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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, &c.

VOL. XIII.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 15, 1847.

No. 2

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A SECTARIAN THING.

(Continued.)

An occasion soon arose, which produced a discussion of considerable interest between Mr. Sharp and his worthy minister.—“Good morning my friend,” said Parson Moody, as he entered the merchant’s parlour at an unusually early hour, for a morning visit. Mr. Sharp returned the salutation with his usual kindness of manner, for he had a high respect and esteem for the good clergyman. After he had been seated for a short time, Mr. Sharp, attracted by the uncommon solemnity of his manner, interrupted the silence, by inquiring after the news of the morning. “It is not an agreeable office to be the bearer of bad news,” the good man replied. “Dear sir,” exclaimed the affrighted merchant, rising suddenly from his seat, and seizing the minister by his hand, “has any accident happened to the factories?”—“None that I have head of.”—“You relieve me of my anxiety,” rejoined the merchant.—“And yet,” continued his reverend friend, “you never had cause of greater anxiety in your whole life. I have come here to discharge a duty, and to inform you, that unless a remedy can be thought of, and immediately applied, your son Aminadab will become a drunkard!”—“Gracious Heaven!” said Mr. Sharp, “what can you mean? My son a drunkard. I would rather follow him to his grave.”—“I know you would,” the clergyman replied, “and I have no doubt that the consequence, which I solemnly predict, appears altogether improbable to you. But permit me to ask you, my friend, are you ignorant that your boy drinks ardent spirits?”—“My dear sir,” said Mr. Sharp, “I have given him a little, now and then, from his childhood, that he might become familiarized to the use of it; and lest, if I kept it from him, he might hanker after it; and when he became his own man, fall into bad habits.”—“My good friend,” returned the clergyman, “did you ever hear of a sensible physician, who proposed to familiarize his patients with the cholera or yellow fever, by inoculating them a little?”—“But the cholera and the yellow fever,” said Mr. Sharp,

“are fatal diseases, and drinking ardent spirit is by no means always fatal.”—“Nay, my friend,” the minister rejoined, “those diseases are not *always* fatal, and inoculation, with the matter of either is, in no respect, more unnecessary than drinking ardent spirit; which may, with perfect propriety, be called inoculation for intemperance. Some men will take the distemper, and others will not. Some will escape premature death, and do worse, by living on, a burthen to themselves and their friends. Four-fifths of all crime and nine-tenths of all domestic wretchedness, are believed to arise from the use of ardent spirit.”—“Be this as it may,” Mr. Sharp replied, “I keep a good watch upon my boy, and nobody ever saw him the worse for liquor.”—“You deceive yourself, my friend,” said Parson Moody, “this very last night he stole out of your back-door, no doubt after you and your family were in bed, and in the society of some of the most abandoned boys in the village, was found intoxicated, at a dram-shop in Tinker’s Alley.”

When the evidence and statements of the good clergyman had removed every doubt of the fact from the mind of Mr. Sharp, he appeared to suffer the deepest distress, but expressed his determination to inflict severe personal chastisement upon Aminadab.—“My afflicted friend,” said Parson Moody, taking the hand of his parishioner, “will such a course be even-handed justice? Your child has, without doubt, been misled. Ought not the weight of your displeasure to fall upon the *author* of this deplorable mischief?”—“Undoubtedly,” replied the agonized father, “have you any suspicion, reverend sir, which may lead to his detection?” This faithful counsellor, still holding him by the hand, replied, with an expression of mingled pity and severity—“And Nathan said unto David, *Thou art the man!*”—The miserable father bowed down his head, and burst into a flood of tears.

For the first time in his life, the image was fairly and faithfully before him of all the *horrible consequences of his own unaccountable improvidence and folly*. He had himself escaped thus far the shame and sin of habitual intoxication; and he had counted, with perfect confidence, upon the same good fortune for his child. He had admitted into the calculation no allowance for difference of moral power or physical temperament, to resist the destructive influence of ardent spirit; nor for the different kinds and degrees of temptation to which they might respectively be liable; nor for the fact, that he himself had commenced at the age of manhood, and that the experiment was begun with Aminadab when a child.

Mr. Sharp was in the condition of a man who had disregarded the symptoms of some fatal disease, the knowledge of whose existence had cast an air of solemnity over the countenance of every friend; while the sufferer himself, utterly unconscious how soon the lease of life would expire, sported with the flimsy remnant of existence as if it were only the beginning. What are the sensations of such an individual when the physician reveals to him the fatal secret, or the first gush of blood from the lungs summons the miserable pilgrim to put his house in order! Such were the feelings of this unhappy parent when he first began to

realize that he might yet live to commit the bone of his bone and the flesh of his flesh, his first-born and favorite child, to the drunkard's grave.

His grief completely overwhelmed him.—“I can pity you, and weep for you, my poor friend,” said the benevolent pastor, as the tears came into his eyes.—“Ah sir,” exclaimed the unhappy father, “you know not how often and how earnestly I have set before this boy of mine the hateful picture of a drunkard. It is true I have indulged him in the temperate use of a little spirit, now and then, for the reasons I have mentioned; but I have always cautioned him to be careful in the use of it. Alas, my dear sir, I now see that I have committed a sad mistake. But what is to be done to save my poor child from destruction?”—“That,” Parson Moody replied, “is not only a most important, but I fear a most difficult question. Prevention is a simple thing; remedy is often a very complicated and uncertain process. You have certainly, as you say, committed a sad mistake. If the paths of intemperance are indeed the gates of hell and the chambers of death, you have acted rashly, my unhappy friend, in permitting your son to enter even but a little way. To be sure, you have cautioned him not to become a drunkard, but have you not pushed your child a little way over a terrible precipice, while you raised your warning voice to save him from falling into the gulf below? Have you not encouraged him to set fire to a powder magazine, and cautioned him to burn but a very little? I would not harrow up your feelings; but you have another son;—your responsibilities to God are very great; and so are mine, as your spiritual guide. It is possible I have already neglected my duty in withholding that counsel which I now earnestly give you, as a friend, and as a minister of the gospel;—for the sake of your poor children, for the sake of society, for your own sake, my dear sir, I conjure you to abandon the use of ardent spirit, in all its forms.”

During this solemn and touching appeal, Mr. Sharp paced the room in great agitation of mind: at its conclusion, he grasped the hand of his reverend friend, and exclaimed, in a voice inarticulate for grief—“Not a drop, my worthy friend, not a drop of intoxicating drink shall enter my habitation, nor pass my lips, from this, the most miserable hour of my life.”—“Amen,” said the holy man, “and may God grant it may be the most profitable hour of your existence.”

After a short pause, “I hope,” said Parson Moody, “to see the day when you will be one of the most active and influential members of our temperance society.”—“In regard to that,” replied Mr. Sharp, “I can give you no encouragement whatever. I have thought upon the subject, and read some of their books, but I have come to the conclusion, that this temperance reformation, as they call it, is nothing but a *sectarian thing*.”—“And pray, my worthy friend,” said the minister, with a smile, in which solemnity and sorrow prevailed, “what do you understand by a *sectarian thing*?”—“A *sectarian thing*,” said Mr. Sharp, “why I consider a *sectarian thing* to be a—I don't know that I can exactly explain my meaning, but a *sectarian thing* is, I suppose, a—”—“Well, well,” said Parson Moody, looking at his watch, “I perceive I have already overstaid an engagement. I will call this afternoon, for the purpose of continuing our conversation.”—He took Mr. Sharp affectionately by the hand, and departed; leaving him in perfect astonishment at his own entire ignorance of a term which he had so frequently and so confidently employed.

The petty mortification, arising from this circumstance, was immediately lost in the contemplation of that deep domestic affliction which seemed to be drawing nigh.

Mr. Sharp left the apartment to go in pursuit of Aminadab. He found, upon inquiry, that the boy was seen going that morning in the direction of the school-house: and he re-

solved to wait for his return at the dinner hour. He then sought the apartment of Mrs. Sharp, whom he found engaged in the instruction of little Joel. Upon the first communication of this sad news the tears came into her eyes; but she soon wiped them away and turning to her husband, “I have shed these tears,” said she, “because I cannot see you weep alone; as for that poor boy, he has had more already than his share of my tears and sighs. It has been for a long time the daily burthen of my prayers to God, that he would support us both under this impending calamity, for I have expected it from the beginning. It was evident to me long since that Aminadab had acquired a fatal relish for spirits. What could I do? I would not reproach you, my dear husband, but when I have seen him so far the worse for liquor as to be insolent and disrespectful, and have told him that rum would make him a drunkard; he would reply, ‘Father drinks it three or four times a day, will rum make father a drunkard?’ When I have said to him that he ought to give it up and drink water only, he always replied with a sneer, ‘Water is a *sectarian thing*, and father says so.’”—“Martha,” said Mr. Sharp, “I have declared before our minister and before God, and I now say it before you, not another drop of intoxicating drink shall enter my habitation nor pass my lips. If I have been the means of ruining my poor boy, may God of his infinite mercy forgive me: we have another child, *who shall never appeal to his father for a justification of his intemperance.*” Mrs. Sharp was greatly affected, and shed many happy tears at this joyful resolution of her husband. There is something contagious in such matters, even with those who are scarcely able to comprehend the moving cause; little Joel rose from his cricket, and putting down his book, reached up to kiss both his parents, with his eyes full of tears.

When the dinner hour arrived, as Aminadab did not return, a message was sent to Master Lane, who stated that the boy had not been at school for more than a week; that his previous absences had been very frequent; and had been passed over, upon his statement that he had been employed in his father's store.—This intelligence was not likely to abate the anxiety of these unhappy parents. They sat down to their meal in silence and in sorrow.

The table had scarcely been removed, when, according to his promise, the good minister entered their dwelling. Mr. Sharp acquainted him with Aminadab's conduct, at Master Lane's school, and that he had not returned since the morning. It was supposed however that conscious of his detection, he was strolling somewhere in the village, and would not come back until bed-time.

“Now my friend,” said Parson Moody, as soon as Mrs. Sharp had retired, and left her husband and the clergyman together; “if we can strengthen our good resolutions for the future, by an examination of our past errors, and a calm contemplation of all that we have lost, however painful the task, it is one of the most profitable exercises in which we can engage. Suppose you had long been a member of the temperance society, and as zealous in promoting its important concerns as you ever have been in the prosecution of your ordinary undertakings, you would, in such a case, neither have partaken of intoxicating drinks, nor have had them in your house; is it not altogether probable that you would have been spared that affliction which now wrings your bosom? You have one child to preserve, and another, if it be possible, to reclaim; you have resolved to abandon the use of such drinks. This is well. Why have you done this? Have you been actuated by any religious, moral, or philanthropic motive? Not at all. You have been moved by a selfish regard to your own fireside, your own domestic welfare alone. I urge you, as a man of good feeling, as a philanthropist, to reflect, that you owe something to your fellow creature. Mr. Sharp, your influence is great, for good or for evil. Justifying their conduct by your example,

there are undoubtedly other parents in this village who are now sowing the wind, and who shall reap the whirlwind like yourself; there are here other children, the children of those parents, who are moving rapidly along on the railroad to ruin. You have formed a good resolution for yourself;—proclaim it to the world, for the sake of your fellow man. Go, and with a firm hand, set your name to the pledge of the temperance society. You say, that you have considered the temperance reform a *sectarian thing*."

"Yes sir," said Mr. Sharp, "I have always supposed it was gotten up for sectarian purposes."—"My friend," continued Mr. Moody, "you have honestly misused a term, which is nothing better than a crafty invention of the enemy, a mere watchword of opposition. Would you refuse to be saved from drowning, because the hand of rescue was extended by a Christian whose religious sentiments were different from your own? Some of the most useful and ingenious articles in your factories were invented by Calvinists, Baptists, and Episcopians. Why do you permit them to be introduced? they are *sectarian things*? We call ourselves Christians; let us not forfeit that character by any refusal to go along with our fellow Christians of any denomination, in a great work of universal philanthropy."

"Your reasons, my dear sir," said Mr. Sharp, "are very persuasive."—"But I have been reasoning on a false presumption," replied the minister; "for if the attempt to abolish the use of inebriating liquor be a *sectarian thing*, the prime mover and promoter of that *sectarian thing* Mahomet was very far from orthodox. The fact is, that the temperance cause furnishes a broad ground of neutrality, upon which men of every profession and of every faith, by working shoulder to shoulder in the cause of humanity, may learn a little of the high and holy mystery of loving one another. I will now leave you to your own reflections. The temperance pledge book is at my house; if you should decide to put your name upon the list of members, you can send for it; I shall press the matter no further."

Mr. Sharp thanked the good man for all his counsel, who, with a look of the greatest benevolence, shook him by the hand, and took his leave.

(To be continued.)

ADDRESS

From the World's Temperance Convention, held in London in the month of August, 1846,

TO THE MONARCHS AND RULERS OF ALL NATIONS.

Deeply impressed with the conviction, that it is in the power of those whom the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe hath permitted to exercise dominion among the nations of the earth, to increase the happiness of the people over whom the rule is extended—and perceiving, that under every form of government established among men, the leading object professed by each is a desire to lessen the amount of human ill, and augment the sum of public good, by whatever lawful and honorable means it may be accomplished—we venture to draw your attention to some of the prominent evils that unhappily afflict a large portion of the human race, and to ask your beneficent and powerful aid towards effecting their removal.

Through every period of history, sacred and profane, the use of stimulating drinks has more or less prevailed, and in all countries, and at all times, has been found to be productive of a great amount of injury to the individuals and communities by whom they were most freely consumed. The Scriptures of the Old and of the New Testament, equally agree in describing the intoxication produced by them as an evil of the greatest magnitude, and in warning mankind against their pernicious effects. And the history of all nations, from the downfall of the empires of Assyria and Babylon, up to the recent extinction of whole tribes of the abori-

gines of America, shows how frequently and how powerfully the use of wine and ardent spirits has been instrumental in hastening the greatest national calamities that have been brought upon themselves by the ignorance and imprudence of mankind.

Nor is the history of individuals less prolific than that of nations, in examples of the evils produced by stimulating drinks, from the assassination of his bosom friend Clitus, by the hand of Alexander of Macedon, in a fit of drunken frenzy, at a Persian banquet, down to the two unhappy instances occurring while this Convention holds its sitting, namely, the death of a British soldier by flogging, for an act of insubordination committed by him while intoxicated, at Hounslow, near London; and the condemnation to death, by a court-martial, of a British marine, in a ship of war, in the harbor of Cork, for resisting his superior officer, in a fit of drunkenness! So extended, indeed, has the evil become, that there is scarcely a family in Europe or America who cannot call to their painful recollection instances within their own degrees of kindred, near or remote, in which some individuals, beginning life with every prospect of honour and happiness, have become wrecked on the rocks and shoals of intemperance, and have sunk to a premature and dishonored grave.

As, in many other cases, so in this, the extent of the evil became at length so alarming, that the attention of philanthropic men, in America and England at first, and subsequently in Ireland, France, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and in nearly all the British Colonies, from the snow-clad hills of Canada and Labrador to the burning plains of Africa and Hindostan, has been drawn to the subject, as one of the most important that can engage the attention of the patriot, the Christian, the statesman, and the Monarchs and Rulers of the earth.

In consequence of this impression, inquiries have been instituted and investigations made into all matters connected with the causes and effects of the habits of intemperance in all ranks and classes of mankind. Societies have been specially established to promote, by precept and example, the practice of entire abstinence from the use of all stimulating drinks; and there are now numbered, as practically and totally abstaining members of such Societies, in the different countries named, not less than 18 millions, of whom there may be counted 7 millions in America, 5 millions in Ireland, 3 millions in England and Scotland, and 3 millions on the Continent of Europe and in the British Colonies in both hemispheres. And in every locality in which such Societies have been planted, the almost universal testimony of the inhabitants is borne, as to the beneficial effects they have produced on the health, means, manners, condition, morals, and religious conduct of the members belonging to them.

Never, it is believed, in the history of the world, has there before been an example of so rapid and widely-spread an extension of a simple truth, and the adoption of a uniform rule of action for its practice and propagation as in the present case, where a doctrine, or a principle, first publicly announced and professed about fifteen years ago, is now so extensively appreciated and embraced, and so faithfully acted upon by millions in every quarter of the globe, that the sun in his course is never at any hour of the day passing over a space in which his beaming rays do not illumine and bless some spot in which a Temperance Society is reflecting his glorious light, and spreading, in its humbler sphere, the blessings of intelligence and good example within the circle of its more limited horizon.

Notwithstanding this cause of just congratulation and thanks to the Giver of all good for the triumph with which he has hitherto crowned the efforts of those who have endeavored to promote the happiness of their fellow-men through these means, there yet remains a vast amount of sickness, lunacy, poverty, crime, and suffering, clearly attributable to

the use of intoxicating drinks in every country inhabited by man: for unhappily, even the uncivilized tribes of barbarian lands are supplied with the poison by the traders and adventurers of Europe and America. Thus, besides the misery which it creates among them by its use, it renders abortive all attempts to civilize or elevate them in the scale of being, or to bring them under the blessed influence of Christianity: the uniform testimony of the missionaries of every denomination of the Christian church, concurring in the expression of their belief, that nothing operates so powerfully to prevent their adding converts to the truths of the Holy Gospel, as the use of strong drinks, introduced among the native tribes by their more civilized European visitors; while some, indeed, of their chiefs or leaders, have implored the British and American governments not to permit the traffic in this "fire-water," as they call the destructive poison, seeing that its use has already led to the entire extinction of some tribes, and the deterioration and corruption of all into which it has ever been introduced.

If these were the opinions of this Convention only, they might apprehend some difficulty in their ready acceptance, by those high Potentates and Rulers to whom they presume to offer this Address; but they are enabled to cite an authority of the most unquestionable kind, one emanating from the British Legislature itself, and, therefore, clothed with all the securities against error or misrepresentation with which the severe scrutiny and impartial examination of a large body of intelligent and upright men surrounds it.

On the 3d of June, 1834, a Select Committee was appointed by the British House of Commons, "to inquire into the extent, causes, and consequences of the prevailing vice of intoxication, among the labouring classes of the United Kingdom, in order to ascertain whether any Legislative measures could be devised to prevent the further spread of so great an evil."

This Committee was composed of thirty-eight members, and included Lord Althorp, then Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons; Sir Robert Peel, the late Prime Minister of England; Admiral Fleming, of the Royal Navy; Colonel Williams, of the King's Army; Mr. Alexander Baring, the most eminent of British merchants; and Representatives of the agricultural, manufacturing, and maritime counties of England, Scotland, and Ireland; so that every interest in the empire was represented in its composition. It extended its daily sittings from the 9th of June, to the 28th of July, 1834: in the course of which, no less than fifty-eight witnesses were examined at great length, and these included physicians and surgeons of the greatest eminence, magistrates and officers of justice, ministers of religion and education, officers of the navy, the army, and the mercantile marine, large landed proprietors, opulent merchants, extensive manufacturers, chemists, distillers, keepers of hotels and taverns, and laboring men in several departments of industry. Never, perhaps, in the Annals of Parliament, was a Committee composed of more eminent or more impartial members—never was there a greater variety of witnesses from all classes of society, and all professions in life, carefully examined—and never was there greater unanimity than in the conclusions to which the Committee came in the Report which they ultimately founded on this evidence, and which was adopted and printed by order of the House of Commons, as well as the large body of evidence itself, forming a folio volume of several hundred pages.

The Convention propose to append to this Address, a copy of the Report only, apart from the evidence, the bulk of which alone precludes its presentation; but in this place it will be their duty to mention a few at least of the more prominent facts which this evidence proved.

1. That intoxicating drinks produce these painful consequences to individuals—disease in variety of form, stunted

growth in the young, premature decay and death in middle age, apoplexy, paralysis, idiocy, madness, suicide, and violent death; by all which, more lives are wasted and destroyed in a single year—than in all the great battles of the last century.

2. That intoxicating drinks are the chief cause of the pauperism, prostitution, and crime, which fill the workhouses, asylums, prisons, hulks, and penitentiaries; and which require an enormous expense in the maintenance of a police, and the machinery of criminal justice to restrain and repress.

3. That the greatest hinderance to the education of youth, the promotion of morality among adults, and to the propagation and reception of Christian truths, in all ranks at home and abroad, is the general and extreme use of intoxicating drinks.

4. That many millions of quarters of grain, given by a bountiful Providence for the food of man, in wheat, barley, rye, oats, rice, &c., are now entirely destroyed as food, by being used for distillation.

5. That the loss of productive labour (the chief source of national as it is of individual wealth) in consequence of the idleness, sickness, debility, and incapacity, occasioned by the drinking usages of the labouring classes, may be fairly estimated at not less than one-sixth of the whole disposable time, or amounting in value to many millions annually.

6. That the destruction of property by sea and land, in shipwrecks, fires, incendiary or accidental, robberies, plunderings, and waste or spoiling of goods in every department of industry, is almost incalculable, amounting to many millions more.

It would be easy for the Convention to add much more upon this painful subject; but they trust they have said enough to justify the step they take in endeavoring to awaken the attention and enlist the sympathies of those who are entrusted with Sovereign Power in this great subject. If those Rulers, at least, are desirous of purifying the respective countries subject to their dominion from the greatest of all moral pestilences that ever afflicted the earth, sweeping annually to dishonored graves more victims than ever were destroyed by war—visiting with disease a larger number of persons of all ages than either plague, pestilence, or famine combined.

To such chiefly we address ourselves, in the spirit of a Christian regard and Christian frankness, when we say, Rulers of Nations, and Protectors of the people committed to your care! if you desire to prevent your labour-created wealth from being destroyed—to see the resources of your industry fully developed—your golden harvests of grain husbanded for the food of man—your population preserved in vigorous health and industry—the youths well instructed and morally trained—the men sober—the women chaste—the public authorities just and temperate—your subjects happy and obedient, and the great duties of morality and religion cheerfully and willingly performed, under the influence of love for their excellences, and a hearty participation in their enjoyments, rather than from a fear and terror of the punishments that await their neglect.—If these be the objects of your high and noble ambition, O! Rulers and Potentates of the Earth! we entreat you, in the name of the World's Convention, now assembled together in friendly union from the varied countries that have sent us here to represent their feelings, hopes, and desires, that you unite with us in doing whatever in your wisdom may seem best calculated to arrest the progress of Intemperance in your respective dominions—to encourage all Societies, institutions, and measures for abolishing the drinking usages and customs of your people—to honour by your august presence, as well as patronage (as their Majesties the King and Queen of Sweden have recently done, attending in their royal persons the great Temperance Convention at Stockholm, held in that city during the last month only), similar gatherings together,

for the same purpose, of the subjects of your own realms;—and while you will thus draw down upon your crowned and anointed heads the blessings of all your people, and the grateful homage of the heart from millions yet unborn, your dying moments, whenever they may come—as in the course of time must happen to us all—will be soothed with the remembrance that you have endeavored to discharge the high trust and responsibility committed to your rule, by encouraging within your dominions a new MORAL REFORMATION for the improvement of mankind—the great end and aim of which is to promote “Glory to God! on earth peace! and good-will to man!”

In the name, and under the authority of the Convention.

(Signed) J. S. BUCKINGHAM,
Chairman of Committee.

London, Aug. 19, 1846.

TESTIMONY OF A CLERGYMAN.

Broseley, Oct. 27, 1846

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge your kindness in taking the trouble to get my little work noticed in the *Advocate* which I had not for a moment calculated on in sending it to you. The Temperance movement is only in its infancy in Broseley, but it has lately received an impulse from the adhesion of my Rector, Mr. Forester. Mr. Forester was telling me the other day, that his cousin Lord John Manners, in his recent tour through Ireland, observed the striking effects produced in that country by temperance. As for myself, I never drank anything in my life, either spirituous or fermented. New milk at breakfast, water at dinner, and a little tea in the evening, are my only beverages; and after nearly a year's experience of the duties of a laborious curacy, I am perfectly convinced that alcoholic liquors are unnecessary for a clergyman in ordinary health. At Oxford, of course, I was at first bantered, and perhaps pitied, by those who enjoyed their after-dinner wine-parties; but before my academical course was closed, I had reason to rejoice in the wonderful saving of *time* (to mention only one of the many advantages) which I secured by my abstinent habits.—Many have told me how they envied my *perpetual equanimity*; and many others have, by their unhappy course, if not by their words, convinced me that I have especial cause of gratitude to God, that He has preserved me from acquiring a *taste* for this terrible and widespread habit. What was at first a mere matter of aversion to me, just as a nauseous medicine is to most persons, has now become a settled conviction. Being a teetotaler in *practice*, I was naturally led to look with favour upon the claims and arguments of teetotalism as a *principle*; and after hearing and reading a good deal on the subject, I think my mind is irrevocably made up as to the *consistency* of total abstinence with the inductions of *science*, the lessons of *experience*, and the tenor of *Holy Scripture*.

I have read your enclosed pamphlet on ‘*the Barley, Malt, and Beer Question*,’ (for which I beg to thank you) with great interest. I remain, dear sir, yours very truly.

EDW. WILTON.

Dr. F. R. Lees, Leeds.

DON'T TEMPT THE WEAK.

We have seen the following anecdote many times; but it can hurt no one to read it again.

The late celebrated John Trumbull, when a boy, resided with his father Gov. Trumbull, at his residence, in Lebanon, Connecticut, in the neighbourhood of the Mohicans, a remnant of which tribe still linger there; sacredly protected in the possession of the graves of their fathers. Mr. Trumbull gives the following story of himself, in his life written by himself, and which he says “deserves to be written in adamant.”

The government of this tribe was hereditary in the family of

the celebrated Uncas. Among the heirs for chieftancy was an Indian by the name of Zachary. Though an excellent hunter, he was as drunken and worthless an Indian as ever lived. By the death of intervening heirs, Zachary found himself entitled to the royal power. Says Trumbull, in this moment the better genius of Zachary resumed its sway, and he reflected seriously. How can such a drunken wretch as I am, aspire to be the chief of this honorable race? What will my people say—and how shall the shades of my noble ancestors look down upon such a base successor? Can I succeed the great Uncas? I will drink no more. He solemnly resolved never to taste any drink, but water, and he kept his resolution.

Zachary succeeded to the rule of his tribe. It was usual for the Governor to attend at the annual election in Hartford, and it was customary for the Mohican chief also to attend, and on his way to stop and dine with the Governor, who was the father of John Trumbull. John was quite a boy, and on one of those occasions when Zachary came to compliment his venerable father, the following occurrence took place at the Gubernatorial table, which we relate in the words of Trumbull.

“One day the mischievous thought struck me, to try the sincerity of the old man's temperance.

“The family were seated at dinner, and there was excellent home-brewed ale on the table.

“I addressed the old Chief; ‘Zachary, this beer is excellent, will you not taste it?’ The old man dropped his knife and fork, leaned forward with a stern intensity of expression, his black eye sparkling with indignation, was fixed on me; ‘John,’ said he, ‘you don't know what you are doing. You are serving the devil, boy! Do you know that I am an Indian. I tell you that I am, and if I should but taste your beer, I could never stop till I got to rum, and become again the same contemptible wretch your father remembers me to have been. John, never again while you live tempt a man to break a good resolution. Socrates never uttered a more valuable precept. Demosthenes could not have given it in more solemn tones of eloquence. I was thunder-struck. My parents were deeply affected. They looked at each other, at me, and at the venerable old Indian, with deep feelings of awe and respect.

“They afterwards frequently reminded me of the scene, and charged me never to forget it. He lies buried in the royal burial place of his tribe, near the beautiful falls of the Yantic, the western branch of the Thames, in Norwich, on the lands now owned by my friend Calvin Goddard, Esq. I visited the grave of the old chief lately, and there repeated to myself the inestimable lesson.”

Progress of the Cause.

TORONTO, Nov.—Perhaps the following (which I expect you will hear of from the Secretary) will be useful. I call at times in the school houses and talk to the children on Temperance. At one of these visits at Weston, I promised to give a small book to the scholar who brought me the most names attached to the Temperance Pledge. Judge of my surprise at having two papers presented, one with 52 names and one with 38. A few have to be taken off (for causes which will be explained,) but this will leave about 60 names obtained by two children. Who says that temperance is not going a-head? Who dare say they can do nothing for the cause? Let every teetotaler, old and young, go and do *likewise*, and they will get a better reward than will be given to these two children.—J. ROBERTS.

SHARON, Nov. 6, 1846.—Having to trouble you again with my appointments, I may as well communicate the pleasing intelligence that the Temperance cause is reviving in this District, several ministers having come out to assist, and there appears the sign of a revival. Perhaps the following instance of firmness in a female may not be generally known, and I think it too good to be lost. A certain man had several hired men at work in the field, he ordered his wife, who was a teetotaler, to carry a jug of whisky to the men, but she refused to do it. After some words, the infatuated

husband said he gave her fifteen minutes to consider whether she would take out the whisky or leave his house. She made up her mind at once. The waggon was got ready and she packed up and left. After a few weeks' absence the husband found out his error and fetched her home, but my informant was not quite sure that he had signed the Pledge.—J. ROBERTS.

BAYHAM, Dec. 23, 1846.—On the 10th Nov. 1845, by the exertions of a few of the friends of humanity, a meeting was got up on the above date, at the village of Richmond, which was addressed by myself and Rev. Thomas Jeffers, Wesleyan Minister, who has kindly and efficiently exerted his influence in this good cause. After the addresses, 64 signed the pledge. The society was then organized under the name of the Central Bayham Total Abstinence Society. We have continued our meetings regularly from that time to this; and through the active exertions of the officers, we now number 207 members in good standing. Our motto still is—"onward." Under the auspices of this society, I have held meetings at the following places—viz., at Grovesend and Baptist School-house, 1st Concession; Bell's School-house, 4th Concession, Bayham; Mallahide Chapel, Village of Aylmer, Temperanceville, Sparta, North Yarmouth, at three different places in South Dorchester, Goshen, Middleton, Doby's School-house, Deerhamforge, and Moses' School-house, 10th Concession; and I still continue to travel over this ground when the weather will permit. The societies at the above named places are in a flourishing condition, and will probably send in their annual reports. In respect to our own village, the efforts have been most happy. Since the establishment of the society, there has been a Sabbath School in successful operation, and we have erected a Wesleyan Chapel, which is all attributed to the influence of the Temperance cause. On the 10th of November 1846, we held our annual meeting at Richmond, the meeting was opened by singing and prayer, the meeting was then addressed by the president (Mr N Spore) in a very appropriate manner, alluding to our great success for the past year, and our prospects and duty for the future, when the report of last year was read and adopted. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Jefferson in a most eloquent speech. The meeting then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, viz:—Mr Nicholas Spore re-elected President; Thomas Goodwin and Andrew More, Vice-Presidents; Wm. Vietch, Secretary; Samuel Spore, A. M. Wilson, Assistant Secretaries; Orson Wheaton, Corresponding Secretary; Messrs. John Casradding, James Woods, John Wallace, John Millard, Harlinda Orton, George Perunier, Lory Denton, Anthony Mero, James Robinson, Robt. Wm. Vietch, Committee. Miss Abigail Franklin, Phebe McCollum, Isabella Vietch, Lucy Wheaton, and Mrs. Wheaton, Ladies' Committee. The thanks of the meeting were presented to the President and officers of the Society for the able and efficient manner they have conducted the affairs of the Society for the past year, and also to the Rev. Mr. Jeffers for his kind and efficient influence the year past. And to Mr. Wheaton for his untiring zeal in the cause. Thus, dear friend, you have an imperfect outline of the progress of the good done in a part of the London District. We still feel that notwithstanding our success we have a great work before us; the present abuses of the licence system is one great hinderance to the successful consummation of our wishes, yet we are induced to thank God and take courage when we see the manly and untiring zeal of our brethren in different sections of Canada East, in bringing this subject before the people in its proper light. This encourages us to hope that the Omnipotence of public opinion, called into healthy action by the power of moral suasion, will ere long set these things right, and free our other-

wise happy country from this great moral scourge. We consider that the principles of total abstinence have a firm hold in the affections of our fellow-subjects, and that the principle stands amongst us firmly based—that it has, as an emblem of its purity, the mountain snow; of its duration, the mountain adamant.—ONSON WHIELAN, Cor. Sec.

MILFORD, Dec. 24, 1846.—The Annual Meeting of the Milford Total Abstinence Society, Auxiliary to the Prince Edward District Society, was held in Milford, on Tuesday evening 15th instant. The house was filled at an early hour almost to suffocation, and all seemed most anxious for the speaking to commence. When the chairman, having called the meeting to order, and explained the object thereof, called upon James McDonald, Esq., of Picton, an old and tried friend of the cause, to address the meeting, which he did in a most excellent speech. His arguments in favour of totally abstaining from Alcoholic drinks, were sound and practical, carrying conviction with them. Much interest was manifested during his address. The Rev. William Hamilton, Presbyterian Minister of Picton, another staunch advocate of total abstinence principles, then addressed the meeting in a most eloquent and impressive speech. He pointed out the miserable consequences attending a course of intemperance, and cited several instances that had come under his own observation, of men of the most shining talents and abilities, men who might and did fill some of the highest stations in life, but who had miserably fallen, and at last filled the drunkards grave. After which, the Rev. P. F. Laroy, in a closing speech, put on the climax and brought the subject home to the audience. He did not pass any class of individuals, but gave each one matter for reflection; and after telling a great deal of truth, in a plain and straightforward manner, closed by requesting every individual in the house (who were not already members) to sign the Pledge, which was accordingly circulated and upwards of sixty names obtained. I am happy to say that the cause is advancing in this place. Last year we had two licensed taverns and one licensed shop, for the purpose of making drunkards; this year, however, our prospects are more promising, only one tavern licensed, and there is a prospect of this groggery being closed. Our winter campaign has fairly commenced. We intend holding monthly meetings, and I anticipate happy results from our labours. The cause generally throughout the District is on the advance. I believe more than one half of the adult population of Prince Edward are Teetotalers. May God prosper and bless the efforts that are now being made throughout the Province, for the extension of the cause.—WILLIAM D. COOK.

BRADFORD, Dec. 24, 1846.—I am happy to inform you that the West Gwilliamsbury Temperance Society held their annual meeting on the 15th of December, and had the pleasure of reporting 136 members obtained in the past and fifth year of its operations. The society is much indebted to a numerous female committee, which was appointed at their fourth annual meeting. They have been instrumental in procuring a great many names to the pledge, and have proved the remark of Dr Clark to be true, that one woman is equal to seven men and a half. We have appointed a male and female committee this year. Amongst the number pledged in the past year are ten heads of families, two school teachers, and one medical gentleman, and we are happy to say that some of them are successfully exerting their influence in the good cause of total abstinence.—THOS. DRIFFILL, Vice-President.

OSNABRUCK, Dec. 31, 1846.—At the close of another year I send a few particulars respecting the Osnabruck Total Abstinence Society for publication in the *Advocate*. Finding the Moderation basis untenable, we have abandoned it, and have adopted what

we conceive to be the only safe principle upon which to act—Total Abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. Since we adopted this principle our Society has flourished. We held our Anniversary Meeting on the evening of the 30th of the present month, the meeting was addressed by Mr. W. C. Munson of Lancaster, and Rev. G. Case of Cornwall; the addresses were good. Mr. Munson spoke in that happy and interesting style peculiar to himself. Mr. Case is a bold advocate of the cause, and a valuable ally. Fifteen new subscribers to the Pledge were obtained at the close of the meeting, and also a number of subscribers for the *Advocate*. The following persons are office bearers of the Society for the ensuing year—Rev. S. Huntington, President; H. Braden and G. Morgan, Vice-Presidents; J. A. Bockus, Recording Secretary, and J. N. McNarin, Corresponding Secretary; a committee of five persons was also appointed.

J. N. McNARIN, Cor. Sec.

BEAMSVILLE, DECEMBER 31, 1845.—Dear Sir,—Our society in this place number upwards of 130 members at present; it has been revised lately, and those who were considered violaters have been dropped, considering that a smaller number who maintain the principle of temperance better than a multitude who should infringe upon its principles, and thus bring disgrace upon the cause. We hold our meetings once a month. We have three officers and nine committee-men, the duty of each is to give a lecture during the year, or procure some one in their place, thus filling up the year. The juvenile society in this place is conducted on the same plan, it numbers I believe upwards of 100 members. Although this is the largest society around here, yet all the lecturers from Montreal have passed us over; we should be happy to have them give us a call. We wish success to the temperance cause, acting the part as it were, of breaking up the fallow ground, and presenting a united field for the seed of the Gospel to fall upon, which is much needed.

A. N. WOOLVERTON.

HUNTINGDON, DEC. 31, 1845.—Temperance is at a very low ebb in this part of the country. Ministers give their influence for the use of spirit, you may ask how? I answer, by using it themselves. There have been two cases of death by drinking. A wife was found laying on her face on the floor; in one week after the husband was also found dead. The haunts of all manner of vice are increasing; there are three taverns and three stores that sell poison. Christians give their influence for their prosperity; deacons have been guilty of signing for the licence to scatter firebrands and death through our land.

J. K.

CHAMBLEY, 31st Dec. 1846.—I am happy to inform you that the cause of Temperance is making rapid progress in this Village, principally in the 23d Regt. of Fusiliers stationed here, as many as 24 coming forward in one evening to take the Teetotal Pledge. Our numbers are now 145, and our weekly evening meetings well attended.

Jos. T. DUTTON.

TOWNSHIP OF KINGSTON, Jan. 3, 1847.—The Collins Bay Total Abstinence Society, held its fourth annual meeting on the 29th ult. The committee reported 292 members in good standing, with an increasing determination still to prosecute the war with King Alcohol, until victory shall be achieved, and I believe the conquest is sure and will be glorious. After the election of officers for the ensuing year, the Rev. R. Aylsworth and Mr. Dewey addressed the meeting in a very appropriate and spirited manner, when the meeting was dismissed with a mutual good feeling, adopting again for our watchword—onward and no compromise.

SIDNEY H. WARTMAN, Sec.

A Lecture on Temperance was delivered in the School Room, in this place, on Monday night, by Mr. Ferguson, of Guelph. The discreet choice of topics, and earnest and eloquent manner of the speaker, gained the favourable attention of a most respectable audience, seven of whom gave the best evidences of the power of his oratory, by signing the total abstinence pledge. Mr. Foster presided at the meeting.—*Galt Reporter*.

ENGLAND.

HOWDEN.—Mr. Hudson, from London, gave lectures on teetotalism, in this town, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings last. Mr. H. is a man of superior talent, and one who thoroughly understands the principles he advocates.

BURY, Lancashire.—The Total Abstinence Society of this town recently engaged Mr. Campbell, of Leeds, as their domestic missionary; and, on Friday the 7th of November, Mr. C., at the conclusion of his engagement, read the report of his labours to a public meeting of the society, who, as an evidence of their satisfaction, passed, on the motion of the Rev. F. Howorth, a unanimous and cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Campbell for his zealous, judicious, and efficient services as domestic missionary of the society.

LEYBURN.—We have been favoured here and in the surrounding villages, with the services of the Rev. R. G. Mason. His pulpit addresses on the Sabbath, and his platform lectures during the week, have produced a powerful impression, equally favourable to religion and temperance,—combining as he does, high, mental endowments, and Christian benevolence. His spirit-stirring services have scattered the mist of error, conciliated prejudices, confirmed the wavering, and caused a number to enrol themselves under the temperance banner, among whom is the excellent Independent Minister at Hawes. We are anxious to have him amongst us again as early as possible; and if he can comply with our wishes, many will hail him with delight, as the warm-hearted friend of humanity, and the faithful servant of God.

DEVONPORT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 14th, a very interesting Rechabite and Teetotal demonstration took place here. The proceedings commenced with a dinner at Mr. Jones' Temperance Hall, which was decorated in a tasteful manner. After dinner, we proceeded in procession to the Town Hall, which was comfortably full, about 700 being present. The meeting (presided over by Mr. Ryan) was addressed by Mr. Micklewood, Mr. Boer (Bible-Christian minister), and Messrs. Evens and Shepcott, of Exeter. The proceedings terminated shortly after 11 o'clock. The audience was delighted with this happy festival, one of the best witnessed since the formation of our philanthropic institution.

DOVER.—Our Wesleyan friends are coming round nobly. "Judgment has begun at the house of God." The wine-bottle is ejected from the vestry cupboard. This is a step in the right direction. They have been told by a plain honest teetotaler, that the wine-bottle stood in the way of revivals, and it seems that at last they have listened to the admonition, and have removed the stumbling-block out of the way; and they even talk of forming a Total Abstinence Society of their own.

ISLE OF MAN.

KIRK ANDREAS.—The week before last, a handsome silver tea pot, bearing a suitable inscription, was presented to John Kneale, Esq., of Regaby, many years a member of the House of Keys, and Captain of this parish. Mr. Kneale's great work was the suppression of public-houses. At the time he became Captain, there were in this parish, 22 licensed public-houses, so that formerly the parish was as conspicuous for drunkenness and disorder, as it now is for sobriety and regularity. In conjunction with successive Clergymen and High Bailiffs of the District, Mr. Kneale made himself eminently useful in the restraint and gradual suppression of these pestiferous haunts of vice, and it is with special reference to his conscientious and pains-taking exertions as regards this matter, that so much gratitude is felt in the parish towards their late Captain, who only resigned office thro' declining health. The change effected in Kirk Andreas is great and remarkable. Through the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. Kneale and others, there is not a single public-house in the whole parish! Certainly the teetotalers have helped a great deal, and they still continue to exert themselves nobly in the good cause of sobriety; and, indeed, so strongly do numbers of the people feel the evil of the former intemper-

to habits of the place, that they loathe the very name of a public-house. Mr. Kneale's state of health being such as to render him incapable of enduring the fatigues of a public meeting, the Testimonial was presented to him privately by a few friends, and we are informed by one who was present, that the good man's feelings were quite overpowered in the expression of kindness and good will thus tendered to him.—*Manx Sun*, Nov. 14, 1846.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—*Mr. Campbell's Sermon.*—At the special request of the temperance friends in this city, the Rev. John Campbell kindly consented to deliver a discourse on Total Abstinence, previous to his leaving this country for the scene of his missionary labours in Goshen, Jamaica. On the evening of Sabbath, 8th November last, a very large audience assembled in the Rev. Dr. Robson's Church, Wellington Street, when Mr. Campbell preached an eloquent and impressive sermon, which it is hoped will be instrumental in promoting the Temperance Reformation.

Farewell Social Meeting.—On Monday evening, 9th Nov., several of the leading friends in Glasgow, invited the Rev. Mr. Campbell to meet them in the Eagle Temperance Hotel, Maxwell Street, when a numerous company sat down to an elegant and substantial supper, the arrangements and provision for which reflected the highest credit on Mr. Graham. Mr. Crawford and Mr. Hamilton officiated as chairman and croupier. Excellent and appropriate addresses were given by the chairman, Rev. Mr. Campbell, and other friends; and all expressed their cordial wishes for Mr. Campbell's prosperity and success in the cause to which he had devoted his energies, and for his safe arrival at his future home, in the Island of Jamaica.

PAISLEY.—The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Paisley Abstinence Society was held in the Chapel, New Street, on Monday evening 19th October.—Mr. William Melvin, President of the Society, in the chair.—After admitting the new Members who purchased schedules during the past week, John McQueen, Secretary, read a Report of the society's proceedings for the last six months, which was very encouraging. Since October 1845, 1000 persons have joined the Adult Society, 300 the Female Society, and 200 the Juvenile Society, in all 1500. The Committee have engaged Mr. William Aitken, Teacher, as Missionary for the Town; also Mr. John Dunbar, as agent for the Publications in connexion with the Temperance Movement, which arrangement will add greatly to the circulation of the *Scottish Temperance Journal and Review*. The office-bearers and committee have memorialized the Magistrates and Quarter Session on the evils arising from the Licensing of Public-houses, and especially those where grocery goods are sold. The Parochial Board has also memorialized the Quarter Session on this subject; and many of the Kirk Sessions in town have had the subject on hand this month past. During the last six months, the committee appointed Messrs. John Parkhill and Thomas Goodlet to collect subscriptions in behalf of the society; and, after paying expenses, a balance in favor of the society of £25 was declared. The report of the society was unanimously adopted, and the Office-bearers elected for the ensuing year.—Mr. William Melvin, President, re-elected; Mr. Walter Peacock, Treasurer; John McQueen, Secretary; John McCurdie, Corresponding Secretary; with twelve Vice-presidents, and twenty-four members of committee.

UNITED STATES.

GOVERNOR BRIGGS.—Everything from this gentleman on the subject of temperance is deeply interesting. At a meeting of the Berkshire Total Abstinence Society, holden at South Egremont, on the 29th Oct. the following letter was received and read:—*Pittsfield, Sept. 19, 1846.* "DEAR SIR,—I have your favor of the 7th, inviting me to attend a temperance meeting of the County Society at South Egremont, on the 20th inst. The Council meet on the 1st day of October, and I must leave on the 30th in the morning. I shall not be able to be present.

"But I can assure you, that you, with those fast friends of temperance that co-operate with you in the promotion and advancement of the cause, have my best wishes. Though I have been twenty years engaged in it, the cause loses none of its interest. On the contrary, as its fruits more and more develop themselves in society and with individuals, its importance magnifies. As temperance is a business for life, so those who are engaged in the

great reform, which has accomplished such wonders for men, should consider themselves soldiers for life. We should not forget that the object to be accomplished is the same as when the movement first commenced; and that the same means which have done so much, should be persevered in until triumph is complete. If men drink intoxicating liquors they will become intemperate and be ruined. If they will totally abstain they are safe. In these two simple propositions the destiny of individuals, the happiness of families, and prosperity of communities are involved. The unnatural morbid appetite of the unfortunate drinker, and the sordid interests of the maker and vender of the instrument of ruin, stand in the way of immediate and complete success. When we look back and see how much has been done, we see no cause for discouragement. Take the county of Berkshire, and the proportion of our people, who are practical teetotallers is much greater than those are aware of who have not carefully looked at the matter.

"Let the friends of the cause take courage and persevere, using such means as wisdom and prudence shall dictate. While no compromise is to be made with the enemy, by those who adopt the principles of total abstinence, it should be always borne in mind that firmness and kindness are not opposed to each other. I should be very glad indeed to be with you, but circumstances forbid. I hope you will have a pleasant and useful meeting.

"With great respect, I am truly yours,

"GEO. N. BRIGGS."

MR. GOUGH.—Mr Gough, having recovered his health, has been speaking again in Boston during the month, and has passed on to Virginia. The Boston Courier, in reporting one of his lectures, says:—

"Though it was his one hundred and fifty-first lecture on temperance in Boston, yet it was, perhaps, as interesting and fresh as any one he has ever delivered.

"Mr. Gough said he had felt great responsibility in coming again before an audience here, and had been casting about for new facts, but wherever he turned his eyes he witnessed scenes the most appalling; and he could only exclaim, 'When will the plague be stayed? He had no need to come there to bring light on this fearful subject; a flood of light was streaming from the throne of God, which revealed it in all its hideousness, and from which we could not escape. They wanted no more arguments, they wanted action. Something must be done! Political actors in their vigilance committees, and their efforts to secure the name of every voter in the city, were a good example for the friends of temperance.

"He said, intemperance was a crying evil, a universal evil, and he would that his voice could reach from the Kennebec to the Oregon, to proclaim its enormity! or rather, that there were a scroll stretched that length across the heavens, with all its miseries engraved on it, in characters above the brightness of the sun.

"If our country were invaded by a foreign foe, there would be an uprising of the whole mass; ministers in the pulpit would do battle with it fearlessly; but an enemy more than 300,000 strong, and far more dreadful, was in the midst of us, slily creeping into our dwellings, and coiling its slimy, poisonous folds around the choicest of our young men, those who were to form the character of the future millions of this country. There were many such young men of brilliant talents, who, in a social position, were like the tallest peaks of the mountain, catching the first rays of sunlight and reflecting them upon the vales below, and we must bestir ourselves to prevent their being lost in the dark mists of intemperance. If something is not speedily done, these brilliant talents would be squandered—bartered away for the momentary exhilaration of the 'grog-shop, like the Indian of South America, who exchanged diamonds and precious stones of immense value, which he did not understand, for a plated button and a string of green glass beads!

INTEMPERANCE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The results of the amazing traffic in this city are fast getting to be of a frightful and appalling character. From the Police office, the enterprising publisher of the Organ has obtained the following statistics:—

During the month of May, there were taken up in the streets of this city, 846 persons; in June, 806; July, 805; August, 741; September, 679; October, 649—making, in six months, four thousand five hundred and twenty-six persons!—and this for intoxication alone. In addition to this number, there were, in May, 430, June, 548, July, 599, August, 593, September, 561, and in October, 538, making, for the same time, three thousand two

hundred and thirty nine persons, arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; in the whole, 7765 persons arrested in six months, for intoxication. During the same time, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five children were picked up as lost. Ought not the moral and religious influence of this great city to be brought to bear more powerfully than it is upon this tremendous evil? We invoke the press, we invoke the pulpit, we invoke every Sunday-school teacher, and every parent to come to our aid.—*Journal Am. Tem. Union.*

OHIO.—A State Convention was called to meet at Columbus on the second Wednesday of November, for the purpose of adopting measures to obtain such an expression of public sentiment upon the License Question as will secure the favorable action of the coming Legislature.

INDIANA.—In conversing a few days since with an intelligent gentleman, a resident of Vermillion County in this State, he remarked, that their County Temperance Society, numbering near six hundred persons, had not failed to hold a monthly meeting for several years past. This fact tells well for that county, and we doubt whether there is another in the State of which the same can be said. It is too frequently the case that Temperance Societies are permitted to die in a few months after organization.—*Id. Jour.*

CONNECTICUT CONVENTION.—The Annual State Convention met at Hartford on the 29th of October, and was a meeting of universal interest. More than 400 delegate and members were present. Connecticut is now an interesting object of observation to other States. The late Legislature broke down all restrictions upon the traffic and opened the floodgates of drunkenness. The reports from counties, therefore, were looked for with interest.

Miscellaneous.

NATURAL.—Yesterday week, two young men, named Shirles, the sons of a laborer at Steeple Claydon, Bucks, quarrelled in a public-house, and fought seventy rounds, when the elder brother fell, and was taken up a corpse.—*Liverpool Mercury, Oct. 23, 1846.*

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Monday, by George P. Bull, Coroner, on the body of Mrs. Thos. Wright, who fell from her chair in a fit, on Saturday evening, while at supper. After the greater part of the day being spent in the investigation, the Jury returned a verdict as follows:—"That the deceased came to her death by apoplexy, caused by excessive drinking."—*Hamilton Gazette.*

INQUEST.—On Tuesday evening, as Mrs. Gormon, residing in Combermere-street was going up stairs to bed, in a state of intoxication, with her infant in her arms, she slipped her foot and fell, with her child under her. She afterwards retired to bed, and the child was found dead the following morning. From a *post-mortem* examination the cause of death was ascertained to be an extensive fracture of the skull. Verdict accordingly.—*Liverpool Mercury, Oct. 13, 1846.*

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Thursday se'nnight, an inquest was held at the Saracen's Head Inn, Taunton, on the body of John Fearncombe, the landlord.—The servant girl, Martha Letherby stated that her master had been drinking wine nearly all the afternoon previous to his death, and in the evening was assisted to bed intoxicated, by herself and mistress, and the following morning he was a corpse. The fashionable (but in this case blasphemous) verdict of 'Natural Death' was returned.—*Taunton Advertiser, Nov. 8, 1846.*

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—One of those dreadful occurrences, at the very mention of which the blood runs cold arising from the use of intoxicating liquors, has recently taken place in Dublin.—The unfortunate victim to the fury of a man, mad with drink, was a woman named Jane Boland. It appears that she was confined on Tuesday of a dead child; and a witness swore that she confessed that her husband, when in a state of intoxication, on Sunday, came into the room where she was lying, and struck her several times across the body. The Coroner's Jury returned the following verdict:—"Extensive peritonitis, produced by blows inflicted by her husband while in a state of intoxication."—*Somerset Gazette.*

MURDER! MURDER! MURDER!—An inquest was held on Sunday, at Heath's wharf in this city, on the body of Samuel Ford, of North Abington, who fell into the water and was drowned, while in a state of intoxication. He had been drinking freely during the day, was in company with his wife on the common in

the evening, but was separated from her by the crowd. He was 64 years of age, and has left a wife and four children. The night previous, an inquest was held on the body of an unknown man, who died in Commercial Court. He had been seen during the day much intoxicated, and died of delirium tremens. His body was conveyed to the dead house. In Marblehead an inquest was held, on Friday, on the body of William Lear, an intemperate man, who was found dead on the wharf. Verdict, death by intoxication. Such are the fruits of the traffic! And yet the rum-sellers are honorable men!—*Boston Paper, U. S.*

A BUTCHER'S FREAK.—At Garstang, the other day, a butcher returned home from Hornby fair so obfuscated with drink, that he mistook his pony for a heifer, led it to the slaughter-house, and killed it *secundum artem!*

A friend of ours, discussing with a religious moderate drinker, was referred to the fact that Lot and Noah both got drunk, and therefore drinking was right! A Scotchman listening to the debate, said—"Gin a body may speer o' ye [if I may inquire of you], de ye think it was onything to their credit?" This was a poser!

RICHARD TURNER.—The individual who first applied the term "Teetotalers" to those who totally abstained from intoxicating drinks—died by the bursting of a blood-vessel, on the 27th of October last, at Preston. He had attained an advanced age, and was generally respected.

A PRUDENT CABMAN.—A cab proprietor was charged at Liverpool, on August 21st, with having refused to take home a gentleman that was drunk.—He justified his refusal by saying that persons in that state made it unfit for others to travel in. Mr. Rushton, the magistrate, admitted the objection, and said he had acted right.

FOOD FOR THE STARVING PEOPLE OF IRELAND.—A correspondent of the *Midland Counties Herald* says:—"Upwards of thirty million gallons of spirits are consumed annually in the United Kingdom, and it may not be generally known that ardent spirits, such as whisky, gin, &c., are distilled principally from wheat, oats, and rye. It takes about twenty pounds of grain to make one gallon of spirits—thus destroying annually no less than 267,857 tons of grain. This would give no less a quantity than 9,961,454 bushels of flour, which, when converted into bread, would make 150,383,264 quarter loaves, and which, if equally divided amongst the supposed two millions of our starving fellow-beings in Ireland, would provide for each of them daily the year round one pound of bread: nor is this all, but the abuse of ardent spirits would at once greatly diminish the amount of crime, and improve the moral and physical condition of the people. This is remarkably confirmed by the fact, that when the distilleries were stopped in 1796-7, although bread and every necessary of life was considerably higher than during the preceding year, the poor were better fed than at any period for some years before." The writer therefore declares his laudable determination to abstain altogether from the consumption of ardent spirits. If the people would abstain also from the consumption of malt liquor, a much greater improvement in public morals and comfort would be realized.

SHALL LIQUOR DEALERS RULE THE STATE.—This, the ensuing winter, is to be the question in the State of New York. The great mass of the people have resolved, in their sovereignty, that the horrible traffic shall not be licensed. The dealers are determined it shall be, or at least shall be divested of all legal restrictions, and no stone will be left unturned for the accomplishment of their object.

A splendid banner has been presented to the town of Berlin, for having given the largest No License majority at the late election in Rensselaer County. On one side was the Goddess of Liberty and other devices; on the reverse—"Berlin Triumphant. No License Majority, Three Hundred. License Vote, Thirty-two."

A HOUSE BETTER THAN BEER.—The following striking advertisement appeared in the *Bridgewater Times* of Thursday last:—"Any person who is spending 43d. a day in beer, spirits, wine, &c., may own and have immediate possession of a house, value £60, if he would join a Building Society, and pay into its funds the same amount (43d. a day) which he now spends at the public house; or if, instead of having a house, the money is allowed to accumulate, it will amount to, and he will receive, in 13 or 14 years, £120!"

Poetry.

THE DISCOVERER.

BY WILLIAM B. TAPPAN.

We know not who—On Pity's tower
A watchman took the world's survey,
And saw it captive to the power
That holds exterminating sway.

Who, reasoning from effect to cause,
Sought, link by link, to trace the ill;
And, led by Truth's unerring laws,
Was brought to the devouring still.

And learned, 'twas not the Cup's Abuse,
That thus a gracious purpose crost,
But only by the Moderate Use
The noble world of God was lost.

We know him not; suffice to know
That he has lived—yet lives; nor dies,
While Gratitude is named below.—
While Virtue's throned above the skies.

We know him not—and yet his name
Among the best and Greatest rings.
And what are all earth's chiefs of fame
To him? or what her jewelled kings?

What shall we give him?—he's a shade;
Or mortal—gold and gems are dust;
Let loftier recompense be paid
To Him—of all Discoverers, first!

To form his chaplet, who's unknown,
We'll raise each drooping flower we know;
Well place Him on the highest throne.
By lifting up the child of woe.

His principle shall be applied
To every continent and sea,
Till every tear of grief is dried,
And this fair world again be free.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, JANUARY 15, 1847.

REV. CALEB STRONG.

It is a melancholy duty to announce the death of the Rev. Caleb Strong; who was suddenly called from this life, on the 4th instant. Mr. Strong was a consistent friend of the temperance cause; abstaining entirely from all participation in the drinking usages of society—the prolific cause of intemperance, and recommending others to abstain. An address by him, in connexion with the Ministerial Association for the suppression of intemperance, was one of the most able and convincing that we ever heard.

We have to express our thanks to the Rev. Père C. Chimiquey Pretre, for a copy of the second edition of his *Manuel de la Société*

de Temperance. It gives us much pleasure to find amongst our dear fellow subjects who speak another language, so warmhearted a man advocating principles which we love. We shall endeavour to give a more lengthened notice of this book, in a future number. But, meanwhile heartily echo the wish of the author in his letter to us. "Je serai heureux si vous jugez que, malgré ses nombreuses défauts, cette petite œuvre peut servir en quelque chose à la gloire de Dieu et au bonheur de mes frères."

STATISTICS OF CRIME IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

We have to thank Captain Wily for his kindness in forwarding to us a copy of his carefully compiled table, showing the number of offenders apprehended by the Montreal City Police, from 1st January, to 31st December, 1846. We find from it that there were found drunk in the streets, and charged with drunk and disorderly conduct, 2689, or more than three-fifths of all the offences which are 4376. We believe we are very safe in supposing that the breaches of the peace and the vagrancies which figure here to the amount of 1150 arise directly from drunkenness also. We are very glad indeed to see that the decrease in the number of drunk persons this year taken up by the Police is so much as 540. This is so far pleasant; still the amount of immorality and crime here developed is very great. We attempted to show last year, and we think few will dispute the matter, that almost all the other offences have their rise in this fruitful one drunkenness, and that striking here, we are striking at that which in nineteen out of twenty cases is preventing the gospel from reaching the primary source, "the heart of man fully set in him to do evil." But when we find at each end of our City enormous establishments for the manufacture of the poison which causes this drunkenness, and when so many respectable citizens make a living by its sale, when so many of the members of our churches will assemble in taverns and pass the evening in drinking alcoholic drinks, which, according to the law of Christian expediency laid down by Paul, every Christian is most religiously bound to abstain from, how can it be expected to be otherwise? It is sad, but by no means hopeless. Ministers and people, distillers and merchants, may be induced to reconsider the matter and all refuse either to drink, sell, or manufacture this deadly enemy of our colony and of every place where it finds its way.

WHAT SHOULD A GOVERNMENT DO IN THE MATTER OF INTOXICATING DRINKS?

We can observe from some of the English temperance periodicals, that the feeling, even amongst total abstinents, is not generally in favour of doing much by means of the Legislature. While the Convention was sitting, the delegates from this side of the water pointed to their own "No License" determination, and urged on British advocates of temperance the duty of following the example. There can be little doubt it will come to this, and may God grant that it may come soon. But while we feel assured that at present three-fourths of the people of England and Scotland, when they read of crime, never associate it in their minds with intoxicating drinks, because they have chosen, with an almost wilful blindness, to shut their eyes to the fact that nine-tenths of it arises from this source; or where they may admit this, they have thought it sufficient to express regret that people will not use moderately, we have a strong impression that there is a great deal of moral work before the temperance men of England, ere the Legislative work, which yet must come, will come in its pro-

per efficiency. We can easily understand how our friends at home hesitate about going to law on the subject. They find it at present hard enough to persuade moderate users of wine and spirits, that the total abstinence system is at once a physical and moral means for a physical and moral end, and they fear it would render the present opposition ten-fold, to endeavour to bring in an act of Parliament, and the same determination not to see the matter in its proper light when they speak of "the impossibility of making men virtuous by a pledge," would lead them to scout at what they would call an attempt to make them so by an "act of Parliament."

It would be singular if some day we were to have assistance on this point from political economy itself. It would be somewhat to the shame of those abstainers who are now afraid of infringing the liberty of the subject, by asking the Legislature to refuse to grant the permission to sell intoxicating drinks; if when the ways and means are under discussion, and it is showed that £10,000,000 or £12,000,000 stg., or about one-fourth of the revenue of Great Britain, is raised from these—a member of the house, apart altogether from our societies, should question whether it was right for the state thus to obtain the means for the support of Government out of a traffic which itself may be held as in its effects destructive of all law and order. It seems as if it were too cold and calculating a matter for political economy itself to go on year after year pointing to the increasing revenue of the country, and rejoicing in its progress when it is seen that increase of this kind more nearly resembles the bloatedness, which is the result of spirituous liquors on the human body, than the natural fulness of all parts of the frame arising from health. But however it may at first sight seem contrary to the strict rules of political economy for a Legislature to interfere to interrupt a branch of trade and commerce, we think there cannot be a doubt, that in some instances the principles of political economy should be overruled by moral considerations and the general good of the community, and surely a stronger case could not be made for any thing to shew reason for the interference of a Government, with even what may seem the cherished tastes of a people, than in the case of the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating drinks.

We must confess, however, that we have a great deal more confidence in the people of Great Britain and in our own Province putting this on a right footing by their own voluntary abstinence, than in any action of the Legislature. Still we never had much faith in the cry which has so often retarded political and moral improvements—"We are not ready for that yet," and a petition to the Legislature to give the electors of Montreal, or any other city, the right of deciding whether licenses are to be given to sell this abomination to the ruin of the souls and bodies of our fellow citizens, should be set on foot as soon as may be. A correspondent suggests this, and as he seems somewhat in earnest, we hope he will at once place himself in correspondence with the General Committee, and have the matter considered.

Several communications have been postponed, but we shall find room for them in next number.

MATILDA, C.W.—The temperance cause here has been at a stand, or nearly so, for the past year; our Secretary was absent at our anniversary which took place last evening;—he left a report which was read by another person, in which we were informed that but one quarterly meeting was held during the year, and that the enemy hath done much harm while we have slept. The meeting was tolerably attended, the most exciting subject that came up was a resolution to have the names of members published in three several places in our township, the professed object of which was

to purify our society of unwholesome members. After considerable discussion it passed, but a call from one of its supporters to reconsider it, led to its being rescinded; we have it settled for the present for peace sake. It is true, we have a rule by which we can expel disorderly members, but we have no complaints, and therefore we are become a great unrivred, unprincipled society—at a low estimate one-fourth of our members drink occasionally, and frequently at our meetings we have one-fourth of the names offered who have been recorded to our pledge years ago, but have forgotten it. Some propose throwing up our old society and begin anew. Will you please give us your opinion on the subject through the *Advocate*, and oblige many well-wishers to the cause.—**T. S. CARMAN.**

[According to the above account, it seems very questionable whether there is, at Matilda, what total abstainers generally would consider, a society. At least, if our correspondent characterizes it correctly, we think that the sooner it is abandoned the better. We have no doubt our correspondent can find a few like-minded with himself who will join with him, and after deliberation and prayer, form a new society. Unless this is done carefully, however, some consistent members may be offended, and therefore it would be well to talk the matter over seriously, with as many as possible, and let it be seen that the real desire of the proposers of the new society, is the benefit of the community generally. An active secretary, whose heart is in the work, is a very important matter. Some of the ministers of the place may be found willing to take a lead in the movement, and thus good may arise out of evil. We are sure to be always meeting with discouragements and difficulties. Our part is by Divine assistance to overcome these.]

DURHAM, ORNSTOWN, DECEMBER 28, 1846.—Sir.—You will find herewith enclosed the sum of five shillings for the payment of two numbers of the *Canada Temperance Advocate* for the next volume. I am extremely sorry that my order is so small at this time. In this village there are about twenty houses, out of that number there are four houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. There was a very good society in this place at one time, but the enemy got in among them, and seems to have destroyed the good that was effected, and most of its members have gone back to their old way. But yet there is reason of thankfulness that there are yet a few who are determined to hold on—but not enough to form a society: what better can be expected when the ministers of the place are against us; the magistrates are not for us, and everything to discourage the few remaining members.—**A. M'E.**

[Were our Durham correspondent to ask us how many are necessary to form a church, we should refer him to the Bible, where we think it may be inferred that two or three would serve very well for a nucleus, and why may not the same number answer for beginning a total abstinence society? A place like Durham, with one-fifth of the houses licensed to sell intoxicating drinks, cannot spare any of the light it gets, for certainly the darkness must be great, and though, in one sense it is no business of ours, we did regret something which was connected with the communication sent us respecting the discontinuance of another periodical.—**ED. C. T. A.**]

Weston, January 1, 1847.
DEAR SIR,—Our Society here which has been a very flourishing one, had latterly, from various causes become extinct, but having been visited by Mr. J. Roberts, travelling lecturer, through his instrumentality, and by the exertions of a few friends interested in the cause, the Society has been reorganized again, and at a meeting held in October last, Mr. W. Williams was chosen President, Mr. J. Parntie, Senior, Vice-President, with seven of a Committee. Our society now numbers about one hundred and fifty, but before the winter is over, we hope to increase it much more. Some time ago when Mr. Roberts was here he visited the day school in the Village, and to encourage the scholars he offered a present to whoever should succeed in getting the most signatures to the Pledge.

Two young ladies undertook the task, and on his return presented him with the following result, Miss Louisa Porter, fifty-eight, and Miss Mary Burr, fifty-four, in the short space of one month. It was resolved that in addition to the reward offered by Mr. Roberts, that notice of it should be sent to you to be inserted in the *Advocate*, and also to request you to be kind enough to send two copies extra of the *Advocate* with this insertion in, to be presented to the young ladies, which you will be kind enough to do, and also forward us *Advocates* for the enclosed amount.—JOSEPH F. WARRICK.

[Mr. Roberts himself has given some account of this—See *Progress*. It is an excellent idea; it is only giving us further proof how very much may be done by means of the young. There is much reason to fear that the generation which has tasted the accursed thing, must be gathered to their fathers before the impression of total abstinence on the face of society is fully given. This, however, is no reason for our desponding of doing good amongst the more advanced in life. Only let us secure the young, direct their efforts, and the final triumph of our principles is sure.—Ed., C. T. A.]

ANOTHER CHAPTER ON COARSE GRAIN.

The following is the result of my application of coarse grain. On the 10th March last, I had five pigs of the coarse breed, of what is known here by the Ketchum and Sherman breed, brought from the States. My pigs run to grass with but a little food, until my barley came off. I then commenced feeding until the 20th October, when I shut them up and fed on barley-meal until the 20th December, when I killed them, being nine months and ten days old, the following is their weight: 257, 233, 238, 255, 239, average 244½. The sire of my pigs, when he was 16 months old I killed, weight 403 lbs. W. WOOF.

Percy, C. W., December 31, 1846.

REPORT OF THE MARTINTOWN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

MARTINTOWN, Dec., 21st 1846.—Another year is now coming to a close, when it devolves on your committee to give some account of the labours of the past year.

In the first place, let us pause and drop a tear over the memory of one who laboured with us, and was our Corresponding Secretary till within three or four months ago, when he left us for the west: a few days ago we heard with sorrow of his death, and we wish to pay this humble tribute to his memory. Living among us upwards of two years, we can testify to the excellency of his character, helping with his advice, example and substance, every good cause. He is gone to his account, and we shall soon follow. We refer to Mr. William Ranken, school-master.

During last winter we held a series of meetings. Last spring we called the attention of the different Societies in the Eastern District, through the *Temperance Advocate*, to the expediency of forming a District Union, but from a combination of causes, over which we had no control, it proved a failure.

Next, your committee got up a soiree in the month of July, when several of the surrounding Societies joined with us, when it was proved to ourselves and others, that we can be social and happy without the aid of intoxication; indeed it is too gross to think that people can be more pleasant by being mad, which was amply shown by the representatives of the drinking party sent among us on that day.

Since then we had but three meetings, owing to the want of speakers, and of late to the badness of the roads. But now we intend to put on our armour with fresh vigour, to belabour the monster whose name is Alcohol that haunts Martintown and its vicinity. He has wounded many and destroyed some, but yet he is cherished as a friend by many. The monster has occasional

fits when he breaks out with more violence, and it is thought he will have one of them about next Friday. We cannot conclude without strongly, but yet humbly, recommending District Union. If a foreign foe were to invade this province, we would soon see combined effort. Here is a foe in our midst destroying the wealth, health, and lives of our fellow countrymen, and leaving them regardless about their immortal souls.

To put a stop to or stun such ravages, is worth the combined efforts of this District. We have the example of other districts, and the pleasing result that followed.—On behalf of the Committee.

PETER CHRISTIE Chairman.

Education.

ON THE ASTRONOMICAL PHRASEOLOGY OF SCRIPTURE.

By THE REV. DAVID KING.

Minister of the United Secession Church, Greyfriars, Glasgow.

(Continued.)

It is finally objected, that scripture represents the sun as rising and setting, when the rotation of the earth is the true explanation. "The firmament," says Voltaire, "was a kind of demi-arch round the earth: they little thought of the sun moving round a globe whose form they were ignorant of. When it got to the west, it had some unknown path for returning to the east; and as to its not being seen, Baron Fenceste accounts for that by saying it came back in the night." The objectionable language of this passage is not scriptural, and the necessity of coining condemnable phrases just shows how scripture would have spoken if it had spoken amiss, and how strikingly it has avoided such suicidal errors. The Bible does not call the firmament a demi-arch; does not speak of the sun as having some unknown path for returning to the east; and as for the saying of Fenceste, that it was not seen because it came back in the night: whether that was said in joke or earnest, what a pity for the objector's cause that some such foolish saying was not uttered by Isaiah, or David, or Paul? The Bible speaks of the sun's rising and setting; and how then would the infidel express it? of course, by saying, the earth is rising, and the earth is setting; or rather, that the earth is rotating, and that a new rotation is commenced, or being concluded. No; "we" (remarks Voltaire) "we say the sun turns round though we know it does not;" and if these scientific infidels say so, why may not the unaffected writers of the word of God?

All these objections may be summed up in one, that the Bible employs popular and not scientific language. But had prophets and apostles constantly employed technical and learned terms, they would not have been understood, they would have created the strongest prejudices without cause against the acceptance of their doctrines, and they would have erred egregiously in taste, acting more like conceited pedants than divine messengers. Besides, if the principle is once adopted, where shall its application be stayed? If astronomy and its measurements and laws are to regulate discourse, we must call nothing on earth large,—the earth itself is an atom. There must be no mention of rest,—all things are in motion. We must not speak of weight,—there is no weight, but gravitation. To talk of up or down is absurd,—the language is wholly relative to our world, and there is neither up nor down in space. Examples might be indefinitely multiplied. We must not talk of a black colour,—black is the absence of all colour; nor of a white colour,—white is all the colours combined. Nor must any object be said to be coloured,—the colour is in the light, and not in the objects to which it apparently belongs. We must dispense also with the phrase "beams of light." To portray light as beams, was, at all times, most unphilosophical; and now it is found out that light is no substance at all, but simply the undulation or shaking of a subtle ether. You have probably, however, got enough of scientific nomenclature to satisfy you without desiring that it had prevailed in scripture.

It may be asked what sort of errors we would have acknowledged to be fatal to the claims of the Bible had they occurred in its books? The answer is very short and easy. Had the writers professed to give us a correct account of astronomy, and given us

a false account, that would have shown them not to have been inspired. I may state the answer still more practically. Had the scriptures given us such an account of astronomy as Paine himself has given us, with the design of confuting them, they would have been liable to insurmountable objections. Not to quarrel with minor mistakes, he announces that "the solar system consists, besides the sun, of six distinct orbs, or planets, or worlds, besides the secondary bodies." We know now that there are eleven planets, a discovery that would have been stumbling, if the Bible had said what Paine has said against it. One error leads him into another. "The space, therefore," (he says,) "that our solar system takes up for the several worlds to perform their revolution in round the sun, is of the extent, in a straight line, of the whole diameter of the orbit, or circle, in which Saturn moves round the sun." There is here gross, though unconscious, misstatements. Our solar system occupies space at least to the distance of Uranus, which is twice as distant as Saturn. Another example only shall be adduced. "Beyond this," says Paine, "at a vast distance into space, are the stars called the fixed stars. They are called fixed because they have no revolutionary motion as the six worlds or planets have that I have been describing. These fixed stars continue always at the same distance from one another, and always in the same place as the sun does in the centre of our system." This whole statement of modern astronomy contradicts in every partcular. It tells that the planets are more than six in number,—that many of the suns have revolutionary motion,—that the stars called fixed do not always continue at the same distance from one another, nor always in the same place, and that our sun is no example of such arrangement. Mark then the features of this case. An objector to the Bible complains that its language militates against a true astronomy,—cavils at some popular expressions in support of his complaint, and then sets about showing us how scripture should have spoken about astronomy to remove all objections. And what is the result? He commits blunders in every paragraph, almost in every line; which, if they had occurred in a pretended revelation, would have rendered its inspired guidance hopelessly indefensible. And this is only one example out of many: the same remarks apply to every similar attempt of self-sufficient and scornful men. We could not have stood by their accusations even had we been disposed: had they lived now, they must have abandoned their own boasted scientific strongholds. But we can stand by accused, and despised, and rejected scripture. And why is it so? Why is the alleged folly of revelation more tenable than the wisdom of the wise? The most easy and natural explanation is, "that all scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto every good work." In its simple unsophisticated statements, we have an impregnable and imperishable munition of rocks; and strong in this confidence, we defy, we court investigation. A contracted policy of cowardice on the one hand, or intolerance on the other, may have gloomed on fair inquiry, and forbidden its prosecution, and deprecated its results; and all may have been presented as an acceptable offering on the altar of Christian faith. But Christianity ejects the gift from its sanctuary,—disclaims the necessity, and denounces the expedient. It proclaims the whole universe God's temple, and invites all to inquire in it, who will inquire reverently. "Lift up your eyes to the heavens, and look upon the earth beneath. Stand still and consider the wondrous works of God. The works of the Lord are great, sought out of all them that take pleasure therein. Walk about Zion, and go round about her: tell the towers thereof. Mark ye well her bulwarks; consider her palaces, that ye may tell it to the generation following. For this God is our God for ever and ever. Prove all things, hold fast that which is good." In obeying these commands the friends of revealed truth will find enlarged and multiplied motives to higher obedience; and even its adversaries, in attempting its overthrow, will minister to its strength: the camp of the Assyrians will become the spoil of the Israelites, and the glory arrogated by man will redound to God.

Parents and guardians should never be too anxious about their young charges showing early symptoms of greatness or precocity of intellect. The dull, plodding boy may become the quick-perceptive ingenious man—the awkward girl, an eminent "mother in Israel."

Agriculture.

MANURING.

OF EATING OFF WITH SHEEP.

The practical advantages derived from eating off turnips and clover crops with sheep are mainly of two kinds. Light lands are trodden down and solidified, and they are at the same time equally and more or less richly manured. With this latter effect, that of manuring, some interesting practical facts and theoretical considerations are connected. Thus—

1. In some parts of Germany, spurry, among other plants, is extensively grown, and with much profit, for ploughing in as a green manure. Now it is mentioned that the crops of rye which follow a crop of spurry are sometimes quite as great when it has been eaten off with sheep or cattle as when it has been ploughed in.

2. In accordance with this statement is the opinion of many skilful practical men among ourselves, that a crop of clover or of tares will cause a larger after-growth of corn, if it be eaten off with sheep, than if it be ploughed in in the green state.

The correctness of these practical observations appears from a brief consideration of one of those interesting theoretical questions we have recently been discussing.

When a crop is eaten off by full-grown animals, it returns again to the soil, deprived of a portion of its carbon only. The manure contains all the nitrogen and saline matter of the green vegetables, and in a state in which they are more immediately available to the uses of the young plant. Thus far, then, we can understand that in certain cases a crop may appear to fertilize the land more after it has been eaten and digested, than if it had been ploughed in green, and we can recognize the correctness of the opinion at which practical men have arrived.

But theory does not forsake us here. As in all other cases in which it furnishes a true explanation of known facts, it points to new facts also, which more or less modify our received opinions, and define the limits within which their truth can be rigorously maintained. Thus—

1. Theory says that if the animals fed upon the green crop be in a growing state—if they be increasing in muscle or in bone—they will not only dissipate through their lungs and skin a portion of its carbon, but will retain also a part of its nitrogen and saline matter, and will thus return to the soil, in their excretions, a smaller quantity of these substances than the crop would have given to it if ploughed in green. If, therefore, a maximum fertilizing effect is to be produced upon a field by eating off a green crop, it is not altogether a matter of indifference what kind of animals we employ as digesters.

2. Again, the practice of green manuring is resorted to chiefly upon soils which are poor in organic matter—to which the carbon of the green crop is of consequence, as well as the nitrogen and saline matter it contains. But when eaten off, much carbon is lost to the soil, and thus the supply of organic matter which it ultimately gets is considerably less than if the crop it bore had been ploughed in in the green state. Such soils, then, cannot be equally enriched by the former as by the latter method.

This case presents a very interesting illustration, and one which you can readily appreciate, of the kind of useful information which theoretical chemistry is capable of imparting upon almost every branch of practical agriculture. It says to the farmer—yes, you may in some case, certainly, eat off the crop with advantage—but if you wish to do most good to your land you must eat it off with fattening, not with growing sheep—and you must do so upon soils which are not very poor in vegetable matter. And that explains to me also, says the practical man, in reply, why I have always found sheep folding to be most beneficial on soils which are rich in vegetable matter.

Sprengel explains this fact by alleging that the humic acid of the vegetable matter retains more effectually the ammonia of the decomposing dung. There may be something in this, but more, in most cases, I think, in the fact that digestion separates much of the carbon in which the soils abound, but returns the nitrogen and saline matter almost entirely and in a more active state.

OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL BY IRRIGATION.

Irrigation, as it is practised in our climate, is only a more refined method of manuring the soil. In warm climates, where the parched plant would wither and die unless a constant supply of water were artificially afforded to it, irrigation may act beneficial-

ly by merely yielding this supply to the growing crops; but in our latitudes only a small part of its beneficial effects can be ascribed to this cause. It is to pasture and meadow land almost solely that irrigation is applied by British farmers, and the good effect it produces is to be explained by a reference to various and natural causes.

1. If the water be more or less muddy, bearing with it solid matter which deposits itself in still places, the good effects which follow its diffusion over the soil may be ascribed to the layer of visible manure which it leaves every where behind it. Thus the Nile and the Ganges fertilize the lands over which their annual floods extend, and partly in this way do some of our smaller streams improve the fields over which they either naturally flow or are artificially led.

2. Or if the water hold in solution, as the liquid manures of the farm-yard do, substances on which plants are known to feed, then to diffuse them over the surface is a simple act of liquid manuring, from which the usual benefits follow. Such is the irrigation which is practised in the neighbourhood of our large towns, where the contents of the common sewers are discharged into the waters which subsequently spread themselves over the fields. In so far also as any streams can be supposed to hold in solution the washings of towns or of higher lands—and there are few which are not more or less impregnated in this manner—so far may their beneficial action, when employed for purposes of irrigation, be ascribed to the same cause.

3. But spring waters which have run only a short way from their source are occasionally found to be valuable irrigators. In such cases, also, the good effect may be due in whole or in part to substances held in solution by the water. Thus, in lime-stone districts, and especially those of the mountain lime-stone formation—in which copious springs are not infrequently met with—the water is generally impregnated with much carbonate of lime, which it slowly deposits as it flows away from its source. To irrigate with such water is, in a refined sense, to lime the land, and at the same time to place within the reach of the growing plants an abundant supply of this substance, in a form in which it can readily enter into their roots.

In other districts, again, the springs contain gypsum and common salt, and sulphate of soda and sulphate of magnesia, and thus are capable of imparting to plants many of those inorganic forms of matter, without which, as we have seen, they cannot exhibit a healthy growth.

4. Again, it is observed that the good effects of irrigation are produced only by *running water*—course grasses and marsh plants springing up when the water is allowed to stagnate. This is explained in part by the fact that a given quantity of water will soon be deprived of that portion of matter held in solution, of which the plants can readily avail themselves, and that when this is the case it can no longer contribute to their growth in an equal degree.

But there is another virtue in running water, which makes it more wholesome to the living plant. It comes upon the field charged with gaseous matter, with oxygen and nitrogen and carbonic acid, in proportions very different from those in which these gases are mixed together in the air. To the root, and to the leaf also, it carries these gaseous substances. The oxygen is worked up in aiding the decomposition of decaying vegetable matter. The carbonic acid is absorbed by and feeds the plant. Let the same water remain on the same spot, and its supply of these gaseous substances is soon exhausted. In its state of rest it re-absorbs new portions from the air with comparative slowness. But let it flow along the surface of the field, exposing every moment new particles to the moving air, and it takes in the carbonic acid especially with much rapidity—and as it takes it from the air, almost as readily again gives it up to the leaf or root with which it first comes into contact. This is no doubt one of the more important of the several purposes which we can understand running water to serve when used for irrigation.

But further, if water be allowed to stagnate over the finer grasses, they soon find themselves in circumstances in which it is not consistent with their nature to exhibit a healthy growth. They droop, therefore, and die, and are succeeded by new races, to which the wet land is more congenial.

5. It is known also, that even running water, if kept flowing without intermission for too long a period, will injure the pasture. This is because a long immersion in water induces a decay of vegetable matter in the soil which is unfavourable to the growth

of the grasses—producing chemical compounds which are not naturally formed in those situations in which the grasses delight to grow, and which are unwholesome to them. Although, therefore, the water continues to supply those various kinds of food by which the grasses are benefited, yet it becomes necessary to withdraw it for a time in order that other injurious consequences may be avoided.

6. Lastly—Irrigation is most beneficial where the land is well drained beneath—where the water, after the irrigation is stopped, can sink and find a ready outlet. The same benefits indeed flow from the draining of irrigated as from that of arable lands. The soil and subsoil are at once washed free of any noxious substances they may naturally contain, or may have derived from the crops they have grown, and are manured and opened up by the water which passes through them. As the water descends also, the air follows it, to change and mellow the under-soil itself.

Such are the main principles upon which the beneficial action of irrigation depends, and they appear to me satisfactorily to account for all the facts upon the subject with which I am acquainted. I pass over the alleged beneficial action of water in keeping the temperature of irrigated fields from sinking too low. As irrigation is practised in our islands, little of the good done to watered meadows can be properly attributed to this cause.

News, &c.

THE ANNUAL MEETINGS OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.—On New Year's Day morning the usual gatherings of Sabbath School children took place, giving proof of undiminished efficiency in this branch of Christian effort. The schools in connexion with the following bodies, viz., the United Secession, the Baptist, the Congregational, the Free Church, and the American Presbyterian, met in the place of worship belonging to the latter, and were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Alexander, of the Free Church, Cote Street. The parents and teachers present on the occasion were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Godley, of Vermont, at present supplying the Gosford Street Congregational Church. The Methodist Sabbath Schools also collected in great strength at their church in St. James Street, and were appropriately addressed. Other Sabbath Schools in connexion with other bodies met separately, and in many the children were treated to refreshments. Upon the whole, we trust it was for the young a happy and profitable day.—*Witness.*

The Bonsecours market was thrown open to the public for the first time on the 4th instant.

On Monday an inquest was held on the body of a girl named Campagne, 16 years of age, living in the Quebec suburbs. She had been intoxicated the night before; in the morning she drank more and was soon after found dead. Verdict, death from intemperance.

Another inquest on the body of Ellen Davis. She was found in a yard, to which the Police were attracted by her cries. She was removed to the Station in the Parliament buildings. Verdict, died from drinking and exposure.

The *Review Canadienne* says that very lately a tailor who had in vain entreated a fashionable customer, for payment of a suit of clothes got him into a gateway, and took payment by stripping the debtor of three-fourths of the suit, viz., coat, vest, and great-coat, and then finally sent the unfortunate home in a cab.

A Montreal and Toronto Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company has been formed in this city, and tenders for the work have been advertised for. The Line is expected to be completed and ready for operation by 1st August next, at the latest.

CANADIAN VOLTEIGEURS.—At this moment a corps of Volteigurs is being formed in Montreal, the command of which has been offered to and accepted by Colonel De Salabury.

The usual meeting of the Montreal Building Society took place at the News Room of the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening last, the 4th instant, at which the Directors disposed of £600, at a bonus varying from 35½ to 37½ per cent.

A shocking instance of juvenile depravity, chiefly caused through intemperance, occurred in the parish of St. Clement de Deaubar-nos, on the 18th of last month. A young man of the name of Francois Guerin, a labourer of dissolute habits, and scarcely 20 years old, having spent the greater part of the day in drinking at the taverns of the village, went towards evening to his father's house, where, after much violent altercation and disturbance, he

seized his parent by the throat and threatened to kill him. A young woman present, the wife of another son, being greatly alarmed, ran for assistance to the neighbouring house of one Ledue, who promptly arrived, and released the old man from the grasp and fury of the son; but during the struggle, this last, drew a knife and stabbed Ledue in three places in the left side. Dr. Cartier, of Beauharnois, shortly after attended, and pronounced two of the wounds slight, but the third between the sixth and seventh ribs serious. On information reaching Mr. Brown, he immediately proceeded to the spot, and having taken the deposition of Ledue, issued warrants against Guerin, who had fled; but, by the activity of two of the country bailiffs, was apprehended on the Sunday morning, and after an examination, committed by the Magistrate to Montreal gaol. Ledue is now out of danger, but suffers from the profuse bleeding he has undergone.—*Herald.*

We understand that the butchers' stalls in the new market, let uncommonly well, on Wednesday last, and that this department alone will afford the Corporation a revenue of over four thousand pounds this year.—*Ibid.*

His Excellency the Governor General and the Countess of Albemarle received a great number of complimentary calls on New Year's Day, at Daley's Hotel, where a lunch was spread for visitors with the utmost elegance and profusion.—*Gazette.*

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on the evening of the 22d inst., at Odell's Tavern, near Ancaster, by T. Gillesby, Esq., on the body of Richard Rattray, a discharged soldier of the 81st Regiment, who was found dead in the Tavern well. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was found. Deceased was a native of Northamptonshire, England, 35 years of age, and of good moral character. He was buried by Mr. William Kemp, at the District expense.—*Dundas Warden.*

From the Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.

MONTEREY, November 25.—General Taylor has succeeded in capturing 100 pack mules with their cargoes, consisting of subsistence stores, for Santa Anna's army at Potosi.

Santa Anna is said to have 30,000 volunteers, in addition to his regulars amounting to 25,000, at San Luis.

Nothing interesting is going forward in Congress.

The United States steamer Gopher, full of provisions and government stores, has been totally lost at the Brazos Santiago. The crew were saved. The *Commercial Advertiser* says Uncle Sam were a rich man this place would be enough to break him.

From the New Orleans Delta, Dec. 20.

General Taylor was to move, in column, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th instant, for Victoria, with about 1500 men. Victoria is equidistant from Monterey and Tampico, and it was supposed that Gen. Taylor would make that place his head quarters.

No further demonstration would be made towards San Luis Potosi until further orders from our Government.

General Butler was in command of the district of country comprised within Saltillo, Monterey, and the Rio Grande.

Col. Harney arrived at Monterey on the 24th ult.

Gen. Wool was at Paris, 100 miles north of Chihuahua, with 1000 men. Gen. Worth was at Saltillo, and will shortly have under his command 2000.

Colonel Riley was at Monte Morelos with about 1000 men. Gen. Pillow was moving to Victoria on the 14th.

Santa Anna had sent out a detachment of 2000 men to destroy the water tanks between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi.

MEXICAN MATTERS.—General Wool landed at Laguna and proceeded towards the Mexican capital. The chief difficulties arise from the want of means, which Santa Anna is continually calling for. His army amounts to 25,000 men, mostly cavalry. Provisions have been made to the British merchants for a loan of \$20,000,000, secured by a reduction of duties on goods now prohibited.

The anti-temperance church association, has now become a large and popular body. They have resolved to open the winter campaign by a series of thirteen lectures in the metropolis on the subject.—*English Paper.*

THE NEW PROVOST OF GLASGOW.—Mr. Hastie, who was elected last week to the provostship of Glasgow, is the first dissenter that ever held that office. Mr. Hastie is connected with the Relief body, and is an office-bearer in the church of which the late Rev. Mr. Brodie was pastor. There are now in the town-council 15 Churchmen, 33 dissenters, 10 Tories and 38 Liberals.

Up to the present time, the Scott monument costs £15,650. There are 50 niches yet to be filled with statues of the principal characters in Sir Walter's works.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.—The Postmaster General of the United States, has issued a circular to Deputy Postmasters, directing them to remove the wrappers from all transient newspapers, printed circulars, price-currents, pamphlets and magazines received at their respective offices, and if found to contain any manuscript or memorandum of any kind, either written or stamped, or any marks or signs, except the name and address of the person to whom it is directed, shall be charged with letter postage, by weight; and if the person to whom it is directed shall refuse to pay such postage, the postmaster is to send it to the office from whence it came, and have the offender prosecuted for the penalty of *Five Dollars*. The name of the sender written or stamped on the wrapper of a newspaper, subjects him to the same penalty.

Montes Received on Account of

Advocate.—J Dobie, St Scholastique, 2s 6d; Jas Edwards, Barrie, £2 10; J Wilkinson, sen, Chingacousy, £2 10; J Roberts, through J Christie & Son of Toronto, £1 2s 6d; also, R Cooper, Weston, 2s 6d; John Law, Scarborough, 2s 6d; W Danbar, Thomas Wood, Pickering, 5s; Barrack-serjeant Robertson, Toronto, 2s 6d; J Christie & Son, 5s; W M Naughton & A M Eachem, Omsstown, 5s; T D Mill, Bradford, £2 5s; Rev S Tapscott, Coburg, £1 5s; A D Summers and S Arable, Winchester, 5s; Rev J T Byrne, Bytown, 2s 6d, and £1 5s, and £1 2s 6d; Rev D Dwyerly, Durham, 2s 6d; B Griggs and Mrs N Griggs, Oakville, 5s; Jas Alban, Perth, 17s 6d; H Holmes, Kitley, 10s; Wm Graham, 5s; J Knox, 7s 6d, Huntington, C E; O Wheaton, Bayham, 15s; Wm Booth, Quebec, £1 10; Mr Dutton, Chambly, 7s 6d; John J Keble, Martintown, £1 7s 6d; Mr Currie, for 20 friends, 5s; Rev P J Roblin, *Travelling Agent, for sundry persons in Brighton, Percy, Seymour West, and Colborne, £2 5s; J. N. M. Nairn, Dickenson's Landing, £1 2s 6d; J A Carman, Matilda, £1 7s 6d; H S Cutter and Jas Scott, Durham, 5s; George Pirie, Maryville, 5s; Jno M Kerras and M M Martin, Cornwall, 7s 6d; Sundries, Montreal, XII, 10s; XIII, 7s 6d; T Smith, Seneca, £1 15s; Georg S Howard, Berlin, £2 10s; A N Woolverton, Beamsville, £1 10s; G Williams, Ramham, £1 7s 6d; P Bunt, Pine Grove, £1; S Fournier, Rigaud, 10s; E S Orr, Lachute, 7s 6d; P McDougald, and Donald Kennedy, Indian Lands, Martintown, 12s 6d; J F Warbrick, Weston, £1 15; J L Gray, Lochaber, 2s 6d; J Cumming, Williamstown, 11s 3d; T Scott, Lancaster, £1 5s; sundries, through J Christie & Son, viz., G Shaver, Etobicoke, 2s 6d; Jas Aylward, Gorrie P O, Wexford, Ireland, 2s 6d; Donald M Kunion and Jas Armstrong, Markham, 5s; R H Brett, 2s 6d; A T McCord, 2s 6d; J S Howard, 2s 6d; Geo Burrows, 2s 6d; J C & S, 12s 6d, of Toronto; William House and J Von Allan, Oakville, £2 10s; U Seymour, Madoc, £1; D Palmor, Grimsby, £1; Rev R H Thornton, for Sundries to go to Whitty P O, £2 10s; and to go to Oshawa P O, £2 7s 6d; H C Mathews, Lochaber, £1 10s; Corporals Goudie and Clayton, Bytown, 5s; Rev W Reid, Grafton, 1s 3d; James Hogle, Templeton, 2s 6d; B Ham, H R Aylesworth, and P R Aylesworth, Bath, 7s 6d; W B Terry, Holland Landing, £1 5s; A Craik, Machiche, 2s 6d; W Williams, Darlington, £1 12s 6d.*

Donation.—A friend in Montreal, 2s 6d.
On Consignment.—W Williams, Darlington, 8s 6d.
N.B.—Further acknowledgments in our next number.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—JAN. 11.

ASHES—Pots. 22s 6d a 23s 0d	BEEF per 200 lbs.—
Pearls 22s 6d a 23s 0d	Prime Mess (do) 47s 6d a 00s 0d
FLOUR—	Prime - - (do) 42s 6d a 00s 0d
Canada Superfine (per brl.	PORE per 200 lbs.—
196 lbs.) - - - 27s 6d a 28s 0d	css - - - 72s 6d a 75s 0d
Do Fine (do) 26s 0d a 27s 0d	Prime Mess 55s 0d a 60s 0d
Do Sour (do) 00s 0d a 00s 0d	Prime - - - 50s 0d a 52s 6d
Do Mid. (do) 00s 0d a 00s 0d	BUTTER per lb. - - - 7d a 7½d
American Superfine	CHEESE, per 100 lbs.—
(do) - - - - 00s 0d a 00s 0d	American - - 40s a 50s
Wheat, U. C. Best,	LARD per lb. - - - 5d a 6d
(per 60 lbs.) - 5s 0d a 5s 3d	TALLOW per lb. - - 6d a 6½d
PEASE - per min. 4s 6d a 0s 0d	

APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Philip Roblin, agent of the Newcastle District Temperance Union, will deliver temperance addresses on the following days and places mentioned below, the meetings to commence at half-past six o'clock.

Jan. 15,	Congregational Chapel,	Coburg.
T. 16,	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel,	do.
18,	Plew's School House,	on road to Port Hope.
19,	Port Hope,	Hope.
20,	do.	do.
21,	do.	do.
22,	Boyer's or Bletther's Corner,	do.
23,	Providence Chapel,	do.
25,	Perytown Chapel,	do.
26,	Mr. Burney's,	do.
27,	Zion Chapel,	do.
28,	Anley's School House,	do.
29,	Hope Chapel,	do.
T. 30,	Guide Board,	do.
Feb. 1,	Beebie's School House,	Hope.
9,	Grant's School House,	do.
10,	Newton,	Clarke.
11,	Millegan, back of Newton,	do.
12,	Gansby,	do.
13,	Orono,	do.
15,	Bond Head,	do.
T. 16,	Newcastle,	do.
Feb. 17,	Shaw's School House,	Darlington,
18,	Smale School House,	do.
19,	Mellic's School House,	do.
20,	English Corners,	do.
22,	Meville,	do.
23,	Perry's,	do.
24,	Williamson's,	do.
25,	Curtis School House,	do.
26,	Ira Burk's,	do.
27,	Salem Chapel,	do.
T. March 1,	Bowmanville,	do.

The annual meeting of the Newcastle District Temperance Union will be held in Cobourg on Thursday the 4th of March. The officers of the society and the delegates from the various auxiliary societies will meet precisely at 9 o'clock a. m. the same day for the transaction of the business of the society.

Collections will be taken up at the close of each of the above mentioned meetings, to defray the expenses of the agent and aid the funds of the society. The Agent is authorized to receive all moneys that may have been subscribed in aid of the funds of the society, also subscriptions for the *Temperance Advocate*, for all of which a correct account will be rendered in the annual report of the Society.

The officers of societies and the friends of total abstinence generally are respectfully requested to render the agent all the assistance in their power in carrying out the design of the District Society, in effecting the organization of local township and town societies, auxiliary to the District Society, according to the plan which the agent will lay before the friends at the several appointments through the District, in order the more effectually to bring the energies and influence of the District to bear upon the common foe.

The friends of the cause will please to assist the agent in getting from one appointment to another, and also urge upon the consideration of the public the necessity of coming prepared to the appointments to contribute liberally, that the society may not be embarrassed for the want of funds in carrying out its benevolent designs and operations.

At those appointments designated by a T. at the left hand side of the column it is designed to organize Town or Township Societies, auxiliary to the District Society, of which the friends will please try and attend.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Newcastle District Temperance Union.

CHARLES UNDERHILL, Sec.

Cobourg Dec. 3, 1846.

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