and plead for it the respectability of a lawful business.

If Government was not instituted to abate such evils, by restraining and punishing the guilty agents that controul, and with a recklessness that knows no bounds, dispense them to the unhappy wretches, who, by an insatiate appetite, are drawn within the sphere of their influence, while with fiendish malignity they complete unmoved the desolations they have made; then must your memorialists acknowledge themselves too obtuse to discover the end of its creation or the substantial good it is capable of achieving.

May we not safely appeal to the individual consciousness of every member of your honourable body, that the cause we advocate is of infinite importance, neither local nor ephemeral in its scope, or its duration; not only does it seek to censure in all time to come the highest good of our universal humanity, but contemplates issues that lie beyond the bounds of time, and claims affinity with interests that are eternal.

As an illustration of the importance of our course, we beg leave to call the attention of the Legislature to a new and astounding feature in the statistics of intemperance, recently developed in a neighbouring State. From an official investigation of the subject of idiocy in Massachusetts, it was ascertained that there were fourteen hundred idiots in that State, more than 90 per cent. of whom were the offspring of intemperate parents.

And we respectfully ask, in the light of such a disclosure, who can hereafter presume to say that the deadly influence of alcohol has been exaggerated? Who will dare to deny its all-pervading influence, striking at the essence of man's complicated nature; assailing, at the same time, the physical, mental, and moral man, reducing his corporeal part to a loathsome mass of putridity; the mind to stolid idiocy, and blotting out his moral existence. Nor is this the climax! It perpetuates the idiocy in a succeeding generation.

If such be its ultimate results, what eye but that of the Omniscient can trace its progressive influence in diluting and deteriorating the mass of mind where it prevails? While in all that is tangible it presents the most revolting evidence that it is omnipotent only for evil, and hostile equally to the government of God and man.

Another argument in support of our application, which we beg leave briefly to state, is drawn from a fact well known to the trade, to wit—That the various intoxicating drinks sold in this country purporting to be of foreign origin, are most spurious preparations, into the composition of which some of the most virulent poisons known to the chemists are infused, to give the colour and flavour of the article they counterfeit.

There is on your statute book a law, prohibiting the vending of any poisonous drug without a label which shall apprise the purchaser of its character.

But we would respectfully ask, has any legal protection been thrown around the victim of this base fraud, and foul conspiracy against his entire being? Whose duty has it been made to apprise him that the deadly chalice he is raising to his lips, while it poisons the fountain of animal life, will penetrate, and blight, and wither the immortal soul?

Again, the assertion has been made from an official source, to our utter surprise and astonishment—"That the Excise law of 1845 was the occasion of increased intemperance and all its attendant evils." We deem the assertion gratuitous and wholly incapable of proof. The statistics of crime, as they have been gathered from the records of the criminal courts of several cities and counties in this State, demonstrate the reverse to an extent that should call up the blush of shame upon the cheek of those who have thus attempted to abuse the public mind, (as we have reason to believe) for the most unjustifiable ends. We select from many the example of Rochester in proof of our position. In the three months of May, June, and July, of 1845, the commitments were 319. In the corresponding months of 1846 they were but 150. But in May, June, and July of 1847, which succeeded the repeal of the Excise law of 1845, although a large portion of the particular class who are the subjects of police supervision had been withdrawn by military enlistment, the commitments rose to 311. It is then, not the enactment, but the repeal of that law, that has given a fresh impetus to the evils of intemperance.

And we trust the Legislature will receive with due caution those declarations, whether they emanate from the rumeller, the political press, or any other source which invert the internal relation between cause and effect, and challenge credence for the grossest absurdities.

Your memorialists are aware of the repeated objection

"that the law for which they petition could not be sustained by the public opinion, and would therefore be powerless." We deem the objection unfounded, and cite as conclusive on that point the sixty-seven thousand majority cast for the "No License" law when substantially the same question was at issue. Nor can it be shown that public opinion has retrograded on that subject. The most we apprehend that can be shown, is the probable conspiracy of the liquor dealers with certain political leaders, to produce such an impression on the public mind, for the purpose of repealing that law.

But were it otherwise, who will deny the power of wise and wholesome laws to mould public opinion into conformity to their dictates? May it not indeed be safely affirmed that with the masses law is almost the only standard of right? hence the tenacity with which the venders of intoxicating drinks have defended their trade. We state the fact, without endorsing the sentiment, believing that the only true standard of right is unchangeable and eternal. It is to that principle the thousands of petitioners appeal, who are now knocking at your doors for Legislative protection from the ravages of a deadly foe, subtle and expansive as the electric fluid, pervading alike the halls of science, the awful seat of Justice, and the sacred temples of the Most High. The demon of intemperance levels all distinction of rank, and wealth, and power, and like the great destroyer who travels in his path, "he loves a shining mark," reveals in the prostration of the giant intellect which had held Courts and Senates in breathless admiration, blighting a nation's hopes, and blotting out the fairest image of God in the soul of man. The cottage and the palace groan equally under the inflictions of the fell destroyer; nor can your memorialists suppress most humiliating reminiscences of his former triumphs in the halls of Legislation.

We respectfully submit, that these statements are no figment of the fancy, no overdrawn picture of a vivid imagination. The pen of an angel would in vain attempt to portray the untold horrors that cluster around the traffic in intoxicating drinks, nor will the half be told till the retributions of eternity disclose them.

In view of these premises, we do most respectfully, but most earnestly and firmly remonstrate against any enactment that shall legalise the traffic (on condition of a bond of indemnity to be executed by the vender) in these elements of death, or on any other condition whatsoever.

1. Because we humbly conceive that such enactment would outrage public opinion, set aside the claims of benevolence, and violate the command "thou shalt do no murder."

2. We believe it would be wholly illusory, impracticable, and entirely inadequate to redress the ills complained of, which, from their very nature, mock at the idea of pecuniary equivalents.

3. It would perpetuate all the mischief of which we complain, and which have extorted one agonized cry of wrong, oppression, and death from suffering humanity in almost every portion of the globe.

4. It would jeopard the health, happiness, and life, of the generation that is fast budding into manhood, on whom hang the most cherished hopes of their kindred and country.

5. Because it would, in our opinion, hopelessly postpone the reformation we seek. And we do solemnly conjure your honourable body, by all the considerations we have suggested, and by your own responsibilities, to prohibit the accursed traffic in *tears, and blood, and death.*

ISRAEL HUNTINGDON, *Chairman.*

GERRIT SMITH,
JAMES MUNROE,
ZEBULON OSTRON,
IRA COBB,
J. W. ADAMS, D.D.
HIRAM PUTNAM,
OLIVER TEALL,
ABIJAH FITCH,

Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society.

THE GIN-PALACE.

The gin-palace is generally at the corner of two intersecting streets in a gin-drinking neighbourhood: it towers, in all the majesty of stucco pilasters, in genuine Cockney splendour, over the dingy mansions that support it, like a rapacious tyrant over his impoverished subjects.

The doors are large, swinging easily upon patent hinges, and ever half-and-half—half-open, half-shut, so that the most undecided touch of the dram-drinker admits him. The windows are of plate-glass, set in brass sashes, and are filled with flaming announcements in large letters—‘The Cheapest House in London!’—‘Cream of the Valley!’—‘Cream Stout!’—‘Brilliant Ales!’—‘Old Tom, fourpence a quarter!’—‘Hodge’s Best for mixing!’—and a variety of other entertainments for the men and beasts who make the gin-palace their home. At night, splendid lights irradiate the surrounding gloom, and an illuminated clock serves to remind the toper of the time he throws away in throwing away his reason.

Within the splendour is in keeping with the splendour without—counters fitted with zinc, and a long array of brass *Taps*; fittings of the finest Spanish mahogany, beautifully polished; bottles, containing cordials, and other drugs, gilded and labelled, as in the apothecaries’ shops. At one side is the bar-parlour, an apartment fitted up with congenial taste, and usually occupied by the family of the publican: in the distance are *vistas*, and sometimes galleries, formed altogether of huge vats of the various sorts of liquor dispensed in the establishment. Behind the counter, which is usually raised to a level with the breasts of the toppers, stand men in their shirt sleeves, well-dressed females, or both, dispensers of the ‘short’ and ‘heavy’; the under-sized tipplers, raising themselves on tiptoe, deposit the three-halfpence for the ‘drop’ of gin, or whatever else they require, and receive their *quantum* of the poison in return; ragged women, with starving children, match and ballad-venders, fill up the foreground of the picture. There are no seats, nor any accommodation for the customers, in the regular gin-palace; every exertion is used to make the place as uncomfortable to the consumers as possible, so that they shall only step in to drink, and pay; step out, and return to drink and pay again. No food of any kind is provided at the gin-palace, save a few biscuits, which are exhibited in a wire-cage for protection against the

furtive hand; drink, *eternal* poisonous drink, is the sole provision of this whitened sepulchre.

There is not in all London a more melancholy and spirit-depressing sight than the area of one of the large gin-palaces on a wet night. There the homeless, houseless miserable of both sexes, whether they have money or not, resort in numbers for a temporary shelter; aged women sellings ballads and matches, cripples, little beggar boys and girls, slaving idiots, piemen, sandwich-men, apple and orange women, shell-fishmongers, huddled pell-mell, in draggled-tailed confusion. Never can human nature, one would imagine, take a more abject posture than is exhibited here; there is a character, an individuality, a family likeness common to the whole race of sots; the pale, clayey, flaccid, clammy face, pinched in every feature—the weeping ferret-like, lack-lustre eye, the unkempt hair, the slattern shawl, the untidy dress, the slipshod gait, too well betray the confirmed drunkard.

The noises, too, of the assembled toppers are hideous; appalling even heard in an atmosphere of gin. Imprecations, execrations, oburgations, applications, until at length the patience of the publican, and the last copper of his customers, are exhausted, when, rushing from behind his counter, assisted by his shopmen, he expels, *vi et armis*, the dilatory mob, dragging out by the heels or collars the dead drunkards, to nestle, as best they may, outside the inhospitable door.

Here, unobserved, may you contemplate the infinite varieties of men self-metamorphosed into beasts; soaker, tippler, toper, muddler, dram-drinker, beer-swiller, cordial-tippler, sot.

Here you may behold the barefoot child, hungry, naked, clay-faced, handing up on tiptoe that infernal bottle, which made it, and keeps it what it is, and with which, when filled, it creeps home to its brutal father, or infamous mother, the messenger of its own misery.

Here the steady *respectable sot*, the good customer, slides in, and flings down his throat the frequent dram; then, with an emphatic ‘ha’ of gratification, drops his money, nods to his friend the landlord, and for a short interval disappears.

Here you may behold a row of miserales seated by the wall, whose voices are husky, while they implore you to treat them with a glass of ale, or supplicate for the coppers they see you receive in change from the barman; and who are only permitted that wretched place of rest that they may *beg* for the benefit of the publican, and for his profit poison themselves with the alms of others.—*Physiology of London Life.*

TO HIS EXCELLENCY EARL CLARENDON, LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

MY LORD,—I will not waste time in apologizing for this intrusion on your Excellency’s time, because I feel assured that my motive will be, to your enlightened and benevolent mind, my sufficient excuse.

I believe you are anxious to ameliorate the present forlorn condition of the people of Ireland. I think I have it in my power to suggest a few ideas which may enable your Excellency to carry forward your benevolent designs.

In the remarks you made at the Lord Mayor’s dinner

on the 12th inst., the following astounding fact is given to the country:—"In order to supply the deficiencies occasioned by the visitations of Providence, we imported corn at the cost of the importer alone, without taking into account the consumer at all, and the amount was equal to thirty-three millions sterling."

Say not, my Lord, that we had to resort to this immense importation of food because of any visitation from the Almighty depriving us of a sufficient quantity of corn for the supply of all our wants. For, although our potato crop was destroyed, the bounties of Providence were yet abundant and overflowing.

In a word, my Lord, we consumed more grain in our breweries and distilleries, during the last two years of famine, in the production of articles which thirteen hundred physicians in the United Kingdom have recently declared to be injurious to the "health, the happiness, and the morality" of the people, than would have sustained all who were in want, in health and vigour, and if this waste of food had not been committed, the enormous absorption of capital referred to by your Excellency would not have been required.

This waste, my Lord, is still going on.

I pray your Excellency to aid the teetotalers of these lands in their efforts to put a stop to this drain now, and for ever. You can aid us effectually. It is fashion which makes the drinking customs of society respectable. Make these pernicious customs unfashionable by your example and precept, and you will, my Lord, do a great service to the cause of morality and virtue; you will also help to place plenty within the reach of the poor man, by discouraging the destruction of food in the land; this destruction amounts annually to about sixty millions of bushels. A fearful waste this, my Lord, for us to contemplate, while the people are famishing with hunger.

Next to your own personal example, which I entreat your Excellency to give us, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of calling on government to decline raising any revenue from intoxicating drinks, on the ground that it would be as lawful in the sight of God, and as beneficial to the people of these kingdoms, to have our institutions sustained by taxes derived from all the crimes which exist amongst us, as from a tax raised from those drinks which are, in the estimation of the judges and magistrates, and physicians of the land, the great promoters of the crimes, and the miseries and the sorrows that afflict our people.

I appeal to your Excellency, and I ask you, Is it right! Is it wise! Is it expedient for our rulers to sustain our institutions by the produce of taxation which is cast into the Exchequer by the vices of the people.

If government were to relinquish all revenue from intoxicating drinks, on the ground that these drinks flooded the land with poverty and woe, the manufacture and use of such destroyers of human happiness would become disreputable, and their use unfashionable: peace and plenty would flow in upon us in a perennial stream, and the business of legislation would be freed from more than half its cares.

I entreat your Excellency to take these suggestions

into your consideration, and I beg of you to pardon me for thus intruding them on your notice.

I subscribe myself, my Lord,
Most respectfully yours,

JAMES HAUGHTON.

25, Eccles Street, Dublin, 14th January, 1848.

Progress of the Cause.

ENGLAND.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—At a Delegates' Meeting, held lately at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, the report from Newbridge, a village about six miles from Newport, contained the following extract:—

"In the year 1840, there were in Newbridge not less than nine sly grog-shops, besides the licensed 'Horse and Jockey'; nearly 40 persons obtained their living by smuggling, drunkenness and wretchedness abounded, and the Sabbath day was but little observed. In 1847, through the determined conduct of a few teetotalers, a great radical change has taken place; all the men have abandoned smuggling, and obtain their living by honest labour. Every sly grog-shop is closed, and the 'Horse and Jockey' has quitted the field, as drunkenness is now quite unknown, and almost all in the village have signed the pledge; but the best result of the labour bestowed is, that the places for divine worship are so crowded that an increase in their size is imperatively demanded, and must be had."—*N. T. Chronicle.*

JERSEY.—Mrs. Stamp delivered a series of lectures on Total Abstinence, in February last, which were well attended. Two lectures were also delivered exclusively to females, at the first of which, a "Ladies' Total Abstinence Society" was formed. Mrs. Stamp has since delivered a second series. Meetings have been held on the Government works at St Catharine's bay, in rooms lent by Messrs. Lord and Dickson, the managers, which were well attended by the "Navies" employed thereon; great attention was paid to the lectures, and their orderly behaviour was highly creditable. About thirty of them signed the pledge. On the 21st ult., a Tea Soiree was held in the Temperance Hall, when the company was numerous, and highly respectable. The Revds. Williamson and Taplin, Admiral Gifford, and Mrs. Stamp, addressed the audience. A "Temperance Loan Tract Society," in connection with the "Ladies' Association," has also been established. Mrs. Stamp has been presented with a handsome present, as a token of respect and esteem from the subscribers, for her exertions to promote the well-being of all classes, both temporarily and spiritually, during her stay in the Island. Mrs. Stamp has, at her own expense, distributed many thousand tracts amongst the seamen of the various ports, and has otherwise rendered great service to the cause.

SCOTLAND.

SERMON BY DR. REID.—On Sabbath evening, 20th Feb., Rev. William Reid, President of the Scottish Temperance League, preached an eloquent and convincing discourse from Rom. xiv. 7, in Rev. Dr. Wardlaw's

chapel, Glasgow. Every corner of the building was occupied, including passages and stairs, and hundreds had to go away, unable to obtain admittance. We believe that a more intelligent and attentive audience never assembled in Glasgow to listen to an exposition of abstinence principles.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PORT PHILIP. —THE TEMPERANCE HALL.—On Monday evening last this fine building, which reflects much credit on the abstemious portion of the inhabitants was opened under the auspices of his Worship the Mayor, and the *élite* of the town. The building is situated in Russel Street, a few doors from the soap and candle manufactory of Messrs. R. Sewyer and Co. His Worship the Mayor took the chair, and in a speech replete with that good feeling for which he is so distinguished, said plainly that he himself was no teetotaler, though he loved the principle in the abstract. The Rev. Mr. Ramsey addressed the meeting in a speech (which we regret being unable to give at length,) which will long be remembered within these walls—a speech which took the hearts of those assembled by storm, and which we trust will be the lasting instrument of good to many who were there. Mr. Marsden also in his own very pleasing way, chained the hearts and overcame the scruples of not a few who had come to witness, and we fully believe to ridicule, the proceedings of the evening. His Honor the Superintendent, who had been invited did not attend, but sent an intimation that he was willing to support the society in a pecuniary way. From the accounts it appears that the money received by and due to the society amounts to £359 9s 1d, while the disbursements are £246 15s 9d. The proceeds of the evening, including the collection, amounted to upwards of £60. Before concluding our very imperfect notice of this meeting, we must return our thanks, and in such a tribute we are aware that we are joined by a large portion of our fellow citizens, to our fair townswomen who were so liberal of their souchong on the occasion. We are delighted to have the opportunity of acknowledging their kind-heartedness, and trust it will be fittingly remembered.—*Port Philip Gazette, October 2, 1847.*

UNITED STATES.

Albany, April 27, 1848.

Rev. J. Marsh,—Dear Sir,—Among the many petitions for the suppression of the liquor traffic sent in to the recent Legislature was one from the ladies of Little Falls. At the head of the list were the names of seven wives of the President, Trustees, and Clerks of the village, and four wives of the Supervisor, Justices, and Town Clerk. Then were the names of 350 other married ladies, widows, or women separated from their husbands by intemperance; and 290 unmarried ladies. In all *five hundred and fifty ladies of Little Falls.*

This memorial contained some very affecting statements and appeals, and when it was read in the Senate, it produced much sensation. But it was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and they made a verbal report, very courteously, I believe, giving these ladies and other petitioners leave to withdraw their petitions. When I learned this result, I was almost sorry they took so much

pains to so little purpose. Yet I am glad they did it. It did them good to sign their names. It was gratifying to those who circulated the petition, and it must have done good to the people of Little Falls, to know that all their wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters, were willing thus publicly to bear their testimony against the wicked traffic in intoxicating drinks.

I know not how the people will act this year; but I have good reason to believe that a vast majority of the voters of this State not only wish intemperance to cease, but are ready now to say that the liquor traffic shall be suppressed *by law*. Since the State Committee in Syracuse, I have travelled extensively in Central and Western New York, and I have rarely found an individual exhibiting any activity in the cause, who is willing to have anything short of *entire prohibition*.

The State Temperance Society have waited some time, to see if any action would be taken by the Legislature, but they will wait no longer. Such measures will be speedily adopted as will give opportunity for the friends of temperance to show what their sentiments are, on subjects of utmost importance to the cause. The annual meeting of the State Society will be held in October, at Syracuse. Due notice will be given of the day, and the occasion we anticipate will be one of greater moment than the January Convention.—CHARLES J. WARREN, *Cor. Sec. N. Y. Tem. Soc.*

VERMONT.—It is ascertained that on the license question the vote of the town of Enosburg was reversed by some of the returning officers, the County clerk, most probably, and that the 94 majority was for *No License*. Make this correction of the official returns, we shall then have in the State a *No License* majority of 174! Add Brandon vote, and correct that of Walden, and we have 202!!—Count all the votes cast, and we still have a majority of 166!!!—*Herald.*

The *Herald* informs us that License was to be granted in all the Counties on the 20th ult., from which we conclude that the vote was officially declared to be in favour of License.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES AT LEICESTER.—At a late meeting of the Committee of the Leicester Temperance Society, it was unanimously *Resolved*—That it is highly important and desirable that the advocates of the temperance cause should assemble together for the purpose of deliberation, and discussion, and mutual conference, on the state and prospects of the movement, and that this meeting determines on making those arrangements necessary to ensure so desirable an assembling."

It is intended that the Convention be held at Leicester during the month of September next. A Committee has been appointed to make arrangements.

Amongst the subjects proposed for discussion and inquiry are the following, on which it is expected that papers will be written by eminent individuals, opening the way to important inquiry and animadversion:—

1st. To present, as far as possible, to the world the result of the advocates' labours, by forming a chronicle and archive of the position of the temperance cause.

2nd. To analyse the objections, and to classify, from the experience of the advocates; also how objections have operated as barriers to the spread of the principle.

3d. To inquire into the influence of the temperance movement on trade, and the productive resources of the country.

4th. Whether the influence of the Christian Church tends to the promotion or prevention of intemperance, and also the influence of intemperance on the welfare of the Christian Church.

5th. The influence of the temperance question on the whole aggregate of education, and on the progress and prospects of society.

6th. To devote attention especially to the interests of woman, and her obligations to the temperance cause.

7th. To create an impression on behalf of the young, and of juvenile movements.

8th. To inquire into the influence of intemperance during the last ten years, including 1838, in the cause of casualties and accidents, especially on railways.

9th. To inquire especially into the influence of intemperance, during the last ten years, in promoting crime.

10th. And also how its influence has operated during the last ten years in promoting pauperism in Great Britain.

11th. To inquire into the promotion of intemperance by drinking customs, fines, footings, benefit societies, sick clubs, &c.

12th. To examine the history of the temperance literature, and what can be done to make it more worthy of the movement.

13th. To speak of the advocacy, its merits and demerits, its requirements and deficiencies.

Miscellaneous.

MEDALS AND BOTTLES.—A number of teetotalers are about to present each of the New Jersey Legislature who voted against the repeal of the late Excise Law, a gold medal; and each who voted in favour of the repeal, a copy of the History of the bottle.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday, 28th ult., a man named James B. Gregg was run over by the cars on the Medford Branch Railroad, and killed almost instantly. He was lying upon the track, but owing to a curve in the road was not seen in season to stop the train. A bottle of rum found in one of his pockets leads to the belief that he was intoxicated at the time.—*Journal.*

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—These little "corps de reserve," of the Temperance Army, had a fine time in Boston on May-day evening. In the afternoon they marched through the principal streets to the Lowell Depot, where they received the Lowell Cadets, and escorted them to the Washingtonian Hall, where they partook of some refreshments, whence they proceeded to the Tremont Temple, and were addressed by Messrs. Chapin, Bungay, and others.

THE TELEGRAPHIC SPIKE SOCIETY.—This uniquely named Society is creating quite an excitement in Portland just now. Meetings are held every week, and are always fully attended, and additional spikes, added to the pledge, or telegraph post.—This Society originated as follows:—Two men, belonging to Portland, having been out late, were returning home rather the worse of liquor, when

they happened to bring up rather suddenly against a telegraph post on the corner of Green and Portland streets; the sudden collision proved to be as good as a temperance sermon, for both of the tired ones resolved from that moment to become teetotalers. As there were no pledges at hand, they each drove a spike into the post, and vowed to drink no strong drink while the said spikes should remain in their places, or until they should pull them out with their teeth.—Like the Baltimore Washingtonians, they were not content with their own reformation, but began to labour among their old associates, and as the result of their labours, about a 100 additional spikes have been added to the pledge,—we beg pardon we mean the post.

AN ARGUMENT.—The labors of Father Mathew had so far reduced the consumption of spirits in Ireland in 1842, that there was a defalcation in the revenue, from intoxicating drinks, of £300,000 for that year. The entire revenue, however, showed an increase of £90,000 over 1841. By this fact we learn that the peasantry of Ireland, by renouncing whisky, earned more money, and consequently spent more for good wholesome articles of food and drink, such as sugar, coffee, tea, and other taxable commodities, which not only benefitted themselves, but actually increased the revenue of the country. And more than this, it put millions of money into the pockets of tradesmen in useful and healthy commodities, which would, but for the reform, have been deposited in the tills of the lazy and unprofitable whisky sellers. Surely every honest tradesman is a gainer by the spread of temperance principles, for in every reformed drunkard he gains a new and profitable customer. Is it not so?

SAD AFFAIR AT FALL RIVER.—An affair of possibly a fatal character occurred at Fall River, on Wednesday week. At about five o'clock, p.m., two young men named David Brownell and David Springer, the first a teamster, and the latter a bar tender, who were on a drunken spree together, and who had but a short time previously visited a liquor store, quarrelled, and finally commenced fighting. Brownell threw Springer down, and stabbed him three times, twice in the abdomen, and once in the ribs, with a knife which he had in his hand previous to the quarrel. Springer was taken up, and found to be so badly wounded as to render recovery doubtful.—*Boston Traveller.*

On Sabbath morning, a woman named Elizabeth Brown, or McNeilage, was observed lying in the New Wynd, Glasgow, by the watchman on the station, in a dying state. She was taken up and conveyed to the house of a woman named Oatts, where she had lodged, and information having been given at the police office, Dr. Easton instantly proceeded to the house; but before he arrived, she had ceased to live. On inquiry being made, it appeared that she had been indulging too freely in drink, during the whole of Saturday, and that she had borrowed a cup from one of her neighbours for the purpose, it is said, of getting laudanum. It is therefore supposed that she had taken a quantity of laudanum, and by this means put an end to her existence. The case will, however, be properly investigated.

Poetry.

THE EVILS OF WHISKY DRINKING.

(Continued.)

There's nothing right about his place,
'Tis all confusion, and disgrace;
He seems afraid to show his face,

By Whisky.

He's onward to destruction driven;
Abuses all that God has given;
And's bringing down the wrath of Heav'n,

By Whisky.

But this does not embrace the whole
That follows from this pois'nous bowl;
The body suffers with the soul,

By Whisky.

In spite of all that heav'n could grant,
Behold the families in want,
Whose fathers took their full courrant

At Whisky.

Whole generations pass'd away
For ages, till the present day,
Have all been forc'd the debt to pay

Of Whisky !

Those fathers in their wild career
(Void of discretion, shame, or fear,)
Spent their estates on draughts so dear

Of Whisky.

Their sons, of property bereft,
No residence for them is left,
Are often led to acts of theft

By Whisky.

Hence transport-ships to Bot'ny Bay,
From native lands have haul'd away
Those victims, all the debt to pay

Of Whisky.

While others, of a cast more mild,
To crim'nal acts not reconcil'd;
Can boast of living undefil'd

By Whisky.

Yet all thro' life, they feel the smart,
The meltings of a broken heart,
Because their fathers took the part

Of Whisky.

Th' effects of whisky still endure
On generations mean and poor,
Of whom some beg from door to door,

By Whisky.

While many sink beneath despair,
The truth of which they do declare,
And give the price of clothes and fare

For Whisky.

Observe with awe, the dismal void;
See how society's destroy'd;
And how the devil is employ'd

By Whisky.

To crime, we're told he can't compel,
Not he, nor all the pow'rs of hell;
But does he not in this excel

By Whisky ?

'Tis said no man's resolv'd at first
With drunkards to be nam'd nor curs'd,
Though he his money has disburs'd

For Whisky.

Howe'er, let that be as it may—
Let us a strict attention pay
To tipp'ers in their harmless way

Of Whisky.

Who say they don't the course pursue
Of that "disgraceful drunken crew,"
That little have they got to do

With Whisky.

'Tis thus we hear them talk and rave
"That they'll ne'er fill a drunkard's grave,"
Tho' each in habit is a slave

To Whisky.

"A slave to whisky!—not so fast!—

'Tis false!—I'll prove it!—to the last!

For I take but a small repast

Of Whisky.

For I have never once been known

To buy it for myself alone,

Therefore, the slav'ry I disown

Of Whisky.

'Tis only when I chance to meet

A friend or two upon the street,

That we do make a short retreat

To Whisky.

And then,—I solemnly declare,

I only drink a trifling share

Of all that's drank, or handled there,"

Of Whisky.

When was the conquest gain'd by thee,

That thou from whisky was't set free!

When was it friend?—come tell it me

'Bout Whisky.

If thou dost neither taste nor touch,

I do confess I wrong thee much;

For thou'art not within the "clutch"

Of Whisky.

But tho' what thou dost drink be "small,"

By this, before it thou dost fall;

'Thy conquest then is none at all

Of Whisky.

Sure as thou eat'st thy daily bread,

Thou art its slave—its captive led—

And dost the desolation spread

Of Whisky.

Another says it does him good,

It warms him,—and digests his food!

And does not wish things understood

'Bout Whisky.

He boasts that he was ne'er o'ercome;

Incapable of trav'ling home;

"His mouth was never seen to foam"

With Whisky.

He'll tell you how the drunkards go;

How sorry he that things are so;

That soon they'll get the "deadly blow"

By Whisky.

With gravity, and solemn face—

He says it is a sad disgrace

That men should run as in a race

For Whisky.

For neighbours,—how he feels distressed;

For drunkards' wives—how much oppress'd;

And says the truth is ill confess'd

'Bout Whisky.

What inconsistency is here!

'Tis obvious—'tis fair and clear

That he does not detest the cheer

Of Whisky.

That he their griefs would not assuage,

(But in their sorrows does engage;)

Nor would he quell the wanton rage

Of Whisky.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor do any thing by which
 by brother is made to stumble, or to fall, or is weakened."—Rom. x. 31—
Macnight's Translation.

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, MAY 10, 1848.

THE TRIPLE DESTRUCTION.

We have spoken of the destruction of grain and its results, and they are such as at once to show that the term *destruction*, with reference to its use as food is not properly applicable. It is said, that sometimes on the continent of Europe, where there has been an abundant harvest, the grain is stored on the ground, covered with mats; and in this position it is often rotted and of course destroyed. Some of it will sprout, and probably in the coming summer produce a beautiful green covering for the heap, but to all good purposes it is destroyed. The same grain, however, cast abroad on the teeming earth prepared by culture to receive it, though seemingly dead and destroyed for a time, awakes again in ten-fold vigour and sometimes an hundred-fold in amount. This is a valuable destruction, and the labour bestowed in all the processes connected therewith is consequently valuable labour. There is a return for it. There can be no doubt that the labour bestowed by the miller and baker on the grain, is valuable as improving it and making it more fit for the use of man as food; and all who buy such food, from the proceeds of labour expended in any way, find a valuable return in it. They are strengthened and fitted for producing more, and as it would be poor economy for a farmer to refuse to throw his seed into the ground because it gets there destroyed and seemingly all rotted, so would it be for a man to refuse to purchase and consume necessary food. The grain consumed by a people in its legitimate shape is ever returning and reproducing itself—other things being equal, there is necessarily continual addition made to capital, as in an ordinarily prosperous state of any nation, it should be able to raise more food and other necessities than it can consume, or something with which to purchase these. There is nothing in the nature of food to prevent addition to capital—but who will venture to say as much of alcoholic drinks?

The value of every article is regulated by the labour bestowed on it. A lumberer cuts down a tree two or three miles from the river, he drags it thither and lays it on the ice, ready for Spring, to be floated away to the market. The nearer it comes to that market it rises in value from the labour bestowed on it. The Carpenter and Upholsterer receive the logs and cut them up into planks, deals, veneers. Tables, chairs, beds, &c., are manufactured from them. The manipulation these men bestow on the wood raises it in value. These articles are

necessary—they are the instruments by means of which man comfortably receives the food God bestows, and takes the rest his body and mind require—they are the machinery which assists in making, planning, acting, thinking for our own good, and that of mankind in general. He who buys them or gives a portion of the process of his labour, has a return in them. They are useful—they are, to a certain extent, a species of reproductive fixed capital. When it is confined within proper limits, investment in furniture is profitable, and long before it is worn out, if at all taken care of, it repays itself. Without chairs, tables, couches, &c., the business of life could not go on.

The case of iron is similar. The miner takes it from the ground, extracts the ore and makes it into what are called pigs. From this it is fashioned into every kind of article, each individual working in it adding to its value, and he who purchases the proceeds of such work, as axes, hammers, knives, razors, lancets, &c., finds his advantage. The more labour bestowed the better should be the article, and the better able will the workman be to perform his allotted work; whether with axe he cut down trees, or with hammer he fasten the nail in its place, or prepares stones for macadamizing our high-ways, or uses the razor or the surgical instrument. The better of course will he be paid, as with a superior article he does his work in shorter time and in a more efficient manner.

So is it with almost every change which takes place in the process of manufacturing. The value of any article is increased, and the receiver requiring it cheerfully gives what is considered an equivalent, because with what he receives he, in some way, is able to obtain more than he has given. We exchange thus with the upholsterer, because we must sit on a chair, sleep on a bed, and eat from a table; and by all these processes we are strengthened for necessary duties. We pay the tailor and shoe-maker, and the manufacturers of other articles of dress, and thus we are *protected from the weather, and, when chosen with propriety*, there is considerable addition to a man's respectability from these. There is destruction of sheep and cattle in the production of leather and wool, and there is destruction of coats and shoes, in use, and wear and tear on tables, chairs, &c.; but, in the meantime, out of all these we have a return. They are articles indispensable. A distinction is usually drawn between capital invested in instruments of trade, whether simple and complex, and what is laid out for food, clothing, rest, &c.; but, in the present case, it does not seem necessary to draw that distinction, our object being to show, that while, for almost every outlay of money, the proceeds of labour, a return is given which is valuable to the consumer, he who pays for the results of the labour of the distiller, alone receives no return. His money is given for that which is not bread, and his labour for that which satisfieth not.

It has been said that alcoholic liquors are an article of luxury, and that they are in the same category with a mahogany chair, while it happens that the buyer, from the state of his finances, should have been contented with one of pine. But it is not so. A person does not injure his health in the slightest by using a mahogany chair or table,

which the highest authority has declared is the case with the habitual use of alcoholic drinks. The man who makes such use of them is making himself less and less fit for adding to his own property. The man who makes a proper use of food is in excellent condition for planning and acting, whether he be a statesman, a merchant, or a farmer, and thus can he best benefit himself and the community. Certainly, some wise thoughts have seemed to result from the use of wine and brandy. The world has seen sane men give themselves to these, and have received benefit from what these men have said and done, and have given the liquors credit for them, without considering how much more noble the ideas, and well digested the plans might have been, and how much longer the individual might have remained amongst his fellow men, to give them the advantage of what a mind soberly cogitating, and calmly reasoning, might have produced. We are very sure that neither the mind of Moses, David, Isaiah, nor Jeremiah sought the stimulus which some have supposed necessary. The seeming returns which have been given by the minds and bodies of drinkers for stimulants, bestowed on them in greater or smaller quantity, have been in reality, not in exchange for these, but in spite of them, they beclouding the judgment and darkening the intellect.

While to almost every article increased money and real value may be given by labour, to grain in the hands of the distiller, there is a money value given, but a much more than proportionate decrease in real value. It would seem as if the less labour were bestowed on it the better. The more simple its preparation, the more nourishing it is. In this lies the difference between the labour of the distiller and the labour of others. The upholsterer takes a log, and he fashions it into necessary articles, and thereby adds to man's comfort; and so is it with all trades. But the distiller takes that which might nourish and support millions, and by his process of manipulation, he adds to its price, and changes it into what will not nourish any one.

It has been said, however, that during the last winter, in Montreal and other places, the distillers were the best support of the community, for they employed more men, and circulated more money than any other persons. It has been further said, that it is not wheat, but barley and other coarse grains, that are used in the production of whisky, and that there is no other means of using these profitably than in this way, as the distiller always gives the best price. These are most important questions, and well worth our consideration. We shall enter on them soon.

LETTER FROM PERCY.

We have received from Mr. W. S. Christie, of Percy, a letter in reply to Mr. Tapscott's, which appeared in the *Advocate* of 15th April. This letter, like the previous ones, is written in an excellent spirit, and shows a determined heartiness in the temperance cause, which is quite refreshing. On considering the matter, however, we deem it best not to insert this letter, as our friend will see that it is not of general interest, and that each having had one communication inserted, the correspondence had better be dropped, as

far as the little ground of difference is concerned. Of this we can assure the district union, that Percy is as ready as any locality can be to receive lecturers, and to pay them well too, for themselves, and to assist in sending them to the places less able to support lecturers. Moreover, we are certain, that whether the union sends its lecturers first to Percy or not during next season, the proposal the latter makes must of necessity draw laborers thither; and she will certainly prove herself behind none in magnifying, in every proper way, the office of the temperance lecturer. We wish this union, and the societies connected with it, all the success they desire.

To the Editor of the Canada Temperance Advocate.

Montreal, May 2, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—In my communication of the 13th ult., I entirely omitted noticing the kindness of the editors of several of the Western Canada newspapers, in advertising my appointments *gratis*, sometimes accompanied with complimentary references thereto. For this indulgence I was, and am still thankful, while with earnest entreaty I would urge them all, for the sake of suffering humanity, to take a bolder stand against the monster vice—intemperance; and if they know a better way to check the evil than *total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks*, to point out that “more excellent way,” in order to the reformation of the drunkard, the arrest of moderate drinkers, and preservation of the youth of Canada from forming habits of tipping, at once dangerous and disgraceful.

Another omission was, not stating the opinion generally formed of the *Canada Temperance Advocate*. The high esteem in which the *Advocate* is held by its regular readers, remains the same; consequently, the diminished support of which you complain, must arise from the scarcity of “cash,” and not from dissatisfaction with the manner in which it is conducted, or the matter it contains. Perhaps it would be well to urge the office-bearers of societies to take up, in the month of June, half-yearly subscriptions, (1s. 3d. for six months); this might have the effect of keeping all the old subscribers, and adding some new ones. I am, yours truly,
R. D. WADSWORTH, *Cor. Sec. M. T. S.*

The matters mentioned in this letter are of much importance, and we trust they will be attended to. The editors of papers are too apt to consider the temperance question as one with which they have nothing to do. Their vocation lies amid political economy, they say, and they leave points of moral economy to other teachers and writers. Now, even if the temperance reformation had not an aspect bearing directly on national economy, it should ever be borne in mind, that the physical well-being of a people is almost always in proportion to their moral condition. If the latter is in a low state, the former will be so too. But when it comes to be believed that a saving beyond the amount of our provincial expenditure might be effected by the community ceasing to use alcoholic drinks, we shall have our colonial financiers attending to it as something not altogether out of their province.

On the latter part of the letter, anything said may seem like writing too much about ourselves. We do regret the decrease in our list, and fear that in many cases it arises from a want of earnestness in the cause, the love of many waxing cold; and we should be glad to find that the suggestion of our correspondent is acted on, and that many orders for the second six months of 1848 are sent to our pub-

lisher. The letters we occasionally have from parts of the province where the only information received on the temperance question is from the *Advocate*, are very encouraging, and we think that those who may have other sources of knowledge, should consider well before refusing their annual subscription of two shillings and sixpence to a paper which has been, in bye-gone days, the means in the hand of God for carrying the truths which it has chosen as its peculiar work to many a settlement, and stirred up many hearts to assist in this reformation. The *Advocate* is at present in financial difficulty. This should not be so. To get over this difficulty, we do not propose any other means than the extension of our subscription list. An increase here would meet the case. Instead of about 2500 copies, we should have a sale of at least 5000. This could very easily be done by every subscriber inducing one person to take it. The semi-annual meetings which many of the societies hold are just coming on; we urge them to take up the question, "Should the *Advocate* be allowed to go down?" We press this on their attention.

The following statement was promised at the close of the Annual Report:—

Statement of monies received and paid by the Montreal Temperance Society, from February 1, 1847, till May 1, 1848.

Paid sundry disbursements, between February, 1847, and May, 1848, namely:

Dr.	
Accounts due by old committee,	£15 15 8
Canada Temperance Advocate, paper, printing, publishing, &c.,	534 12 6
Tract effort, printing, and salary of agent,	79 6 6
Prize library for essay, "I never take anything to hurt myself,"	2 0 0
Temperance hall, on account of rent, £20, and fitting up, £18 10s 7d,	36 10 7
	£688 5 2

Received sundry receipts, between February 1847, and May, 1848, namely:

Cr.	
Balance on hand, last anniversary, £18 17 3	
Collection at annual meeting,	3 8 9
Can. Temp. Adv.—Subscriptions, 386 18 4½	
Consignees for sales of stock,	6 6 3
Donations and collections for <i>Advocate</i> , temperance hall, &c.,	158 9 11½
City sales of stock,	8 13 3½
Tract effort—subscriptions,	105 17 11½
	689 11 10
Balance on hand	£21 6 7

This balance is all that is available to meet the following demands, now owing or becoming due before 1st Jan. 1849, viz.:

Temp. hall, for stoves, furniture, &c, £25 4s 9d; rent, £30,	£55 4 9
Canada Temp. Adv.—paper and printing vol. XIII., £118 7 2	
Do. " XIV., 206 18 10	
Postages, &c. &c.,	10 0 0
	435 6 0
Tract effort, for paper and printing	44 5 0
Hand bills, and other small jobs of printing,	11 18 6
	£546 14 3

LLOYDTOWN AND BROWNSTOWN, C.W.—I am sorry to state that the temperance cause seems to decline much in this place, independent of my utmost exertions. In this community there are two respectably sized country villages,

Lloydtown and Brownstown. A division of the Lloydtown Temperance Society has taken place; and a new Society has been formed at Brownstown, at which place your correspondent has resided about a year. In that short space of time I have been the principal means of getting up a good instrumental temperance band. A year ago, they had no place to hold meetings of any description except the *tavern*; but, within the same period, I have also been the means of getting the village a good meeting-house, capable of holding 200 persons; and, as we have no resident clergyman in the village, it is at liberty without price to all denominations of Christians. I have also opened a Sunday School, which promises to overstep my most sanguine wishes. Excuse me for this short epistle, promising you a more lengthy one soon, wherein I shall offer the teetotal community, and others, some practical hints.—J. GRAHAM.

[Mr. G. is evidently a practical working man. He has comprised much interesting information in few lines, and we always like our correspondents to study conciseness and brevity in their communications.—Ed. C. T. A.]

EAST ZORRA, March 20, 1848.—In consequence of many of the members of this society having acted in a manner opposed to the principles and practise of total abstinence, at the last annual meeting a resolution was moved and adopted, that the members of this society should subscribe their names anew. The object in view was to sift the society, and free it from those beer drinking and dram taking members who had forfeited their connection to it by a breach of the pledge. By the adoption of this plan, it was thought that the unpleasant task of excluding the offenders directly, might be avoided, the matter being thus left altogether with the individuals themselves, whether then to withdraw, or come forward and again subscribe their names, with fresh resolutions and new endeavours, and to continue with steadfast and untiring perseverance. Although the measure has not been so satisfactory to all parties as could have been desired, yet the end intended has, in some measure, been accomplished; for some, who had dishonoured the cause by their conduct, have withdrawn, while others have again advanced, and entered the lists against alcohol, the tyrant; and it is to be wished for, that the time will soon be, when all who once had, and those who never had their names at the temperance pledge, may yet give, not only their names, but will also employ their best endeavours and energies for the advancement of so beneficial and humane a cause. The number of old members who have re-signed is 41; the number of new members, who have joined during the past year, 32, making in all 73. Monthly public meetings have lately been established, where information may be communicated, tending to bring the principles of temperance more clearly and directly under the notice of this community, and especially the young and rising race, among whom we look for its future firm and staunch supporters; for it is a cause that none need be ashamed of, because it shrinks not from the clear light of day, nor shuns the scrutiny of its opposers, but commends itself to the human family the more its constituent parts are examined, understood, and carried into operation. The committee are persuaded that among the various means that might be used to promote its success, is not the least, the consistent and unwavering conduct of its members, thereby manifesting before the world that it can save them at least from the dreadful evil of intemperance and the miseries that follow, and that it can secure to them and their families a great deal of health, plenty, peace, and comfort.—W. WILSON, Secretary.

The necessity for expulsion is always painful, but it will not answer to be frequently re-forming the society. We suppose this is the first re-construction of the Zorra society, and we trust it will now go on and prosper. For this end,

the monthly public meetings will be found very serviceable. The enlistment of the young, too, is of great consequence. For all that has been done, abundance of work remains behind.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—“The reformed inebriate steady” in next number.

Education.

HOUSEHOLD SURGERY.

(Concluded from Chambers' Journal.)

“The best application for a bruise, be it large or small, is moist warmth; therefore a warm bread and water poultice, or hot moist flannels, should be put on, as they supple the skin, so that it yields to the pressure of the blood beneath, and thereby the pain is lessened.” In the case of a serious bruise, a dozen leeches may likewise be necessary, but only for an adult, and they may require to be repeated two or three times. With regard to the bruise technically called “a black eye,” warm bathing and patience are the only remedies. For the benefit of those who may be tempted to do what usually gives rise to this “accident,” the doctor merely repeats the advice given elsewhere “to persons about to marry”—don't.

An ordinary cut or chop with a knife, chisel, axe, &c., even if it severs a finger or toe, is only dangerous to the irritable or intemperate. “The corresponding edges of the wound are to be brought together as perfectly as possible, and while thus held, some strips of plaster are to be laid across the wound with small spaces between every two, so as to allow the escape of an oozing fluid, which often continues for some hours. The edges of the wound should not be dragged tightly together, but merely kept in place by the plaster, and if the wound be in the finger, arm, toe, or leg, it is better that the ends of the plaster should not overlap.” If common sticking-plaster be not at hand, court-plaster will do; or thin bands of tow may be wrapped round the part, and smeared with gum-water. Or if nothing else is at hand, a bit of linen rag, by absorbing the blood, constitutes itself a plaster as the moisture dries. The dressing is to be left on for several days, unless the wound grow painful and throb; in which case it is to be taken off by the aid of warm water or soft poultice. If the discharge is inodorous, straw-coloured, and creamy-looking, you may apply the plaster again; if otherwise the wound must be poulticed till these wholesome signs appear. A bruised cut must be poulticed with bread and water to moderate the inflammation, and then with linseed meal, till new flesh grows instead of that which has been killed by the blow. The latter comes off in appearance like a piece of wetted buff-leather. Scratches are often fatal, in consequence of soap, pearl-ash, or filth of any kind getting into them, and should therefore be kept covered. Pricks with a thorn, &c., are likewise dangerous, occasionally producing locked jaw. Poulticing, leeching, &c., must be had recourse to if serious appearances occur; with a smart

dose of calomel inwardly, and some hours after, castor oil.

When blood is coughed up, it is known to come from the lungs by its frothiness, if in small quantities, and its pure bright redness when more plentiful; and when vomited from the stomach, by its dark colour. In either case, all that non-professionals can do is to cup or bleed, and keep the patient cool in bed. When the discharge is from the lungs, the fainter he is the less danger. Bleeding from wounds is stopped by pressure on the part; or, if necessary, the ends of any little artery that may be severed, are to be tied with a thread; or when the bleeding is important and continued, the main artery that supplies the limb may be stopped till medical assistance is obtained: in the case of the arm, by pressing the thumb behind the middle of the collar-bone; and in case of the leg, below the crease of the groin. When the bleeding is below the middle of the upper arm, or thigh, a stick tourniquet will answer the purpose. It is merely a handkerchief passed two or three times round the limb above the wound, and twisted as tightly as may be necessary by means of a stick.

Scalds and burns are frequently dangerous; and in them “remember, that as it is always hoped the scald or burn is confined to inflaming or blistering the skin, it is of the utmost importance not to burst the blister by tearing the skin, nor to let out the water it contains by pricking it.” The clothes, if any, over the part must be cut away, but only so far as they will come easily. The patient, if severely injured, must be kept warm; and if he continues to shudder or shiver, a little hot wine and water, or spirits and water, should be administered. “The object in treating scalds and burns is to keep up for a time, the great heat or high temperature to which the injured part has been raised by the scalding or burning, and to lower this by degrees to the natural heat of the body. The best and readiest dry materials to be applied are flour, or cotton, or cotton wadding; the wet are—spirits of turpentine, spirits of wine or good brandy, lime-water and oil, lime-water and milk, milk alone, or bread and milk poultice; and all these wet applications must be made of sufficient warmth to feel comfortable to the finger, but not hot.” When the blisters become uneasy after the lapse of perhaps from thirty to fifty hours (for the pain moderates in a few hours after the accident, unless it has been very severe), they must be carefully cut and dressed. The treatment of the opposite accident, frost-bite, is analogous. In restoring a frozen person, or a frost bitten-part, the object is directly the reverse—that is, to keep the cold, which by its exposure the body has acquired, and to withdraw it by slow degrees till the body has recovered its natural heat. If the person or part be brought suddenly into a hot room, or put in a warm bath, he or it will be killed outright. “The frozen person,” says Chelius, “should be brought into a cold room, and after having been undressed, covered up with snow, or with cloths dipped in ice-cold water, or he may be laid in cold water so deeply, that his mouth and nose only are free. When the body is somewhat thawed, there is commonly a

sort of icy crust formed around it; the patient must then be removed, and the body washed with cold water mixed with a little wine or brandy: when the limbs lose their stiffness, and the frozen person shows signs of life, he should be carefully dried, and put into a cold bed in a cold room: scents and remedies which excite sneezing, are to be put to his nose; air is to be carefully blown into his lungs, if natural breathing do not come on; clysters of warm water with camphorated vinegar thrown up; the throat tickled with a feather; and cold water dashed upon the pit of the stomach. He must be brought by degrees, into rather warmer air, and mild perspirants, as elder and balm tea (or weak common tea), with Minderer's spirit, warm wine, and the like may be given to promote gentle perspiration." Frost-bitten parts should be bathed or rubbed with cold water or snow.

For sprains warm moist flannels applied to the part, and a bread and water poultice on going to bed, are recommended; but this, in our humble and unprofessional opinion, is only adapted to cases in which the patient thinks proper to look forward to weeks of such coddling. We have before now cured ourselves in a few hours of a severe sprain of the ankle-joint, attended with swelling, by fomentations of water as hot as we could bear them.

"Broken limbs should not be set, as it is called—that is bound up with a roller, splints, and pads—for the first three or four days, as for some hours after the accident the part continues swelling, and if bandaged up tightly whilst this is going on, much unnecessary pain is produced; and if the bandages be not slackened mortification may follow, which I have known to occur. It is best then, at first, only to lay the broken bone in as comfortable a posture as possible, and nearly as can be in its natural direction; and it may be lightly bound to a single splint, merely to keep it steady. The arm, whether broken above or below the elbow, will lie most comfortably half-bent upon a pillow. The thigh or leg will rest most easily upon the outer side, with the knee bent." In the case of broken ribs, a flannel or linen roller, about six yards long and two hands-breadth wide, must be wound tightly round the chest. Bleeding should not be had recourse to, unless the patient complains of pain, or is troubled with a cough. "The bowels should be cleared with a purge, and twenty drops of antimonial wine, with a teaspoonful of syrup of poppies in a glass of water, given three or four times a-day. After a few days, the person will find himself much more comfortable sitting up than lying in bed." But the special treatment differs so much as regards the different parts broken, that we can only refer generally to Mr. South's book.

A dislocation is reduced by the limb being returned to its place from which it has slipped out; and the chief difficulty lies in the instinctive or involuntary resistance made by the patient. A great part, therefore, of the operator's dexterity consists in his putting the sufferer off his guard at the critical moment.

Having already described the treatment in a case of stifling by drowning, we shall now only say on this subject, that when the catastrophe occurs by hanging,

there is little or no hope after a few minutes suspension. "The body should be stripped, dashed with cold water, blood should be taken from the arm, and stimulating linaments rubbed perseveringly on the chest."

Choking by attempting to swallow too large a piece of food, "may usually be overcome by taking large draughts, and making great efforts to swallow. Sometimes, if a bone or pin be near the top of the throat, it may be got out by pushing the finger far down, and hooking it up with the nail. But if below the reach of the finger, the best thing to try for immediate relief is to take some crust of bread, or some hard apple into the mouth, chew it coarsely, get down two or three mouthfuls without swallowing it completely, and then to swallow quickly three or four gulps of water, which acts like a rammer to the bread and forcing it against the bone or pin, and not unfrequently carries it down into the stomach, and there the matter ends." The buttons and other small matters a child sometimes swallows are rarely attended by any troublesome consequences, although the source of so much alarm to parents.

We have now run through this most useful volume; but although the passing hints we have collected from it will be advantageous of themselves to many of our readers, we are in hopes that they will only stimulate another class to possess themselves of the work.

Agriculture.

INSPECTION OF BUTTER BILL.

The following extracts from this Bill, may be interesting to our agricultural readers:—

VI. And be it enacted, that upon, from and after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, no Inspector of Butter shall brand, mark or certify any Butter as inspected, unless it shall be packed in the manner hereinafter required; but that upon, from and after the said day, any Butter not so packed which shall be submitted for Inspection, shall, by the Inspector to whom it shall be submitted, be re-packed in the manner hereby required, and the Inspector shall receive the actual cost of such new packages as may be required for such re-packing, and the further sum of three pence for each firkin or keg of butter so re-packed, as compensation for his time and labour; and all butter branded, marked or certified as inspected, shall be packed in firkins or kegs made of the best seasoned white ash timber, and each bound with at least twelve wooden hoops, and being of the following sizes and dimensions, that is to say: the firkin to contain as nearly as possible fifty-six pounds of butter, the length of the staves from croe to croe to be fourteen inches and a half, the diameter of the head to be eleven inches and a half, the thickness of the staves to be, as nearly as may be, three quarters of an inch, and the thickness of the head, as nearly as may be, half an inch, and the package to weigh, as nearly as possible, but in no case to exceed, ten pounds when dry; the keg to contain, as nearly as possible, eighty-four

pounds of butter, the length of the stave, from croe to croe, to be seventeen inches, the diameter of the head to be thirteen inches, the thickness of the staves to be, as nearly as may be, three quarters of an inch, and of the head, as nearly as may be, half an inch, and the package to weigh, as nearly as possible, but in no case to exceed, thirteen pounds when dry; and the weight of each package shall be branded on the outside of the firkin or keg, at the centre of the stave or bilge, with the name of the maker thereof, under a penalty of five shillings currency per package, upon any cooper who shall contravene the requirements of this Act, as aforesaid: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall apply to any packages other than those containing butter submitted for inspection.

VII. And be it enacted, That in inspecting Butter, the Inspector shall take out the head of each firkin or keg, and shall pass the taster through the butter, from end to end, and shall empty out or throw aside all salt or pickle which, in his judgment, shall not be necessary to the preservation of the butter, and after he shall have ascertained the quality of the butter, he shall replace so much thereof as he may have taken out, and if there shall in his judgment be a deficiency of loose salt, so that he shall think the preservation and condition of the butter would be promoted by an additional quantity of salt, he shall add such quantity: he shall then have the packages securely headed and coopered, and shall scribe or brand on the head of the package the gross weight thereof in pounds avoirdupoise, excluding fractional parts of a pound, and the tare which shall include one pound weight for each firkin, and two pounds weight for each keg, for soakage over the above cooper's tare; and he shall then brand on the head his own name, the month, year, and place of inspection, and the quality of the butter, as "First," "Second," "Third," or "Fourth," or as "Grease," according to the quality of the butter, and adopting the standard of quality and system of classification in use in that portion of the United Kingdom called Ireland; first, removing all such marks (the distinguishing mark of the owner of the butter excepted) on the package as may interfere with the brands or marks of the Inspector.

VIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be further the duty of each of the said Inspectors, to provide himself with suitable and convenient premises for the storage and inspection of butter, and to keep all packages of butter delivered to him for inspection, while they remain in his possession, in some place safe from the injuries of the weather or of floods, and under a tight roof; and any Inspector contravening this provision, shall forfeit and pay to the owner the sum of five shillings currency, for every package not stored as aforesaid, besides the actual damages that may be sustained by such owner.

IX. And be it enacted, That for all the services to be performed as aforesaid, including unheading, weighing, salting, heading, tightening hoops, making and branding, and ten days' storage, each Inspector shall be entitled to receive six pence, currency, of this Province, for every package of butter by him inspected as aforesaid,—and if re-inspected, four pence, together

with the actual cost or charge of any package by him furnished, or for *extra* cooperage or repairs done to packages containing butter by him inspected, and no more; the charge for which said *extra* cooperage and repairs shall not in any case exceed three pence per package; and in consideration of which, all packages shall be delivered in good shipping order, and such charges shall be paid by the person or persons offering such butter for inspection, or his or their Agents; and each Inspector shall further be entitled to receive one penny halfpenny currency, per month, per firkin, and one penny per keg, per month, for the storage of each package of butter, which shall remain stored with him as aforesaid, more than ten days after the date of the Invoice, Weigh Note, or Inspection Bill, and such storage shall be paid by the person or persons receiving or shipping the said butter, his or their Agent; but in no case shall any storage be paid or required, when the butter shall not have remained stored as aforesaid during ten days from the date of the Inspection Bill; and all the charges of inspection and storage shall be payable before the butter shall be re-delivered to the Inspector; and the Inspector shall furnish a Bill of Inspection signed by him, and specifying neatly and legibly the quantity and quality of the butter, the charges thereon, and the owner's name.

XV. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall counterfeit any of the aforesaid marks or brands of any Inspector of Butter, or shall impress or brand the same, knowing the same to be counterfeit, on any package or packages of butter, or any other mark or marks purporting to be the mark or marks of the Inspector, or of any Manufacturer of butter, either with the proper marking tools of such Inspector or Manufacturer, or with counterfeit representations thereof, or shall empty any package or packages of butter marked or branded as aforesaid by an Inspector or Manufacturer, in order to put therein other butter for sale or exportation, without first cutting out the said brand-marks, or shall fraudulently pack therein any other substance than the butter packed in the same by the Inspector or Manufacturer, and if any person in the employ of any Inspector or Manufacturer of butter, shall hire or loan out the marks of his employer to any person whatsoever, or shall connive at, or be privy to, any fraudulent evasion of the provisions of this Act, such person or persons shall for every such offence, incur a penalty of £50 current money of this Province.

XVI. And be it enacted, That if any dispute shall arise between any Inspector or Assistant Inspector, and the proprietor or possessor of any butter, with regard to the quality thereof, then upon application to any one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District in which such Inspector or his Assistant shall act, the said Justice of the Peace shall issue a Summons to three persons of skill and integrity, one whereof to be named by the Inspector or his Assistant, another by the proprietor or possessor of the butter, and the third by the said Justice of the Peace, requiring the said three persons immediately to examine and inspect the same according to the provisions of this Act, and report their opinion of the quality and

condition thereof under oath, (which oath the said Justice of the Peace is hereby authorised and required to administer,) and their determination, or that of a majority of them, shall be final and conclusive, who shall immediately attend thereto, and brand or cause to be branded each and every package of the quality directed by such determination, according to the provisions of this Act, and if the opinion of the Inspector or his Assistant be thereby confirmed, the reasonable costs and charges of re-examination, to be ascertained, and awarded by the said Justices, shall be paid by the proprietor or possessor of the butter, if otherwise, by the Inspector.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

It is better to prevent the exhaustion of the soil, than cure it. It is often difficult to discover what the land really requires, and, therefore, to cure the evil when it exists. The only method of preventing it with which we are yet acquainted is by the introduction of a skilful rotation or alternation of unlike crops.

In adopting such a rotation, we only copy from nature. In the wide forest, many generations of broad-leaved trees live and die, and succeed each other; but the time comes at last when a general pestilence seems to assail them all—their tops droop and wither, their branches fall off, their trunks rot. They die out, and a narrow-leaved race succeeds them. This race again has its life, of centuries perhaps; but death seizes it too, and the expanded leaf of the beech, the ash, and the oak, again cheer the eye—playing with the passing zephyrs, and glittering in the sun. So in the broad meadow, the old pasture changes, and new races of humble grasses succeed each other as the fields increase in age. The alternation of crops, therefore, asserts to itself something of the dignity of a natural law, and man is evidently in the right course when he imitates nature in a procedure like this.

But upon what do its good effects depend? Why do the broad leaves alternate with the narrow in the ancient forest? Why do the grasses change in the old meadow? Why does the farmer obtain a larger produce, and for a greater number of years, by growing unlike crops alternately, than by continuing year after year to grow the same?

The reason is not merely that one crop carries off more, and another crop less, of all those things which all our crops derive from the soil, but that one crop carries off more of one thing, another crop more of another. The grain carries off phosphorus, the straw silica, the bulb alkaline matter. After, perhaps, fifteen or twenty successive crops of the same kind, the surface soil through which the roots are spread becomes so poor in those substances which the crop specially requires, that the plant cannot obtain from it a sufficient supply to nourish and bring to maturity the full grown plant within the time allotted to it in our climate for its natural growth. The roots do their best; they collect as diligently as they can, but winter comes on, and growth ends before the plant is fully matured. In the case of corn, the first effect of a scarcity, say of phosphoric acid, is to make the ear smaller and the number of grains less; the next to continue the growth into the winter, and only when a very fine season occurs to ripen the ear at all.

But suppose we alternate the corn crop, which in its grain carries off phosphoric acid, with a hay crop which requires much silica, or a root crop to which much alkaline matter is necessary—then the one crop would live upon and remove what the other had left in greater abundance. Instead of robbing the soil every year of the same substance, we should be exhausting it more equally of all, and we should be able, for double the time at least, to crop it without the risk of its ceasing entirely to give us a profitable return. We should gradually work up also every available substance in the soil, whether such as are naturally present in it, or such as we have ourselves added in the form of manure.

What is true of the simple alternation of a corn with a green crop, is more true still of a longer and more complicated rotation. The greater the variety of crops we grow, and the longer the interval between the successive crops of the same kind, the more perfectly do we avail ourselves of the benefits which an obedi-

ence to the suggestions of this principle is fitted to confer upon us. No rotation, it is true, however skilful, will alone prevent the land from becoming ultimately exhausted. Nothing but regular and generous manuring will do this, unless there be, in springs from beneath, or in the decaying fragments of rock mixed with the soil, or in substances brought down from higher grounds, or in the nature of the rains that fall upon the land, some perennial source of those substances which the crops always carry off from the soil. But in a skilful rotation there is this virtue, that land which is subjected to it cannot be ruined in so short a time. If one tenant use it ill, it may come into the hands of another before the ruin is so far irremediable, that the farmer who has a rent to pay cannot reclaim it with a prospect of immediate profit to himself.

News.

CANADA.

TOUCH NOT, TASTE NOT, HANDLE NOT.—A few days since, a man who was assisting a doctor to remove, was generously (?) treated to a glass of Port; when the doctor's back was turned he thought he would help himself, so took hold of a bottle, supposing it to be the same from which he had just been treated, and, resolving to have a good drink, put the bottle to his mouth, but soon discovered his mistake. Feeling unwell he ran out of the house to a neighbour's, in order to hide the theft; vomiting commenced before he reached it; and when he got there he was so ill that two or three doctors were called in, who, with assistance of the stomach-pump, relieved the poor man of a large dose of *disinfecting fluid*!—*Montreal, May 13.*—(Communicated.)

The Caledonia, from Glasgow, was the first arrival at Quebec from sea this season. Since then, many others of the regular traders have arrived, and the harbour of Montreal presents an animated appearance. Business, however, has scarcely commenced, as few Canada West merchants have arrived.

The new French revolutionary cockade appeared a few days ago in Quebec. Three strangers wore it in their hats. It is about the size of an English shilling, the middle is white, next blue, and the outer circle red.

Considerable destitution prevails in the district of Gaspé at present.

His Excellency the Governor General has made a donation of £20 in aid of the projected Canadian settlements in the eastern townships.

There have been three very destructive fires in Montreal within a few weeks; one at the Cross, one in St. Joseph street, and one in Bonaventure street. By the first about thirty dwellings were destroyed, the second twelve, and by the third several houses and ten valuable horses, belonging to the new city omnibus company.

At present there are seven or eight steamers of 2000 to 2500 barrels burden engaged in the western transit trade. Several more are in course of preparation. They pass, without breaking bulk, from the far west to Lachine, near Montreal.

In the provincial penitentiary, there are now 414 men, and 28 women. Thirty-six keepers are sufficient for governing these unruly spirits.

A meeting, on the subject of repeal, said to have been attended by about 1000 persons, took place in the Bonsecours market, Montreal, lately.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

Ship-building is expected to prove a profitable business to the Australian colonies. Several fine ships have been launched lately.

Large sums of money have been drawn out of the Limerick savings banks. Government is taking every precaution against outbreak.

The majority of the leaders in the ultra repeal party in Ireland, are Protestants.

The expense of raising and refitting the *Great Britain* steamship amounts to £34,364 19s. 1d.

A very large number of English, Scotch, and Irish workmen have returned from France.

On the last quarter's revenue of Great Britain there was an increase of £502,575.

The chartist meeting in London proved a complete failure. 200,000 inhabitants of London had themselves enrolled as special constables.

Queen Victoria was 29 years old on the 24th April. She was married on the 10th February, 1810, and has had six children.

The members of the provisional government of France seem ten years older during the month they have been in office. The hair of some of them has become quite grey; others look care-worn and ill, voice gone, and spitting blood.

An immense wooden building has been erected for the meetings of the National Assembly.

Russia was making vigorous attempts to retain Poland.

Nothing decisive has yet been done in settling the difficulties between the Chinese and the English.

The Chinese Junk Keying, arrived at Gravesend on the 27th March. It required in rough weather 20 men to steer her.

A new political reformation, to secure liberty, peace, and freedom of trade, has been announced by Mr. Cobden in the House of Commons, and attracts much attention.

M. Eugene Sue has announced himself as a Candidate for the National Assembly.

In Germany and Italy, war has commenced. Denmark is engaged with the Provinces of Helsing and Holstein, which revolted; and Austria is fighting in Lombardy.

The *London Economist* says, after a number of reasons for having no hope of France being soon tranquil and prosperous, "France, then, presents this alarming combination of circumstances—an increasing population, commerce languishing and contracting, agriculture decaying, and manufactures precarious and vœludinarian, because artificially bolstered up; with all the causes which have led to these conditions still in active operation. But this is not all. The new government is occupied with all its might, and with all its ingenuity, in exasperating all these fatal maladies. The revenue is collected with greater and greater difficulty every year, from the increasing poverty of the people; the debt is already immense; the public expenditure far exceeds the income, and can scarcely be diminished, for the present immense army of officials cannot be disbanded till France shall have learned to change centralization for municipality.

But though despairing about France, we are sanguine for the rest of Europe. If only war can be kept at bay, we are hopeful of the constitutional regeneration of both Italy and Germany. We have hopes for both (notwithstanding the known reluctance and perfidy of Ferdinand, and the known incapacity of Francis,) because in both countries the people seek to extort concessions from their rulers, not to supersede them; because they seek to govern in concert with their sovereigns, not instead of them; because, intellectually and morally, despite long ages of degradation, they are a far finer race of men than the French; because, cruelly as they have been oppressed, they struggle for real reforms, they demand liberty, not equality—the abolition of oppressive privileges, not of harmless titles, or beneficial rank. . . . While these are our feelings with regard to the present movement in Italy and Germany—while we have no hopes for France, we have no fears for England. Though there are many abuses and anomalies in our government, and much sad and terrible misery among our people, every Englishman is conscious, that the first are in daily course of exposure and rectification, and that all classes are

laboring earnestly and sincerely, if not always wisely, to amend and mitigate the last. Every one is obliged to admit that no phase of social suffering exists among us, without finding many who perseveringly struggle to publish, to alleviate and to remove it. The poorest have friends in the senate, in the council chamber, in the palace; the lowest can make their voice heard, and their wants known, without having recourse to violence and tumult. Moreover, our system of administration is municipal, not central; order is beloved by us; property is sacred with us; we are accustomed to govern and defend ourselves; we respect the rights of others, and know how to maintain our own. *Therefore, we have no fears for England.*

The mail steamer *Cambria* arrived at Boston on the 14th, having left Liverpool on the 29th ult.

Matters in Ireland continue as before. The people arming, talking, and printing rebellion. The Government are taking strong measures to subdue outbreaks. Fearful accounts are returned of destitution and scarcity of provisions. There is a rumour that Dublin had been searched for arms. All the smiths in Dublin are busy making pikes. Rifle drilling to be put down.

Latest advices from Paris state that the election returns continue satisfactory; the moderate party, represented by Lamartine, prevailed.

Great feeling evinced in favour of a republic at Naples. The king is becoming so unpopular, that to prevent outbreaks seems impossible.

UNITED STATES.

The estate of J. J. Astor is now said to be not more than \$7,000,000.

The American Government will prevent the formation of "Irish Brigades" there.

Sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae arrived from England by the Hibernia, and have proceeded to the North in search of Sir John Franklin.

By a destructive gale on Lake Erie lately, 18 vessels were driven ashore within 12 miles of Sandusky Bay.

A verdict of \$10,000 was lately given in Philadelphia, in a breach of promise case.

The weekly mail steamers to Liverpool, will, hereafter, run alternately from New York and Boston.

The Canal between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan was opened on the 10th April.

Henry Clay is again a Candidate for the Presidency.

The Niagara steamer from Oswego to Rochester was wrecked on the 25th April in a heavy gale, in Lake Ontario. The rudder got broken; and for twenty-four hours they were exposed to the storm without food. No lives were lost.

COLD WATER ARMY.

THE Children composing the JUVENILE TEMPERANCE CHOIR are requested to meet, for PRACTICE, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, each Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, precisely.

R. D. WADSWORTH,
Secretary.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—MAY 15.

ASHES—Pots, 27s 3d a 27s 6d	BEEF, per 200 lbs.
Pearls, 32s 3d a 32s 6d	Prime Mess, 40s 0d a 00s 0d
FLOUR—	Prime, . . . 32 s 6d a 35s 0d
Canada Fine, per brl. 196	PORK, per 200 lbs.
lbs. 21s 3d a 21, 6d	Mess, . . . 68s 9d a 70s 0d
WHEAT, U. C. best, per 60	Prime Mess, 50s 0d a 00s 0d
lbs, . . . 0s 01 a 0s 0d	Prime, . . . 40s 9d a 00s 0d
Do. red. 5s 4d a 5s 4½d	