

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la  
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear  
within the text. Whenever possible, these have  
been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées  
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,  
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont  
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
  - Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
  - Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
  - Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
  - Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
  - Showthrough/  
Transparence
  - Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  - Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
  - Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
  - Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
  - Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

# TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

## TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, &c.

VOL. XIV.

MONTREAL, MARCH 1, 1848.

No. 5.

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
SELECTIONS.—Two Chapters from the life of a Chartist	65
A very few words on very great evils	67
The Young Man's Course.—Drunkard's Case Remarkable	98
PROGRESS.—Canada	70
England	70
Sancho	71
MISCELLANEOUS	72
POETRY.—The Doings of Strong Drink	74
EDITORIAL.—The Anniversary Meeting	75
City of Toronto Temperance Reformers' Society	76
Trotol Government	77
Agent's Report	77
EDUCATION.—The Maternal Education of Infants	79
Bide Your Time	79
AGRICULTURE.—Effect of Turnips on Ewes in Lamb	79
Knee and Price Current	80

other! This is legislation all on one side. We must have *radical reform*: we must have the CHARTER. And so we cavilled for it, disputed for it, and got into prison for it; and yet the Government has not made the charter the law of the land, not equalized duties upon tobacco and liquors to consumers. At length there came from Manchester some very plain men, and they proposed various reforms, and all to be accomplished without an act of parliament. One rose, and he said there was a heavy malt-tax chiefly paid by the people, and that there was great murmurings and complainings, for malt made all the liquor the people consumed, and this, together with the duty upon the liquor, exacted from every man, woman, and child, a tax of six shillings and tenpence annually; so that a family consisting of six persons paid two pounds one shilling. Now, said he, there is no act of parliament compelling men to drink —no local law, no municipal or parish power; and, as to physical law, all medical authority tell us persons in health don't want it, and that but few cases where health is prostrate can be successfully restored by it; so that this is literally a self-imposed tax, and I for one have taken it off and am now pocketing the brass. Well, said another, who rose, then there is the tobacco; a quantity consumed I suppose amounts to nearly seven millions a year, almost as much money as is raised by the poor law commissioners for England; and when a man has smoked for half a century, he has not enlarged his intellect, added to the love of his heart, educated his children, improved his furniture, beautified his person, paid his tradesmen's bills, or become a better member of society, but has spent, at a very low calculation, between two and three pounds every year; and who compels him to smoke? or to what law is he amenable if he does not smoke! Men cavilling for the mitigation of taxes, for the removal of burdens by act of parliament, and yet here is an all but prohibiting duty imposed upon all who use it! Why, where is the manliness of complaining! Talk of reform bills, and charters! if you had these to-morrow, you would tax yourselves seven times more than the Government tax you. Others succeeded, some upon the license laws, some upon the loss of time, of health, of character, and reputation; but all left me with the impression that taxes were only paid by consumers, and that those things which were no part of the body's support were superfluities, and, to do without them, was to relieve one's self at once. And I began to reason about it, and to act for myself, and not wait for the Government to do for me what I could do for myself; and so signing tectotal, and throwing up my pipe. I continued to deposit in the savings' bank all my

### TWO CHAPTERS FROM THE LIFE OF A CHARTIST.

#### CHAP. I.—SHOWING HOW HE TOOK THE PAN OFF THE MALE, ETC.

I'm Charles Hunter, a fender and parlour snovel camper, exclaimed a little still-built, ruddy, clean looking man, and I want to give this meeting the benefit of my experience. I think it is high time we should all speak out; and if this audience will take my advice, they will do for themselves what they expect the Government to do for them. I was for many years a most moderate drinker of porter and ale, and believed, that I worked hard, and earned considerable wages, that I had a right to spend it as I liked, and especially upon what I liked; and I confess I did like ale and beer, believing it a staple commodity of my health and wellbeing. I did not neglect my family, though now and then I got little more than did me good. I was one of those sort of men who always take care of No. 1. Well, as I was saying, I liked the beer, and I liked the company met at the beer house: and then we were all radicals and chartists, and read the papers that most suited our taste, and were often hot and violent, and were ready to make pikes, and crows' feet, and interfere, by force, to procure what I now find we had the power to do ourselves, if we were sincere. Our eyes were always directed to the burdens of the people, and we were constantly discussing the disproportion of the tax upon cigars and tobacco. What! said some, the costly tobacco manufactured into cigars is taxed only so much, but the short cut, returns, and shag, are taxed very considerably more! and then the wines of the rich and the common drinks we consume bear no proportion to each

expenditure; and I found, first, that by application to labour I earned more money; that second, I used to have idle men call upon me for treats, and that these never called now, and I saved both time and money; that however careful I was, I sometimes got into a drunken row, that cost expenses before the magistrates. This last never occurred; and from *all*, my savings were considerable, which, when I looked over my bank book, spoke very emphatically, and in language I could not mistake; "Charles Hunter, you have taken the duty off malt and tobacco, and have paid nothing to the police, and are pocketing the brass."

CHAP. II.—SHOWS HOW HE GOT THE CHARTER.

The charter, the charter, and the whole charter, has been a sort of political watchword for the last eight or nine years; the meetings that have been held, the leaders that have been sacrificed, the families that have been beggared, the want that has been incurred, the letters that have been opened, the parties that have been made, the schemes that have been projected, and the charter, where is that yet? Why—just in the safe keeping of its projectors, who, while they saw an existing wrong, never believed it could be remedied without going to Parliament. It was a love of right that projected it, a love of equality that pushed it into a convention; but it failed, and continues to fail unto this day, and will fail, until men do as I, Charles Hunter, fender and parlour shovel cutter, have done. Eight years ago, and I drank beer as profusely as though it were to be my means of accomplishing all that is great and estimable in the world, and smoked tobacco as though it were to be meat, drink, washing, and lodging to me. I was to have the charter—I was to have my name enrolled as an elector; and then some morning, when I got up, I was to look out at my window, and find hot rolls well buttered, and pigs and sheep ready roasted, with knives and forks in their sides, each asking, *come and eat me*. The charter was to convert labour into all that was needed, and turn out men ready-made gentlemen, without a wish or a desire unaccomplished. I might have allowed my press to get rusty, and my own hair to grow grey, while I continued to expect all this change, however desirable; but eight years ago, as I have recorded elsewhere, I signed the teetotal pledge, threw away my pipe, and have made deposits, first in the savings' bank, and afterwards funded my money; and last quarter-day I saw a cottage advertised for sale, and a piece of land, and, upon enquiring as to price, and the nature of its title-deeds, both of which were satisfactory, I concluded my bargain; and last August I had the satisfaction of knowing I was enrolled among the electors. I had therefore procured the charter; and all this while my old companions continued to drink and smoke, and clamour for reform they were not anxious to make sacrifices to obtain. I feel, and know now from personal observation, that bad laws are not so bad as bad men, nor is poverty and wretchedness to be attributed so much to causes named, as to some unnamed. I have seen twelve cottages reared, so attractive and beautiful, that any working man might desire to live in them; I have seen inhabitants, about equal in worldly

means and ordinary success, inducted into them, and I have observed how, with but one exception, they all ruined the property in ruining themselves. The cottages each stood in a garden, a flag pavement led the way to the door; this was entered by a stone step, a trellis-work covered the way, and numerous tendrils of creeping plants trailed their lovely branches over it; the garden was laid out in parterres, and flowers and shrubs made up the whole. In three years I had occasion to visit every house, and though they all bore marks of neglect, dirt, and wilful mis-usage, yet in some this was more visible than in others; at No. 1, for instance, the stone sill, or entrance had been made a chopping-block of, and was broken; scarce a trace of the little verandah was left; the shrubs in the garden were merely the support of a piece of rope to dry rags on; the houses which had nice stoves, were certainly not robbed of them, but, loose and disjointed, they all seemed to need replacing; the walls were scratched, gnarled, and defaced; the ceiling, blackened with smoke; and unwholesome smells and dirty appearances met one at every turn; the family were all at work, with the exception of two little girls; had never suffered from sickness; in fact, no contingency, save drunkenness, had interfered with them; the family were badly clothed, ignorant, and ill off. There were some shades of difference, but not enough to admit of comment in the others, until I came to No. 12; here was a busy, clean wife, intelligent, well-behaved children, an orderly and comfortable house; the whole were sober, devout, and upright people, poorer, by an inferior wage, to all the rest, and having a lame child; yet all things here wore an inviting aspect. In the former houses there were oaths and blasphemy, discontent, and sour acrimonious recrimination; in this, there was content and peace, all were agreed to do right, and all being taught how, no one hesitated to do it. The husband and eldest daughter had emulated each other in the labour of the garden, and while the one reared the plants and the vegetables, the other cultivated the flowers, weeded the paths, and carefully tied up the stray tendrils around the windows and the trellis; all here showed the power of self-reliance, and of each doing their duty at a proper time, and in a proper place. No act of parliament imposed a different line of action, and no arbitrary power made it compulsory; yet here all helped themselves, and all were free, the tutors of society, to do right for its own sake. I am a charist still, but my charter is industry, sobriety, and economy. With these I hold a man may get for himself all that law or government is expected to grant to him; and as a virtuous, sober people are the least likely to be in want, they are the least likely to have an oppressive despot in government. I therefore hold that the more our people become like myself, the less will they admit of wrong being done in any quarter. The taxes are off my malt, off my tobacco; I sustain no whisky house or gin palace; and though to rule others, and save property and life from the desperate attacks of the drunken and the profligate, I am taxed to keep a police force, yet I never give these men or their magistrates any trouble about me. I'm still pocketing the brass.

and intend, by the favour of God, to buy an annuity, and end my days in ease and deliverance from toil.

Such chapters may be taken from the diary of many a reformed drunkard, and the brief record is placed before you, to induce you to go and do likewise. It is in the power of paper to speak, don't turn away without a resolve, I will do it now, and with all my heart.

#### A VERY FEW WORDS ON VERY GREAT EVILS,

**VERY much wanted to be looked into, by a VERY enlightened People, in imitation of a VERY good article in a VERY recent Paper.**

**VERY MUCH WANTED,** a temperance house; a temperance newspaper; a house full of patriotic anti-Bacchus statesmen; a repeal of the "License Act," and an enactment to make it penal to import or sell intoxicating liquors.

**VERY BAD.**—One-fourth of the parochial revenue to be derived from the sale of an article which fills our parishes with paupers, our prisons with felons and lunatics, and bursters families with incurables; and for whose support the honest, sober, and industrious poor are to be taxed.

**VERY DEPLORABLE.**—Intemperance is annually destroying more souls than all the ministers in the world are instrumental in saving.

**VERY BUSY.**—Tavern and grog-shop keepers.

**VERY DULL.**—Butchers, bakers, tailors, shoemakers, &c.

**VERY DISGRACEFUL.**—Three hundred and eighty grog-shops in Montreal "*Licensed according to law.*"

**VERY TRUE.**—Moderate drinkers are the rivulets which supply the vast ocean of intemperance, and consume more liquor than all the drunkards in Christendom. All drunkards were moderate drinkers, so that if all the inebriates in the world were to die to-morrow, in less than twelve months their number would again be made up from the ranks of the moderate drinkers.

**VERY FARCICAL.**—The conduct of the legislature in encouraging the use of liquors, and then enacting laws against drinking.

**VERY ALARMING.**—In Montreal Satan has four synagogues (alias dram-shops) where the Deity has one temple.

**VERY WASTEFUL.**—One hundred thousand pounds sterling annually spent in Montreal in intoxicating liquors, besides the additional expense of prosecutions for crimes committed through their use; which would supply the whole population with daily bread.

**VERY HOSTILE.**—The license law to the law of God.

**VERY UNDEFINABLE.**—The line of moderation, so called.

**VERY RIDICULOUS.**—To complain of disease, crime, and pauperism, and yet allow £100,000 to be "*lawfully*" worse than wasted, in order to produce the evils above-named for the sake of supplying the revenue to punish and correct breaches of the law caused by the sale of intoxicating liquors, or in other words, to supply the means to punish the effects.

**VERY PHILOSOPHICAL.**—If a man never drinks, he can never get drunk.

**VERY CERTAIN.**—If teetotalism universally prevailed, there would be jails and asylums "*to let;*" thousands of pounds saved, and our country prosperous and happy.

**VERY PROPER TO BE KNOWN.**—"That if any liquor vender supply an individual with liquor so as to produce intoxication, and the death of that individual should ensue therefrom, he stands amenable to the laws of his country and his God for the death of that individual. No person can justify himself before God or man, in returning any other verdict over the body of a known drunkard than that of *Felo de se.*"

—Mr. Wakeley, Coroner for Middlesex, and M. P.—Morning Chronicle.

#### THE YOUNG MAN'S COURSE.

I saw him first at a social party. He took but a single glass of wine, and that in compliance with the request of a fair young lady with whom he conversed.

I saw him next, when he supposed he was unseen, taking a glass to satisfy the slight desire formed by his sordid indulgence. He thought there was no danger.

I saw him again with those of his own age, meeting at night to spend a short time in convivial pleasure. He said it was only innocent amusement.

I met him next late in the evening, in the street, unable to reach home. I assisted him thither. He looked ashamed when we next met.

I saw him next, reeling in the street; a confused stare was on his countenance, and words of blasphemy on his tongue. Shame was gone.

I saw him yet once more—he was pale, cold, and motionless, and was carried by his friends to his last resting place. In the small procession that followed, every head was cast down, and seemed to shake with uncommon anguish. His father's grey hairs were going to the grave with sorrow. His mother wept to think she had ever given being to such a child.

I thought of his future state. I opened the Bible and read—"Drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of Heaven!"

#### A DRUNKARD'S FATE.

When residing, some five years ago, in one of the towns of Western Pennsylvania, I had occasion to visit a tavern, in the immediate vicinity of the town, in search of a young man, an acquaintance of mine. While there, I was introduced to a fine healthy-looking man, about forty years of age, who told me that he was from the same part of England as myself, and invited me to take a glass with him, but being a teetotaler, of course I refused to do so. After leaving the tavern, my young friend, (who at that time was not a teetotaler, but has since become one, and is now I believe zealously labouring in the cause), gave me a brief history of the man's life, which in substance was this:—When he left England, for America, he was a respectable young man, a good mechanic, and a local preacher among the Wesleyans. He very soon procured employment in one of the iron-works of Pennsylvania, and connected himself with the Wesleyans there. He lived to be highly esteemed by the people of the place, and his preaching was acceptable and profitable to not a few.

In the course of a few years, he was induced to abandon his mechanical labours, and devote himself entirely to the ministry. He was appointed to a station in the state of Ohio, and there laboured with some success; but, calling in the assistance of alcoholic drinks, to enable him (no doubt, as he thought), to prosecute with greater assiduity, the work of calling sinners to repentance, he was deceived thereby, was detected in a state of intoxication, cited before his brother ministers, censured, and suspended. In the course of a short time, he acknowledged his folly with humility and contrition, and promised well for the future, he was restored to the confidence of his brethren, and was removed to a station in Pennsylvania. After labouring there a time, he again became the victim of alcohol, was again cited before his brethren, tried, found guilty, and expelled from the society. To obtain bread, he resumed his labours as a mechanic, but continuing to indulge his appetite for intoxicating drinks, he got from bad to worse. He was the constant patron of the taverns, where he quoted passages from Holy Writ only to torture and ridicule them, to the amusement of his companions. A few weeks after my interview with him, he was heard to say, "they are after me," alluding to those imaginary supernatural beings, which dance before the vision of those affected with *delirium tremens*, "they are after me, but they shall not take me alive." He crossed over the Ohio

river to visit a friend residing on the other side, taking with him his work-book for his friend to examine, and inform him how he stood with his employers; while in the house of his friend, who had gone into an adjoining room for an ink-stand, he took a razor from his pocket, and put it to his throat! and fell weltering in his blood!

Such was the end of one, who, after preaching to others, became himself a cast-a-way.

"Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."  
J. A. N.

### REMARKABLE.

There is a man in this city who is long sighted in one eye and short sighted in the other. An optician has invented a pair of spectacles which corrects this irregularity. "Blind of one eye and can't see out of the other," is a common remark; but this case "bangs all." The circumstance is a novel one and calculated to excite some useful reflections.

When I see a rumseller ruining the bodies and souls of men for the sake of gain, I think to myself there stands a man with a twofold vision; long sighted for the present, but oh! how sadly short sighted for the future.

When I see a poor wayward wretch who, for the momentary indulgence of a single dram, is ready to ruin his body and peril his soul, I say, behold a long-short-sighted victim!

When I see legislators making provision for alms-houses, penitentiaries, insane asylums, state prisons, and gallows, and altogether avoiding any interference with the terrific source from whence springs the necessity for all this paraphernalia of punishment, I say to myself, behold men long sighted in one eye, but miserably short sighted in the other.

When I see a temperance man opposing the Temperance Fund League, I say to myself, behold a long-short-sighted "human."

When I see a temperance family trading with a rumseller and neglecting to patronize a temperance grocery, I think I immediately discover more of these long-short-sighted people.

When I see temperance men subscribing for rabid political journals and flashy papers, and permitting great luminaries of the cause to die out for want of support, as in the case of the *Reformer* at Albany, I say to myself, is there not an optician in the land who can cure these worse than squint-eyed people! who can furnish them with the right sort of spectacles!  
—*Nineteenth Century.*

## Progress of the Cause.

### CANADA.

LINDSAY, 15th Feb., 1848.—We held the annual meeting of the Lindsay Total Abstinence Society here a few days since, when a large committee was elected, and the following officers.

—Robt. McLean Purdy, President; Joseph Bigelem, Vice-President; Joel Bigelem, Secretary and Treasurer. There has been a good deal done here in the cause of temperance this last season. We purchased about 3000 tracts for gratuitous distribution, which have had a beneficial influence on the community. We have had many evidences of the evils of intemperance, of which the most prominent in this town are—a couple of men got their legs broke within a few days past; neither of them knew how the accidents occurred, being at the time in a state of raving intoxication.—JOEL BIGELOW.

FREDERICKSBURG, Feb. 15, 1848.—I am happy to be able to say that the cause of Teetotalism is on the advance throughout the Province, at least so far as I have had an opportunity of procuring information. I would not be understood to say that every Society is steadily progressing in the way of adding to its num-

bers (some are), but I do mean to say, that the Temperance cause is more favourably regarded by those who stand aloof; its literary influence is more generally acknowledged, and its principles are no longer regarded as unsound, and therefore unscriptural. The depressed monetary condition of the country will, in some measure, account for the few subscribers to the *Advocate*, and small collections at public meetings; besides, you will remember, that my appointments were not published. You might say, in the first March number, that I purpose visiting Cobourg, Bathmore Mills, Port Hope, Newcastle, Newton, Bowmanville, Darlington rear, Oshawa, Whitby, Pickering, Markham, Scarborough, Toronto, &c. &c.; and if the friends can appoint day meetings, besides the foregoing, I will endeavour to attend them, and will write to Cobourg as soon as I can fix my time to be there.—R. D. WADSWORTH.

PERCY, Feb. 16, 1848.—In the following remarks we doubt not we shall be highly censured for ingratitude by some of our brethren in the temperance cause. Notwithstanding their censures, however, we think we have acted conscientiously in the sight of our brethren. It is well known that, about fourteen months ago, our highly esteemed friend, Mr. P. Roblin, laboured hard in this district (Newcastle), to organize a District Union Total Abstinence Society, and so promising were the prospects of good to be derived from such union, not only in our own township, but the district at large, that we readily joined hearts and hands to strengthen him in such organization. The Union was organized, it is true, and our worthy friend received his demands for labouring; but, we regret to state, since that time we have not been favoured with opportunities to enjoy what we really anticipated. The winter is far advanced, and no agent has been among us, though we have had money in our funds to defray our share of expenses that might be incurred through such agent. So constant were the inquiries about the agent by our members, that we deemed it necessary to call a meeting to arrange, in some manner, our further procedure. The result of the meeting was this—it was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the Township of Percy Total Abstinence Society should immediately withdraw from the Union; and that we should immediately endeavour to procure some person or persons to re-awake the drowsy. But we have to thank God, though disappointed till too late to do much good through public lectures, we have not been altogether asleep; our monthly meetings have been regularly kept; we have lectured, or at least talked with ourselves, and good has been done. The Society has increased and, by God's help, we intend to proceed. We have had, it is true, discouragements on one hand, but, on the other, we rejoice to think that, through our weak exertions, we are on the increase. Much praise is due to the juvenile friends of our local Society. They have exerted themselves greatly; and we sincerely pray God will increase the spirit of goodness within them and give us fresh energy to go on from conquering to conquer.—J. BLAIR, Cor. Sec.

[This seems about as bad a case as possible—a society having funds and willing to pay for a lecturer, but unable to procure one. In the want of extraordinary aid, however, they have chosen the true way—they have set about helping themselves; and they may be assured they will get along. It is surprising how meetings for friendly discussion on various points connected with total abstinence, if only persisted in for a time, come to be attended, conducted systematically by a few of the warm-hearted in the cause. "Reading," says Bacon, "maketh a full man, writ-

...and conference a ready man." The use of all was act-  
 ...is exceedingly desirable in the present, and indeed will be  
 in every stage of the question; and we hope to see them adopted  
 more and more, till the wonder is that ever they were necessary  
 for such a purpose. As far as we can judge, our friends in Percy  
 need not be afraid of censure. Our impression is that their brethren,  
 so far from finding fault, will straightway "go and do likewise."  
 —Ed. C. T. A.]

PHILIPSBURG, Feb. 16, 1848.—The cause of temperance is still  
 progressing in this region. Mr. Hickok and myself went out  
 last evening to *Pigeon Hill* to attend a temperance meeting,  
 where they have a flourishing Society. At the close of the  
 meeting, we advocated the cause of the *Temperance Advocate*,  
 and obtained eleven new subscribers. They wish to commence  
 with the first of January, if you have the back numbers. Please  
 to send them to this Post-Office, directed to Joseph Richard. I  
 enclose four dollars, and the change I will send in the first opportunity.  
 There is a probability that we may yet obtain a few  
 more names; but it can only be done by exertion. If leading  
 temperance men will only take a little pains to lay the claims of  
 the *Advocate* before the people, we are confident that the number  
 of subscribers might be greatly increased. And this would not  
 only help to relieve the publishing establishment of pecuniary  
 embarrassment, but would diffuse much valuable information  
 through the land. Let the light shine, and the darkness will  
 recede.—JOEL FISK.

REESONVILLE, Feb. 18, 1848.—There are periods when the  
 human mind is far more susceptible of impression than it is at  
 other times; and incidents, which some times pass by us unnoticed,  
 at others leave a deep and lasting impression. There seems  
 to be an instinctive cord of connection which binds the hearts  
 of the human family together. And our hearts are often made to  
 recoil at the misfortunes of others; and our tenderest feelings are  
 often touched by matters which, in one sense, least concern us.  
 And we might imagine that nature often sympathises with the  
 scenes which she so often witnesses. So it was on the morning of  
 the—September, 1847. The sun shed her pale beams of light  
 upon the face of nature; chilling gusts of wind at intervals swept  
 through the air; the summer's verdure was passing away; the  
 green foliage of the trees was fast withering away; and nature, as  
 usual at this season of the year, presented a gloomy prospect. I  
 was reflecting upon the changes that follow the course of time;  
 of the great multitude of human beings that, during this year,  
 have been rolled into eternity; and of the many causes that have  
 summoned them to the great Tribunal, to await their final doom;  
 when a friend entered to inform me of the death of —. What  
 thought I, another victim of intemperance—another summons to  
 the bar of God! One of my own neighbours—one whom I had  
 so often warned against the use of intoxicating drinks—one who  
 had so long been an inhabitant of our village—one surrounded as  
 he was by a numerous circle of respected friends—and one whose  
 vigorous constitution had withstood so many shocks of the demo-  
 cratic fire, had become a victim at last to that soul-destroyer's  
 power; yes, had died a death which would make the stoutest  
 heart yield to the impulse of its finest feelings. The person of  
 whom we speak was born of wealthy and respectable parents in  
 the Township of —; received a liberal education; was once  
 intelligent, active, and industrious; and was the bright hope of a  
 good family. But, alas! in an evil hour, he commenced to form  
 bad habits; and by degrees became a moderate drinker. But  
 this at first wrought no visible change in his outward appearance,  
 he was the passive observer, although himself well aware of the fatal

effects of intoxicating drink, and of its slow and powerful influ-  
 ence upon the human system (as I have learned from his own  
 lips), but did not dream of becoming a drunkard—

"As time glides on, so fleets our youth away."

Things rolled on in their natural course, until his bad habits be-  
 came more and more permanently formed, until his bloodshot  
 eyes and bloated face told to his friends the awful tale, that a  
 secret monster was his god; and yet he shuddered at the thought  
 of becoming a drunkard! Already had he trampled upon the  
 green hedge that surrounded the throne of morality and sobriety,  
 and he was not yet aware of the awful situation in which he had  
 placed himself, although far from having a mind bound down by  
 the chains of his own blinded passions. He was, in some mea-  
 sure, aware that he had trespassed upon his own better principles,  
 and, with the finger of his imagination, wrote upon his con-  
 science a pledge, which he was determined to perform, that he  
 might, at least for a season, abstain from this poison, that he  
 might kill the appetite which he had unintentionally formed.  
 But, alas! his determinations were of short duration; his imagi-  
 nary security was but the shadow of a fortress, when brought in  
 contact with its formidable foe. Time after time he sat in judg-  
 ment upon his own case, formed resolutions, and as often broke  
 them. A kind of instinctive pride, which is so peculiar to this  
 class of people, kept him from making publicly known the deter-  
 minations which he had secretly formed, and, consequently, he  
 had no one else to bind him to his vow. But never-tiring time  
 rolls on, and 1847 is ushered in; many changes have taken place  
 within the circle of our acquaintance during the preceding year,  
 some for the better, others for the worse; many sincere and ear-  
 nest wishes have been realized, and deep and earnest hopes have  
 been for ever crushed. The latter has been the experience of the  
 friends of the deceased; the early expectations of fond parents  
 have been for ever blasted. Instead of being looked up to with  
 respect by a numerous circle of friends, he was looked upon with  
 pity, yea, almost contempt. His naturally kind and inoffensive  
 disposition secured him some yet; but his frequent expostula-  
 tions are so little heeded, their patience is almost exhausted. The  
 morning following that on which we were apprised of his death,  
 might be seen groups of people wending their way to a lonely  
 dwelling, situated in the outskirts of the village, with sadness  
 imprinted on their countenances; anon could be seen carriages  
 wending their way from the neighbouring dwellings to the house  
 of mourning. After a short interval, the procession made their  
 appearance bearing — to his long and untimely home. Their  
 appearance tells plainly that the death of one so long the subject  
 of sincere and fervent prayers, so long the most extreme anxiety  
 of a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, has awakened  
 afresh the tenderest feelings; sympathy and their early love and  
 esteem once more arises to bid their unworthy friend adieu. Deep  
 sadness and solemnity was expressed by every countenance, as  
 they wound their way to the village grave-yard to inter the last  
 remains of him who had robbed society of a useful member—who  
 had deprived the Church of God of a candidate for heaven—who  
 had robbed his family of a protection through life—and one who  
 had pawned his soul to the insatiable appetite of his passions—one  
 who had sacrificed a life of health, peace, and contentment, at  
 the shrine of a false God.—T. H.

LANCASTER, Feb. 22, 1848.—I am happy to inform you, that  
 since Mr. Wadsworth favoured us with a visit, our Temperance  
 Society seems to have taken a fresh start. True, there have been  
 some delinquencies among us; but we have been favoured with

some valuable accessions to our ranks, and the old and tried friends of the noble cause are more than ever determined to do all in their power for the suppression of the drinking usages of Society. On the whole, our Society is, at present, in a tolerably prosperous condition. The anniversary meeting of the Society was held on the 7th inst., and the following persons appointed office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Mr. Kenneth Ross, President; Mr. William Dunn, Vice-President, Mr. Alex. Fleming Recording Secretary; the writer, Corresponding Secretary, and a Committee of 12 persons. We held a public meeting of the Society on the evening of Saturday, the 19th inst., at which introductory addresses were delivered by the President and Vice-President, and an eloquent speech by Mr. Wm. C. Munson, of Coteau Landing; and last evening we were again addressed by Rev. George Case, on "Individual Influence and Consequent Obligation; or, The Duty of Professing Christians in reference to the Cause of Temperance." At each of these meetings several names were added to the pledge. We have encountered some severe storms, and we expect to encounter more; but we have adopted the British sailor's motto, "Don't give up the ship."—ROBT. N. CURRY, Cor. Sec.

DICKINSON'S LANDING, Feb 1, 1848.—We hereby transmit to you the standing of our Society, and the progress which, by God's blessing, has attended our feeble efforts during the past year. Our anniversary was held in the Methodist Chapel, on the evening of the 28th January, when Mr. G. Purkis was unanimously elected to fill the Presidential chair; Messrs. Bockus, Braden, and Captain Shaver, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Wm. Miller, Recording Secretary; the writer, Corresponding Secretary; and the following Committee, viz., Mr. Hutel, Mr. Wm. Morgan, Mr. Charles C. Ferin, Mr. John Hooplo, and Mr. F. E. M'Bain. After the officers were elected, the President made a few pertinent remarks, showing clearly the benefits arising from total abstinence, also the demoralizing influence of alcohol throughout the community, and we obtained eleven new subscribers to the glorious cause for which we are so strenuously contending. A few evenings previous to our annual meeting, we were highly honoured and edified by a visit from Mr. R. D. Wadsworth, from Montreal; he spoke unaffectedly and forcibly, and was attentively heard by the whole assembly, and obtained twenty-six new names to our pledge, showing clearly the importance and weight of his arguments, which carried conviction home to the hearts of all within the range of his voice. We intend, God willing, to hold weekly meetings in the surrounding neighbourhood, and will endeavour to use all our feeble abilities in the propagation of this glorious cause. At the commencement of the year, we numbered sixty-one members, and have since increased to one hundred and seventy, making a grand total of two hundred and thirty one good, sound, total abstainers. We have obtained fifteen subscribers to the *Advocate*; and prognosticate, from certain uncontrovertable facts, that the tempter shall retreat in confusion from our neighbourhood, although he still holds a strong position in certain taverns and groceries in this village.—J. N. McNAIR.

#### ENGLAND.

GREENWICH.—On Thursday evening, December 9, the first public festival and anniversary meeting of the Borough of Greenwich Temperance Association was held at the lecture-hall of the Literary and Scientific Institution. A large and respectable company took tea in one of the lower rooms of the institution, and at seven o'clock a public meeting was held in the large hall,

which was well filled. Benjamin Rotch, Esq., one of the magistrates for the county of Middlesex, presided.

Mr. Cole, one of the secretaries, read a report of the proceedings of the association during the first year of its operations. Public meetings had been held in that hall once in each month, the attendance at which had been good, and the attention paid to the speakers marked. It was evident, from that and other circumstances, that there was a growing interest in the temperance movement. The association was intended to interest, chiefly, the middle and upper classes, and the advocates had been selected accordingly from those whom the committee considered the most intelligent and eloquent. The greater portion of the report consisted of a development of the general principles of the teetotal movement, and an appeal to professing Christians to assist in that movement. It concluded with a brief view of the aspect of the times as encouraging to persevering exertion.

Mr. Hurst, from Bolton, observed that all ages had had the peculiar theories for the cure of particular evils. As to the evil of drunkenness, moralists had written, preachers had warned, and orators had declaimed; still the vice had grown, striking its roots deeper and stretching its branches wider. It had threatened to sap the basement of society, and to fling the whole fabric into ruins. Total abstinence had been introduced as a remedy, and had become a public theory. It rested itself upon physical truth, and called upon all to judge of its merits. The laws of nature were the evidence, and human beings were to form the decision. If the system rested on the laws of nature, it rested on the laws of God, for both were identical. That it was possible for men to exist without strong drink, was evident; because millions had existed before the art of making it was discovered, and there always had been, in this country as well as in others, persons who had lived without using it in any portion. That the use of it had led to evil, was evident. There were two classes who proposed to destroy intemperance—abstainers and moderate drinkers. Moderate drinkers pronounced much, but it was decisive, it tempted but to destroy. As the fabled Syrens were said to have dealt with the unwary mariners, it either starved its victims to death, or drew them into the vortex of ruin. When it was found that so much mischief was spread in consequence of the use of strong drink, it was not enough to proclaim dislike to the evil, every possible means must be employed to abolish it. Every energy must be concentrated, and then a lever could be employed which would lift from society the mountain which pressed upon it to its injury. If we succeeded to make a man sober, there was hope that we might lead him to a serious thought—to his chamber—and to a preparation for a future and eternal state. The practise of the teetotal system required some self-denial, but the Christian system was a system of self-denial; and if the self-denial of professing Christians did not exceed that of heathens, how could they be said to excel? Examples were on record of heathens who had sacrificed their lives to benefit their country—would not their conduct put those Christians to the blush who stood hesitating before they would give up a glass of liquor—a small portion of that which was destroying thousands? Where was the self-denial of that man who would not sacrifice his glass, that his brother might be free? Mr. Hurst sat down at the conclusion of a very eloquent address, amidst the cheering of the audience.

The Rev. John Kennedy, A. M., of Stepney, furnished an interesting account of the drinking usages of the Highlands of Scotland, and of the immorality and wretchedness resulting from those usages. He stated, also, the improvement which had taken place in many parts since the introduction of the total abstinence principle, and especially in Aberdeen, which had been for some years the scene of his labours as a Christian minister. The principle must prevail, for the country needed it; the state of the times required it; science supported it; Scripture warranted and sanctioned it; and we were to Christian ministers if they did not help it forward! Reduce the catalogue of drunkards as you may, and it will very soon be filled up again, while drinking usages are sanctioned by honourable and Christian men. The Christian pastor must not assist to fill up that catalogue. The Christian pastor, standing out as he does before the world, is bound to go before the people; and to go beyond what may be said to be the strict line of duty, the path literally prescribed. He would ask any man who had been taught to put up the prayer of our Lord, "Lead us not into temptation," whether he

was acting consistently with that petition when he placed himself within the influence of those strong temptations which were presented by the use of the social glass. And even if he were quite confident that there was no danger as it regarded himself, let him ask if he were not bound to abstain for the sake of the example he might thus set to others; to abstain from the use of that which most medical men would tell him he did not need, and which many who stood high in the profession would tell him was absolutely injurious. Let such a man seriously consider these things, and then let him be careful that he did not slight the convictions and dictates of his own conscience! For his own part, he had never felt in danger of becoming intoxicated; but he acknowledged himself personally indebted to total abstinence, as it had kept him out of the way of temptation. For that reason he would urge the adoption of the principle, especially upon the young.

The Rev. Mr. Lucy, of Greenwich, said there was an old proverb, "Let those who lose, laugh if they please; those who win are sure to laugh." He would say, let those who look at the evils of intemperance laugh if they pleased, he felt that he could safely laugh, for he had left the evil and was following the good. He had some difficulties at the first, but from the time of his signing the pledge, he felt that he was a free man. He liked the object of that society, it was to make men honourable, happy, and useful. He liked the means it employed, namely, moral suasion; not dealing in hard sentences, but informing and convincing the judgment. And he liked the end also; that is, as it was accomplished in many delightful instances. Mr. Lucy furnished some instances of persons who had been reclaimed from gross intemperance, who were now consistent and useful members of churches. In conclusion he said, Success to the total abstinence society, till the world shall be rid of the intoxicating cup!

The chairman detailed some of the horrid evils he had witnessed in the prisons of the metropolis, resulting from the use of strong drinks, and repeated, from his own knowledge, the declaration often made by teetotal advocates, that four-fifths of the crimes committed in this country resulted from the use of intoxicating drinks. He mentioned also some pleasing cases of reformation, and added that if persons could witness such instances, they would feel that there was a joy in being instruments of good to others, which was well worth seeking. Let all join the society, therefore, and the more sober they were, the better, and thus they would derive benefit to themselves, and be the means of imparting benefit to others.

Mr. English proposed a resolution of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Beale, and supported by Jesse Answorth, Esq., of Oldham. This was briefly acknowledged by the chairman, and thus the meeting, which was one of deep interest, concluded.

**LEAMINGTON.**—The total abstinence cause is still advancing at this fashionable town. A week or two ago, we were favoured with the services of Mr. Stamps, who gave two exceedingly eloquent lectures to large and enthusiastic audiences. At the conclusion there was quite a rush to the platform, of persons anxious to sign the pledge. On the next evening, she lectured at Warwick, with the same effect. Mr. Carter occupied the chair, and at the conclusion of Mrs. Stamps' powerful address, he said, that for some time he had not been so active as he ought to have been, but now he felt more vigorous in the cause than ever; and as he had come to live in the parish of Warwick, he would lend his assistance in carrying on the good cause they had, that night, heard so ably advocated. This gentleman, having just built a large iron foundry, at Emcote, being anxious to show to his workmen the satisfaction he felt for their valuable services, invited them, and their wives, to a first-rate teetotal supper. He addressed the party in a speech which did him credit; and said, that he was thankful to say, that the buildings had been erected, and completed, without any accident occurring; which he attributed to the goodness of God, and to the fact, that there had never been allowed any intoxicating drinks to be brought on the works. And as he felt certain that any kind of work could be done without the use of such drinks, and their use being productive of so many varied and extensive evils, he should always think it his duty to forbid their use on his premises. He had not, for many years, drunk intoxicating drinks himself, and he never intended to drink them again. He rejoiced to see, this evening,

about 100 workmen, with their wives, enjoying themselves in such an innocent and agreeable manner. This was as it should be. Men should indulge in no pleasures in which their wives could not join. The party broke up early; and next morning, the men were all at their work, and in sound health.—W. COLLEY, Secretary.

**PORT OF LONDON.**—The missionary engaged in visiting the shipping in the port of London, thus writes. That no class of men have suffered more, physically and morally, from the use of intoxicating drinks than seamen; but, in consequence of the introduction of temperance principles, their condition has been much improved. A number of ships now go out without any intoxicating drinks, except what is in the medicine chest; coffee and cocoa being supplied to the men as a substitute. The missionary observed a marked difference in favour of the crews of vessels where grog is not allowed, confirmed by the personal testimony of the captains and others. The missionary has been invariably treated with great courtesy by the commanders of the various vessels, and every facility has been afforded in addressing the sailors. The tracts and publications were thankfully received, and many pleasing testimonies given as to the result of the missionary's labours.

Ships and steamers visited .....	512
Seamen's homes .....	2
Seamen's registering offices .....	6
Docks .....	4
Wharves .....	29
Officers addressed .....	449
Sailors addressed .....	1942
Groups of ditto on shore .....	204
Emigrants spoken to and supplied with tracts ..	450
Ships sailing on temperance principles .....	24
Ships not allowing grog to the crew .....	77
Officers total abstainers .....	58
Seamen do. do .....	194
Temperance meetings held .....	24
Signatures .....	91

(Signed) JAMES BALFOUR.

#### SAMOA.

(Extract from a Private Letter.)

"I must renew my thanks for supplying me with the *Scottish Temperance Review*. I forget whether I told you that about eighteen months ago I signed the pledge, together with almost all my brethren here, in a united effort to suppress intemperance among the now numerous white men who reside on and visit these shores. Mr. Mills takes the lead in the movement. The infant society has, in several instances, been the means of doing much good. We are anxious to do all we can for the welfare of these foreign residents. Mr. Mills has been deputed to purchase and bring out with him an iron chapel, to be erected at his station, where the most of these white men live, and where there is a harbour much frequented by whaling vessels. In part of the chapel we purpose forming a library and reading-room expressly for the foreigners. I was at Opia a few days ago, and as there is a great lack of such a reading-room, we are going to purchase a house, and open a temporary sort of place until Mr. Mills comes out with a better one. Mr. Pritchard is on the spot, and is now getting a house in order. Among other contributions, I will send to the reading-room all these *Temperance Reviews* and *Journals* you forward me; so, for the reading room's sake, as well as my own gratification, I hope you will continue to send them."

#### Miscellaneous.

**RUM'S DOINGS.**—The following are but a part of the cases of death, suicide, and murder, narrated in the papers the past week, to be laid to the charge of strong drink. These gloomy records should form the study of rum-sellers.—James Kelley, who kept a small rum-shop in South Boston, Mass., was found dead in his bed one night last week. Kelley was intemperate in his habits, and on the night of his death was put to bed by his wife, so drunk



as to be unable to ascertain whether he was dead or alive. At last his lethargic state so alarmed his wife that she sent for a physician, who, on his arrival, found that he was dead, but at what moment he died it was difficult to ascertain. His clothing was found to have been perfectly drenched with sweat, so powerful were the efforts of nature to overcome the foul poison with which she had been overloaded.—On Sunday week, a coloured woman was found in a field in Worcester, Mass., frozen to death. A tin pail with rum in it was found near her.—Mr. Josiah D. Elder, from Westbrook, Me., attempted to cut his throat on Tuesday week, in the store of Mr. James Campbell, of Lowell. He was about 38 years of age, and has left a wife and four children. It is supposed he will not recover.—On Sunday week, a young man by the name of Rankin, killed a Mr. Miller, his own nephew, by cutting his throat. Both the murderer and his victim were under the influence of ardent spirits when the bloody deed was committed. Rankin made his escape.—Lewis Cummings is now under trial at Baltimore for the murder of Le Platt Carter, on the 4th of July, 1846, by stabbing. Drink was the prime cause.—About midnight on Sunday week, some sort of a momentary collision occurred between Jacob Garret and a young man named Bertach, in the street in Pottsville, Pa. It was but an instant, and Garret was mortally stabbed at the head of the spinal column or base of the brain. It was done so quickly that two persons in company could not observe the act. The wounded man ran about one hundred yards and fell, and in a few minutes expired. Rum and the beer shops had something to do with this tragedy.

**MURDER.**—On Saturday night last, a coloured man, named Lewis Johnson, a native of Maryland, who resided in the Ninth Avenue, New York, left his house to purchase rum, he being already intoxicated. Not returning as soon as might be expected, his sister went in search of him, and found him lying in a sleigh, which was standing in the street, moaning as if in great pain. On being asked what ailed him, he replied that some person had stabbed him. He was then removed to his house, and died soon after reaching it. On examining his person, it was found that he had been stabbed in several places with some sharp instrument.

**TEMPERANCE AMONG THE YOUNG.**—A Temperance Society, called the Youths' Temperance Ark of Safety, composed of youths from 10 to 18 years of age, some of whom, strange as it may appear, are reformed drunkards, held a meeting on Wednesday week, at the Corner of Catharine and Henry Streets, New York.

## Poetry.

### THE DOINGS OF STRONG DRINK.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.!

I saw a little girl,  
With half uncovered form,  
And wondered why she wandered thus  
Amid the winter storm,  
They said her mother drank of that  
Which took her sense away,  
And so she let her children go  
Hungry and cold all day.

I saw them lead a man  
To prison for his crime.  
Where solitude, and punishment,  
And toil, divide the time.  
And as they forced him thro' the gate,  
Unwillingly along,  
They told me 'twas intemperance  
That made him do the wrong.

I saw a woman weep  
As if her heart would break;  
They said her husband drank too much  
Of what he should not take.  
I saw an unfrequented mound  
Where weeds and branches wave—  
They said no tear had fallen there—  
It was the drunkard's grave.

They said these were not all  
The risks the intemperate run;  
For there was danger lest the soul  
Do evermore undone.  
Since WATER then is pure and sweet,  
And beautiful to see,  
And since it cannot do us harm,  
It is the drink for me.

## Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

### PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, MARCH 1, 1848.

### THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Temperance Society was held on the evening of the 24th ultimo, in the Temperance Hall, St. Maurice Street. The chair was taken at seven o'clock by the President of the Society, J. Dougall, Esq. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Girdwood, Mr. F. F. Blackader read the Report for the past year as follows.

### TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, BEING FOR THE YEAR 1847-8.

This society has existed on its present basis since 1835, and although there is much uncertainty as regards the number and present standing of its membership, there cannot be a question that it has exerted a great and salutary influence over the public mind, not only in Montreal, but throughout Canada. And they who have been engaged in it since the beginning feel more and more convinced, by the experience of each additional year, that the path of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks as a beverage, is not only the right path, but the path of pleasantness and peace.

The committee will now advert separately to the different efforts of the society.

#### TRACT EFFORT.

Soon after their appointment, your Committee resolved on an attempt at a thorough distribution of tracts in the city; their first intention being, to have this done by the members, but on further consideration, they resolved to employ an agent who might also act as a missionary of the cause. Subscriptions for this special object, were accordingly taken up, and Mr. John McCallum, who was eminently qualified for the work, was engaged as agent. The cost of this effort, including agent's salary of £60, and about 80,000 tracts, was so great, that to undertake it demanded an exercise of faith, but the Committee have reason to rejoice that they were not induced from fear to give it up, as they have met with no small encouragement in the amount of good accomplished.

The Committee could make interesting extracts from the monthly reports of their agent, but as some of these have already appeared in the pages of the *Advocate*, they forbear at present, although their publication might operate as an inducement to other societies to adopt this mode of promoting the cause.

The regular series of tracts headed, "Monthly Visitor of the

Montreal Temperance Society," has extended to twelve; but the city was besides supplied twice with miscellaneous tracts before the series commenced, so that the whole number of tracts distributed and to be distributed in this special effort, (reckoning each distribution at about 5,500), is 77,000. To the influence of these tracts is to be added that of the agent's visits and personal conversations.

## ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

On the 9th April last, your Committee presented an address on the subject of Temperance, embodying a brief statement of our principles and objects as a Society. His Excellency expressed deep regret at the necessity which existed for such a Society, and his warm approval of the feelings of philanthropy which induced the attempt to rescue the drunkard. His Excellency at the same time desired to be furnished with a copy of each of the Society's tracts as it appeared monthly.

Without attributing undue influence to men high in station, the Committee believe that the countenance and example of the Representative of our Sovereign, if in accordance with the principles of your Society, would give an impetus to our cause in this colony, which would be highly beneficial to all its best interests.

F. W. KELLOGG.

Early in last year, your Committee corresponded with a warm friend of the cause in New Brunswick, through whose recommendation they were induced to engage Mr. F. W. Kellogg, who had been lecturing with no small success in our sister Provinces. Mr. K. accordingly arrived here in September, and delivered a series of addresses on various points connected with the cause we seek to advance. These lectures were numerously attended, not merely by those who are friendly to our principles, but also by many who have never acknowledged them, and who, as far as their own example is concerned, are opposed to us. Your Committee have reason to rejoice that the lecturer was induced to spend some time amongst us; and although a smaller number than they expected, were immediately induced to sign the pledge and come out openly in the practice and defence of the truths of total abstinence, yet they have little doubt that the fruits of his addresses may be seen many days hence, and that they have done and will yet do their own part in the formation of a correct public sentiment in the matter of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate.

Your Committee deem it right here to record their high approval of Mr. K.'s mode of advocating the cause. While in some lectures, they have had reason to regret the unguarded manner in which truths, higher than those which you are associated to advance, have been, perhaps unintentionally, thrown into the shade or perverted; they had no fault to find in this respect with Mr. Kellogg, who ever sought to keep the Gospel of salvation before the minds of his hearers, as the grand remedy for moral evil, the pledge of total abstinence being merely a handmaid, but one of the principal means for removing a stumbling-block which causes many professors to fall in the way, and prevents thousands from even entering on the way which leadeth unto life. Your Committee say thus much, as they conceive it desirable as much as in their lies, to "give none offence to Jew nor Greek, nor to the church of God." And if their successors see it well to invite Mr. Kellogg, again to visit this city, they would hail with pleasure his re-appearance amongst us.

REV. C. J. WARREN.

In the end of October last, the Rev. C. J. Warren, invited by your committee, visited the city. He has given much attention

to the advocacy of the principles of temperance amongst the young, and while here, scarcely five days in all, he preached twice, and delivered seven addresses to Sabbath schools. He also addressed about 500 children collected for the purpose, in the lecture room of Coté street Free Church, and in the evening of the same day delivered a lecture on the advantage of having the young imbued with temperance principles. These means, the committee trust, have not been without their effect on the impressible hearts of children.

## COLD WATER ARMY.

On the 11th August, the Cold Water Army was called once more into the field, to hold their Anniversary Meeting, and whatever those who count themselves wiser may think of the matter, this, no doubt, in the minds of the children, is the most important part of total abstinence operations for the whole year. And when we take into account that "the child is father of the man," and that we find it so hard to convince those who have grown to mature years in the use of the intoxicating cup, we do well in encouraging children to combine for the advancement of our principles. And it is a fact full of meaning, that many parents who yet decline the practice of total abstinence for themselves, think it an excellent thing for the young, who have never known what they consider the charm of a glass of wine. To this annual celebration, His Excellency the Governor General was invited, and an address in name of the children was presented to him, to which he returned a very appropriate and feeling reply; and your Committee would fondly hope that the subject to which His Excellency's attention has thus been twice in the course of the past year called will yet be considered by him even to the extent of practising its principles. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. John Buchanan, of Bothwell, Scotland, then supplying Coté Street Free Church, and the Rev. John M'Leod, now of the American Presbyterian Church.

## THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

This periodical, which is, we have reason to believe, the most extensively circulated in Canada, and certainly one of the most useful, has reached its fourteenth volume, and, from the orders received, and still receiving from all parts of the country, there is reason to hope that it will be as extensively circulated as last year, namely, about 3000 copies each issue, or 72,000 copies per annum. As an average of twelve of its sixteen pages are devoted to temperance—this is equal to 864,000 pages of temperance matter scattered all over the province. We see here a tract effort upon a great scale, which ought to receive more encouragement than it does. Indeed, when the extremely low price of the *Advocate* is considered (namely, 2s 6d for twenty-four numbers of sixteen pages each), and its non-political or sectarian character, your committee see no good reason why there should not be a copy in every dwelling in Canada. Were this the case, who can doubt that it would surely, though silently, carry on its conflict in each of these families with the appetites or customs which plead for strong drink.

Your committee recommend to their successors and the public an increased interest in the *Temperance Advocate*. Its support is the great effort, not only of the Montreal Society but of the societies of Canada as a body, and yet it is every year falling into debt. This ought not to be, and would not be, were the friends of the cause to exert themselves, everywhere to procure subscribers.

## TRAVELLING LECTURER.

Since shortly after the new year, Mr. Wadsworth, secretary of

this society, has been travelling in Western Canada, as its representative and agent, one of his principal objects being to lecture wherever he goes, in behalf of total abstinence principles; take up collections in aid of the Montreal Temperance Society, and extend the circulation of the *Advocate*. Mr. Wadsworth has hitherto met with encouraging success, and could he give the whole of his time and attention to his temperance labours, would doubtless meet with much more. As it is, the committee hereby tender their best thanks to those who have received and aided him in his journey, as well as to those who have contributed to this society.

#### TEMPERANCE HALL.

It has long been a matter of reproach to Montreal, that it had no appropriate place for the meetings of the temperance society, and Mr. Kellogg, last fall, stirred up the public, in an especial manner, to keep up weekly meetings with regularity, whatever were the encouragements in the way of attendance. These considerations induced your committee to lease the centre flat of the building in St. Maurice street, formerly occupied as a Congregational church, and to fit it up as a Temperance Hall. This Hall was opened with a soiree on the 23d December last, at which five ministers of the city took part, and cordially commended the effort. Since that time, meetings have been regularly kept up every Thursday evening, at which a considerable number of signatures to the pledge have been obtained, although until recently they were very thinly attended.

#### FUNDS.

A detailed statement of U.S. receipts and expenditure of the Society will be published in the *Temperance Advocate*, upon the return of Mr. Wadsworth from Western Canada; but the Committee cannot omit this opportunity of returning thanks to the many kind friends who have liberally contributed to the Funds of the Society for the past year.

#### KINDRED SOCIETIES.

Time and space do not permit your committee to dwell upon the efforts of these societies. They may, however, state that there is, to all appearance, much vitality in the temperance cause in Britain. That, in the United States, temperance men are still labouring earnestly to free their land from the traffic in alcoholic drinks. That great advances have been made in the Lower Provinces. That, in Canada, several societies manifest zeal and activity; and that we may hope for an impetus to the temperance cause in the new world from the visit of Father Mathew, which is announced to take place in the ensuing spring.

#### THE FUTURE.

Your committee would recommend to their successors in office, and indeed to all temperance societies, the diligent use of the means which the Press puts within their reach for disseminating temperance principles; and therefore hope, not only that the *Temperance Advocate* will meet with increased support, but that the Tract Effort, in one shape or another, will be continued in Montreal, and extended throughout the other cities, towns, and villages of the province.

They also recommend the employment of suitable temperance lecturers, so far as it may be found practicable to sustain them.

With unabated confidence that the Temperance cause is of God, the Committee cannot do otherwise than believe that it will ultimately triumph, and therefore they would say to each and every friend of the cause, Only be thou strong and of good courage; for in due time ye shall reap if ye faint not.

Mr. James Court, in moving the adoption of the Report, adverted to the importance of the tract effort mentioned in that document. *Seventy-seven thousand tracts* were distributed in the course of the year over the city, and nearly as many visits paid by a suitable agent, and the cost of the whole would not be much over £100. He thought this was a cheap way of doing much good, which should be persevered in. Mr. Court moved,

That the Report now read be adopted and printed, and that the following gentlemen constitute the Committee of Management for the ensuing year:—

#### President.

JOHN DOUGALL, Esq.

#### Vice-Presidents.

All resident Ministers of the Gospel, being Total Abstainers.  
H. LYWAN—J. HOLLAND—J. R. ORR—D. P. JAMES.

JAMES COURT, *Treasurer.*

JOHN McDUGALL and R. D. WADSWORTH, *Secretaries.*

Messrs. McWatters, Becket, Alexander. Adams, Clark,	Dr. Fisher, Messrs. S. Hedge, Irwin, Blackader, Watson.	Messrs. Clay, Cooper, Hubbard.
---	---	--------------------------------------

With power to add to their number.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Girdwood, seconded by Mr. J. C. Becket, "That this Society view, with great satisfaction, the steady though silent progress of sound Temperance principles in most of the Churches in Canada."

In moving the second resolution, Mr. Girdwood spoke to the following effect:—In every attempt to benefit mankind, we have to encounter opposition. This we may expect. But that it should proceed from those whom we seek to benefit is remarkable. A powerful opposition arises from the indifference of Christians. It is only necessary to attempt the improvement of a profane person in the use of his tongue, or to seek the deliverance of the drunkard from debasement, ruin, and death, in order to prove that our efforts to promote the welfare of our fellow-men, for time and eternity, will be met in the spirit of resistance. Both the profane and the drunkard are afraid, if you reform them by destroying their evil habit, of losing some privilege or real benefit. Sound Temperance principles should be disseminated. Men have no need of stimulants. It is unnecessary for the inexperienced to make experiments. These have been tried long enough, and the evil consequences are seen all around us. Some, however, will try the effects of alcoholic drinks as a beverage. When this is done, the mischief is accomplished, and the parties cease to be judges, for evil communications have corrupted good manners. As well might we expect from a young person who has frequented the theatre for twelve months, an unbiased judgment as to the demoralising influence of the stage. The sound principle is—"Touch not, taste not;" "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." We do not say that a stimulant may not be necessary in some cases. These are exceptions, and do not affect the general principle. A drink of cold water will impart, to every person in health, more strength to the body and cheerfulness to the mind, than alcohol. The principles of Temperance are rapidly gaining ground. They have wrought wonders on many. In every quarter of the globe, in every variety of climate, among all classes, and in every kind of employment, testimony has been borne to the beneficial effects of Abstinence. Wherever these principles may have lost ground, they ought always to have had their foothold in the Churches. But here, alas! in many instances, the leprosy has spread over the whole body. Both in the pulpit and the pew it has gained the ascendancy, until the power of rebuke was lost. Hence the necessity for Abstinence Societies. Yet each Christian is created anew, expressly to be a pattern of good works—to be the light of the world, and to be the salt of the earth. The various Churches should be composed of such members. Thus the scattered rays of light would be gathered into a focus, and the Church would be a powerful preservative from corruption. Amongst them the

drunkard would have no place. Their statute book declares that he cannot enter the kingdom of God, and, therefore, every drunkard would be denied the privileges of the Church of God. A man that cannot forego the indulgence of his appetite, cannot follow Christ; for self-denial is not only a mark of discipleship, but is an essential part of it. In this view of Christian character, and the nature of a Church, it can be no difficult matter for all genuine Christians to become Total Abstinents from what is so unnecessary and injurious as a beverage—alcoholic drinks. We cannot but have great satisfaction in the success of these principles. When we think of the misery of many families arising from intemperance, we must rejoice in the progress of Abstinence principles. Think of the wife, who will, in a few hours after this, sit waiting and watching for the return of her intoxicated husband, and who would not feel a great satisfaction in the success of this Society reforming the drunkard? The resolution does not refer to the adoption of Total Abstinence as a test of membership. If this were its intention, we could not fully approve of it. But it refers to the adoption of the principles of Abstinence by the members of Christian Churches, and to the expressed approval of the Society by these communities. In this view all can fully rejoice in the progress of sound Temperance principles.

Rev. Mr. Taylor moved the third resolution as follows:—

"That Christians who use intoxicating drinks are not in so good a position to reclaim drunkards as those who abstain, and therefore so far mar their own usefulness; and that the objection frequently brought against the temperance cause, viz., that it only aims at the suppression of one kind of immorality, whilst they, the objectors, aim at the suppression of all, would be relevant if the Temperance Society only sought to convert drunkards into moderate drinkers, which has, until recently, been the plan of the churches, but as we seek to abolish the use, as a beverage, of intoxicating drinks, an incentive to all vice, which is an object not heretofore contemplated by the churches, the objection is not relevant."

He said the first part of this resolution recognized an important fact which was too often lost sight of, namely, that it was the duty of all Christians, whether moderate drinkers or abstainers, to strive for the reformation of the drunkard, and the duty rested as imperatively upon the first class as the last. But the position of the former was much less favourable for this good work. The moderate drinking Christian goes to the drunkard and says, Joe, or Dick, as the case may be, for drunkards never have more than half a name, you are destroying yourself with intemperance. Joe partly acknowledges the fact, and says he wishes earnestly to reform, but asks how.

The moderate drinker says, "Do as I do, never take anything more than will do you good."

"That is exactly my present practice," says the drunkard, "only a little will do you good, but, before I get my spirits up to the point of happiness, I have to take a great deal."

"Since you are so far gone," replies the moderate drinker, "it would be better for you to abstain altogether—this is the remedy for confirmed drunkards."

"Oh, but," replies Joe, "I do not think I am so far gone as to have to put down my name among the incurables. I will try to get on like other respectable people, by taking a little as I find I need it."

Now, is not this a fair specimen, asked the speaker, of the style of reasoning that must be employed by moderate drinking Christians, if they would seek to reform drunkards? And what good effect would it produce? Are they likely to prevail upon any man to add to all the difficulties of the struggle against appetite and custom, the load of obloquy which would be incurred by standing out as an incurable drunkard, who alone, of all around him, required to practice total abstinence?

How different the position of the total abstainer. He goes to the drunkard and says to him, "Joe, you are destroying yourself, I pray you to cease, and I'll do what I can to help you to reform: total abstinence is the only remedy, and I will give up drinking along with you. If there is

reproach or opposition to be encountered, I will share it with you, and we will stem the tide of custom, fashion, and appetite together." Which of these two is in the most favourable position to reclaim drunkards? Certainly the latter. So far, then, the resolution is correct, but he (Mr. T.) thought it might have gone farther. It might have said that moderate drinkers were in a much less favourable position for preserving the temperate from intemperance than total abstainers.

A father has a son going out into the world. He has taught him, by example, to use intoxicating drinks; and his precept is merely to avoid excess, for, to be consistent, he can use no other admonition. The total abstainer, on the other hand, says to his son in the same circumstance, "Intoxicating drink has occasioned widespread desolation. It has ruined thousands and tens of thousands who once thought themselves perfectly secure. It is most insidious in its nature, inclining one who has begun using it, to desire more and more. It is the greatest danger you have to encounter. Go not into temptation. My son, do not use intoxicating drinks at all." Which precept and example is most likely to preserve the son temperate?

But not only do moderate drinkers do nothing towards preserving men temperate, they positively aid in making them intemperate by supporting and perpetuating those customs and practices out of which intemperance is continually growing.

Some suppose that we require them to make a great sacrifice in asking them to give up the use of intoxicating drinks, but it was only the sacrifice of benefiting themselves. This objection was as if we warned a man to get out of the street when a runaway horse was furiously dashing along endangering the lives of the lieges, and he were to reply, it is too great a sacrifice to keep clear of the horse, I claim my privilege, as a freeman, to stand or walk in the street as I see fit. Or, as if we asked one who was exposed to a pelting storm, to come under a shelter, and he were to reply that it was too great a sacrifice, and claim his right to stand out in the rain. The objection in either of these cases would be as rational as the objection to teetotalism.

The latter part of the resolution referred to an objection sometimes urged against temperance men, that they only opposed one form of evil; but he had not been able, with much reflection, to find any validity in this objection. Should there be any present, however, with whom it had weight, he would suggest some considerations to relieve their minds.

1st, The objection is not fair. Intemperance is not so much one form of evil, as an incentive to all forms of evil. Overthrow it and you seriously invade all the rest. It is one of the main pillars upon which Satan's edifice rests; and, if you bring it down, you shake his entire kingdom.

2d, It is not true that temperance men oppose intemperance only. They are, at least, as diligent as those who bring the objection in opposing other evils and promoting other good causes. Do the objectors, added the Rev. gentleman, preach the gospel? So do we. Do they support Bible, Tract, and Missionary Societies? So do we. Do they promote philanthropic and benevolent objects? So do we. We do all these as well as they, and we oppose intemperance besides, which they do not do in any effectual manner.

The Rev. gentleman concluded with several touching and instructive anecdotes, of the facts of which he had been personally cognizant.

Mr. Robert Campbell seconded the motion, which was carried.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Cordley, seconded by Mr. Holland,

"That there is reason to hope the rising generation will not be so extensively led astray by strong drink as former generations, inasmuch as the drinking usages connected with travelling, trading, and visiting, as well as with various trades, professions, and handicrafts, are in a great measure abolished."

Mr. Cordley said—The motion seems to intimate that intemperance is often the offspring of social usages; and so it is. Indeed, it is not too much to say that almost all the intemperance of men is introduced by the customs and influences of society. It is a vice of social origin. Men of a cold, abstract, solitary nature, are not its victims. After the evil has entered—after the morbid appetite has been formed, it may exist and grow without the help of social excitement. As it becomes more impenious, it may become more disgusting, and drive its victim at last into solitude; and for that solitude may be reserved the most hideous and loathsome shapes of sin. The drunkard sits solitary in the last stages of his vice, but his vice was social in its origin. When society cast him out, it cast out its own creature. You notice most the solitary drunkard, he is so abject and loathsome. Every one has seen such or heard of them. I have heard of a stage-player who was habitually drunk when his turn came to play. But on one evening his presence was necessary—no other man could perform his part. To make more sure of being sober, he made a wager of £5 that he would drink nothing that day. To make more sure, his companions locked him up alone; but, towards evening, he felt a craving for brandy. He resisted, but in vain. He was in an agony. He must, he would drink; but there was no escape. He heard footsteps; he called; a boy came to the door; him he sent for a bottle of brandy. But the bottle could not be got into the room. He sent the boy for a straw, and, with the straw, drank the brandy through the keyhole. He was found dead drunk; but it was not in solitude he first learned to drink. The gifted Charles Lamb, the poet and essayist, often sat solitary and wept over his intemperate habits. He felt himself without strength—without will to resist a vicious appetite. But the appetite so bewailed in secret, he had acquired in the social circle—in the midst of merry companions. So it is ever; so it always was. The old god of drunkards, the bloated Bacchus, was not worshipped by individuals, but followed by the excited crowd—the crowd of Bacchanalians. And, since then, the priests of Bacchus, the poets of the wine cup, have sung of the social virtues of strong drink. Hardly a Bacchanalian song has been written that is not convivial. Take away, then, the social usages in regard to drinking—take away the social charm, and you cut away at once the whole influence which songs have had in making drunkards. No more drinking songs will be written when drinking is separated from social glee. And what an influence is thus swept away!

But this is not all. I have never known an intemperate man, perhaps no one here ever knew an intemperate man, who was not first seduced by social influences. A young man enters a fashionable circle—a genteel parlour: the wine glass is offered. Of course, he cannot refuse. He cannot resist custom; he cannot violate good feeling; he may not become a drunkard; but, the more social he is, the more the danger; and from such beginnings is nearly all drunkenness derived. In solitude, men do not learn to drink. They drink first for the sake of social excitement and good cheer. Break up, then, the customs of society—the custom of drinking in travel, trade, and visiting, and you dry up the fountains of drunkenness.

The resolution says we have reason to hope the rising generation will not be so extensively led astray as former generations have been, inasmuch as these customs have been, to a great extent, abolished. We rejoice that it is so. They have been abolished to a great extent, but let us work on; and let us turn the social elements of our nature, in which intemperance begins—let us turn these against intemperance. It is said that Voltaire, the arch-enemy of Christianity, invented tracts, and boasted that he would, by the dissemination of tracts, extirpate the Christian faith. But soon Christianity printed tracts, and with Voltaire's own press; and Christianity has diffused itself a thousand times more by the aid of tracts, than Voltaire, by their aid, injured it. So let us lay hold of the social principle, and convert it to our use. We cannot overcome evils of social origin, except by social effort. As our virtues or our vices are strongest when they spring from our social nature, then let us join together, and by social enthusiasm, help on the principles of total abstinence.

But while we have so much reason to be encouraged in view of the whole world—the world over—there is yet much work to be done. There are still usages that must be broken up, and one especially deserves attention—the usage of small taverns and rum-shops. What a miserable state of things they indicate! How many lazy landlords; how many drunken husbands and fathers;

how many wretched families. Let us, if possible, abolish the shops. Let us remove temptations. It is our duty not only to strengthen the heart of each man to resist the temptation—it is our duty to remove it. We are taught to pray—"Lead us not into temptation," yet there are men who view with jealousy every attempt to remove the outward causes of drunkenness. They say—"God has placed man in a world of temptations, and that it is our duty not to remove, but to overcome, and teach others to overcome, the evil." They seem to think that if we take away the stumbling blocks, we contravene the plan of God! But Christ says—"Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come, but woe is to that man by whom the offence cometh. It were better that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he were cast into the depths of the sea, than that he offend or cause to fall one of these little ones."

Moved by Rev. Mr. McCloud, seconded by John McDougall, Esq.,

"That they who are zealous for the cause of patriotism, philanthropy, morality, or religion, to be consistent, should be also zealous for the cause of Temperance, inasmuch as it is a handmaid to them all."

Moved by Rev. Mr. McKillean, seconded by P. V. Hibbard,

"That the Governments, being established for the good of society, can have no moral right to license that which is eminently injurious thereto; and, therefore, that our present laws, licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks, are anomalous, and ought to be abolished."

We have not been able to overtake the speeches on the last two Resolutions, but will endeavour to do so in our next. The meeting was closed by the Rev. John Girdwood with the benediction.

An excellent choir was in attendance, and added greatly to the interest of the meeting.

We leave the proceedings at this meeting to speak for themselves. The speakers and the assembly seemed to have the feeling expressed by the Rev. Mr. McCloud, when he emphatically said—"Mr. President, I think we are right." There was a calm determination and earnestness about the meeting which showed that the cause is by no means losing interest in the minds of its supporters, and that truth is making its way.

#### CITY OF TORONTO TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY.

We have received the Eighth Annual Report of the Temperance Reformation Society of the city of Toronto, from which we make the following extracts:—

Coming to our own country, Canada, your Committee rejoice to know that there are, throughout the Province, warm-hearted tract-sellers devoted to the noble enterprise; they are united in Societies which are to be found probably in every township, village, town, and city in the land. In several Districts these are organized into District Temperance Unions, which are doing something to strengthen and consolidate the cause. Special details of the operations and success of these associations cannot be given. The City of Montreal is the seat of the only general provincial effort that is put forth at the present time; and that it is confined to publishing the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, which has gradually attained to a circulation of between 3 and 4,000 copies. This, after all, cannot be called a provincial effort, for the Montreal Committee are alone in bearing a heavy yearly loss, connected with it—the low price at which the *Advocate* is published, not meeting the expense of merely printing and mailing it. Another 1,000 or 1,500 names added to the subscription list would relieve the committee from embarrassment; and for the honour of the Societies deriving advantages from the sacrifices of a few individuals, this ought to be done before the first of January 1848, when the fourteenth yearly volume will commence.

Your Committee congratulate the Committee of the Montreal Society on the noble work which is now engaging their attention, namely, the preparing of a series of twelve Temperance Tracts to be distributed gratuitously, one every month for a year, to every

family in Montreal. The work will involve the publication of 50,000 tracts.

Kingston is the head-quarters of a "Marine Temperance Society" formed this last year, with the view of promoting temperance on the lakes: a movement worthy of the attention and active support of the temperance men resident on the borders of our inland seas.

A new semi-monthly paper, devoted to Temperance and General Intelligence, was commenced at Niagara a few months ago, called the "*Niagara Fountain*;" it is 5s. per annum for a single copy, and a decreasing charge according to the number taken; your Committee hope it will be well sustained, and ever prove to its supporters "as cold water to a thirsty soul." Too little attention has hitherto been devoted to Temperance Literature throughout Canada. It was not so in the early days of the enterprise in the United States. "Steven Van Rensselaer, of Albany, generously contributed the funds to distribute gratuitously the first 20,000 copies of the first Temperance Journal, and, subsequently, several thousand dollars more for the free circulation of other temperance documents. This gratuitous distribution resulted in a subscription list of 200,000 paying subscribers. Subsequently to that, fifteen gentlemen gave each \$1000 for the free distribution of temperance publications, and to support temperance lecturers. On one occasion the underwriters in New-York gave \$1500 to furnish every seaman belonging to the United States Mercantile Navy with a single temperance document."

"If we would see in our midst such triumphs of the temperance reformation as are now apparent in the United States, we must take the same preliminary steps, the chief of which was the circulation of temperance documents."

The attention of your Committee during the past year, has been chiefly occupied with the erection of the Hall; and with the measures to complete the subscription list to the building fund. The city was partially canvassed by members of the committee; it was then divided into twenty districts or sections, and the services of two friends, private members of the Society, were sought for each. Some of the districts were but partially explored, while others, owing to circumstances that could not be controlled, were not entered upon at all.

Your Committee were highly gratified with the favour shown to the undertaking by the citizens generally. Several gentlemen, not connected with the Society, contributed liberally, and acknowledged that the Society had done much good, and was worthy of support.

The total subscribed did not equal the expectations of your Committee; but the labors of your collectors were suddenly arrested, first, by the movement on behalf of the sufferers by the calamitous fires at *London* and *Quebec*, and afterwards by the melancholy and painful necessity that appeared for a prompt, united and generous effort to provide food for the famishing inhabitants of Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland. Your Committee, however, from what has been accomplished, are led to hope that another movement to this end, at some future time, will be altogether successful.

The amount of the contracts for finishing the Hall, as it now stands, is about £379; and the whole resources placed in the hands of your committee, to meet the same, may be stated thus:

Original contributions of the Ladies, being proceeds of Bazaars and Concerts.....	£285
General subscriptions.....	303
	£588

But this is only a report of progress, as several subscriptions are not yet collected.

The balance against the Society, about £300, is larger than your Committee could have desired, and larger than it would have been at this time, but for the causes already stated. But there is nothing in the circumstance to beget gloomy forebodings for the future. An examination of the subscription lists shows, that only a small number of the members of the Society have yet contributed; and were 100 zealous friends to collect each only 5s. per month, during the next year, the whole would be wiped off!

Your Committee are really encouraged, and would congratulate the Society in view of what has been done; but, considering what is before them, they would ask the pledged supporters of the Society to inquire whether, upon summing up all that the Society has enabled them to save, added to all that it may instrumentally have saved them from, they could not discover good and weighty rea-

sons for doing yet more than they have done either by further contributions themselves or canvassing amongst their friends who have not given any thing, or donations. Let all remember that the sooner this debt is removed, the sooner will the Society be in a position to prosecute with vigour the great work it has in hand.

The Committee speak below of vigorous aggressive movements, now that they have a hall, a home for the drunkard, and we trust they will make good use of it. We earnestly recommend them to have weekly meetings, to which all may be invited, appoint subjects for discussion, and have brief conversational addresses. Let tracts be given freely, and have the pledge book always at hand. Toronto has many advantages over Montreal in aggressive movements. We have the difference of language in half the population to contend with, which they have not. This city of the West must use the position she holds for an example of continual action. Tracts, lectures, and conversational meetings seem to be the proper weapons with which to advance the Temperance Reformation.

Your Committee made an effort to increase the circulation of the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, by which 52 new subscribers were obtained. The total number distributed in this City, including copies which your Committee arranged to have sent to all the newspapers, is 80. Only a few public meetings were held during the last year; but your Committee are happy to be able to say that additions to the roll of members have almost daily been made—the roll having received 271 names since the last annual meeting.

There is much in the signs of the times to warrant vigorous aggressive movements. Intemperance abounds on every hand, but the true position of the temperance cause among the benevolent operations of the day, is now better understood, and it is gaining adherents and advocates amongst men whose position in society, and talents, give their opinion much weight in the community generally. The opinion of the Prime Minister of England is now before the world, and will commend the cause to many who have hitherto looked upon it as beneath the notice of any man who wished to stand well with the world. His Lordship says:—

"I am convinced that there is no cause more likely to elevate the people of this country, in every respect, whether as regards religion, political importance, literary, and moral cultivation, than the great question of temperance."—*Lord John Russell.*

#### TEETOTAL GOVERNORS.

The accompanying document has been sent us for insertion, prefaced with a few remarks by the gentleman forwarding it.

Sir,—The following excellent and straightforward letter on the subject of Temperance, from Governor Eaton of Vermont, I would like to see in all temperance periodicals: and I do hope it may be the means of bringing our Governor General and all the great men of this Province to a similar exertion. What a mighty engine this would make to force on our noble cause in Canada.  
K.

Philipsburg, February 15, 1843.

Enosburgh, Vt., Dec. 28, 1847.

DEAR SIR,—Your kind invitation to me to address your society on Thursday of the present week, has been received.

In answer, I can assure you that I should be happy to comply with the request, were it not that a pressure of other duties, just at the present time, absolutely prohibits my attending. The cause of temperance and of temperance associations as the most available means of securing the general practice of this virtue, I deem worthy to be commended and encouraged the wide world over. In my earlier years, more especially, I have seen so many—and those, too, not unfrequently from among the noblest and most gifted in the land—found fast in the chains of a fatal habit before they were even conscious of their danger, and falling at last the miserable and unhappy victims of intemperance, that I could not forbear to raise my voice, on every suitable occasion, in behalf of efforts to rescue all who are not already past rescue, from that insidious, yet sure destroyer. Gladly would I urge upon every

one that would listen to the voice of reason and of kindness, to keep aloof from the line of danger—to firm and follow fixed and unyielding habits of temperance, and to throw around himself, for the more safe and certain preservation of those habits, every possible security, by way of pledge and concert of action, with others who might cheer him on; and, if the individual, whether from a fancied or real power of self-control, felt himself personally secure from danger, I would still urge him to set the example of undeviating temperance habits, in view of the influence which his example might exert upon others connected with him in life's various relations, in whose paths danger, disgrace, and death, might lie. If he were a father, I would urge him for his children's sake, if a brother, for his brother's, and, if a friend, for his friend's; for the silent yet powerful influence of a manly and noble example might be the means of saving those children, that brother, or that friend, from the lowest depths of degradation; and whose philanthropy, whose humanity, would quail at a test which demands no greater sacrifice than this?

I am, however, denied the opportunity of urging these and other kindred considerations at your meeting, but, in the mean while, receive from me the assurance of my earnest desire, that, guided in your efforts by an unflinching spirit of gentleness and kindness, your labours, in common with the labours of others engaged in the same noble enterprise, may be crowned with full and triumphant success.—With great respect, I am, &c.,

To J. NICHOLS, &c.

H. EATON.

*Extract from letter, dated Chateauguy January 7, 1848.—* Mr. G——'s death was occasioned by excessive drinking. I am told that a party of eight or ten persons entered his house on New Year's morning, making what is called "a first footing," bringing with them bottles of spirituous liquors; they sat down with Mr. G——, drinking each in turn with him until the unfortunate man could drink no more. Some say that he drank about twenty-four gills of brandy in succession, others say only twelve; it is of little matter, however, as to the quantity—the effect has proved fatal: he survived until Monday evening, when death completed his ravages, and the spirit entered into the presence of its maker. An inquest, I am told, was held on the body; but what the verdict was I have not heard.\* On Wednesday afternoon I performed the funeral service for him.—JOHN BOWLES.

The above extract of a letter from Chateauguy contains a melancholy instance of the results of bringing of old country drinking practices hither. The person alluded to was a good farmer who came to Canada with some property, but having, unfortunately, in early life, been taught what is called moderate drinking, fell into habits of intemperance: He went to the country to be away from the "friends" whose solicitations made the social glass too powerful for him, but both found him out even there, and by these friends the half-reclaimed man was compelled or induced to drink, and is, in consequence, dead. How long will these things continue? If the soul of man outweighs worlds in value, what can they expect who thus destroy the soul? They may say they did not intend to kill him—they did not think he would have drunk so hard. The law of God says—"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbour to drink—that putteth the bottle unto him." We are neither makers of the law, nor are we set to punish for the infractions of the law; but moderate drinkers, venders, and distillers had better see to it. If before the tribunal of man the plea, "I did not know the law," is answered, "You might have known it," *ignorantia legis not excusat*, we suspect it will avail but little before the bar of God to say—"I did not know that it was so dangerous to give my neighbour to drink. I did not know that there were such consequences involved in putting the bottle to him."

\* The verdict was—"Died by Intemperance."

#### AGENT'S REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1848.

In a visit to a respectable family, they told me they were very glad to hear of one case of encouragement that occurred about March, 1847. An acquaintance of theirs who had been long under the influence of strong drink, had reduced his family to a very low pitch. After having read the Tract "*Fool's Pence*," has since ceased to use intoxicating drinks altogether. This fact was not related by the man himself, but by one of his family, who rejoices to see the happy change. I was requested to call and try to persuade him to attend the Church.

Tracts distributed this month, 12,000.

Contributions received this month, £4 15s 4jd.

One new Subscriber to *Advocate*.

#### Education.

##### THE MATERNAL EDUCATION OF INFANTS.

Let not mothers be incredulous. The dawn of reason in their babes is very early, and often brightens into morning, or travels into the full effulgence of day, before they look on them as aught but a delicately organized mechanism—a pet—a plaything! O, let them think how soon their little one leaps when the mysterious charm of music thrills through its tiny brain! how soon it learns to modulate its feeble voice, before it can articulate to the melodies that bring from its eyes an eloquent smile! and that earliest smile which responds to the maternal caress is the first lesson in the affections.

Mrs. Howitt, whose works overflow with the good, the true, and the beautiful, says:—"Children should very often be sung to; they should be brought up with melodies, and early taught that universal harmony should be the element of their being." Sentiment precedes intelligence; and thus, though the voice of instruction waits for the more full development of reason, yet, with its mother's milk, the young child may drink in education.

The duty of every reflective and intelligent mother is thus early to inspire a love of beauty and of virtue, long before the abstract terms can be understood, or direct teaching can be comprehended. And the affections may be cultivated, and the reason aroused, and the memory stored with recollections long, long before they can find utterance in language. "And a wise man scorneth nothing, be it never so small or homely, for he knoweth not the secret laws that may bind it to great effects." The ocean, vast and mighty, is composed of single drops; and atoms crowded on atoms form the lofty, the colossal mountain; and so character is formed hour by hour, and all things aid in its development.

"I am a missionary in my nursery," said a young, lovely, and sensible mother, to the writer. "Six pairs of little eyes are daily watching mamma's looks, as well as listening to her words; and I wish my children never to see in me that which they may not imitate, that which may neutralise my instruction or influence." Need I say that her children arose and called her blessed?

"Thelwall," says Coleridge, "was accustomed to say that 'he thought it very unfair to influence a child's mind by inculcating any opinions before he had come to years of discretion, and was competent to choose for himself.' I showed him into my garden, and told him it was my botanical garden. 'How so?' said he, 'it is covered with weeds.' 'Oh!' I replied, 'that is only because it has not yet come to its age of discretion and choice. The weeds, you see, have taken the liberty to grow, and I thought it unfair to prejudice the soil towards roses or strawberries.'" The practical joke was more demonstrative than a score of arguments to the mind of the sophist.

So, then, thou art set as the guide and guardian to thy tender little ones, to plant, to prune, to water, and to weed. "For if this field be not tilled every day," says Bishop Hall, "it will run into thistles. This work must be continual, or it speedeth not." The seeds of first instructions are dropped into the deepest furrows; therefore, never let them recollect the time when good thoughts were strangers to their minds. It is a feature of fallen humanity, that our evil tendencies are the most active, and the most easily developed. The diviner parts of the character are easily subjugated by the vicious and the sensual; therefore, let not the observant and curious appetite of youth be fed on poison or on garbage, whilst truth and virtue are banished from its presence. They will be found apt scholars in the school of folly or of vice;

and, humiliating as may be the sentiment in the ears of philosophers and sentimentalists, it is too true that early and evil habits soon cling around the willing-like captive, and clustering weeds impede the pathway of the virtuous.

### BIDE YOUR TIME.

Every man must patiently bide his time. He must wait. More particularly in lands like my native land (United States), where the pulse of life beats with feverish and impatient throbs, is the lesson needful. Our national character wants the dignity of repose. We seem to live in the midst of a battle, there is such a din—such a hurrying to and fro. In the streets of a crowded city it is difficult to walk slowly; you feel the rushing of the crowd, and rush with it onward. In the press of our life it is difficult to be calm. In this stress of wind and tide all professions seem to drag their anchors, and are swept out into the main. The voices of the present say—Come! But the voices of the past say—Wait! With calm and solemn footsteps the rising tide bears against the rushing torrent up stream, and pushes back the hurrying waters. With no less calm and solemn footsteps, nor less certainty, does a great mind bear up against public opinion, and push back the hurrying stream. Therefore, should every man wait—should bide his time. Not in listless idleness—not in useless pastime—not in querulous dejection; but in constant, steady, cheerful endeavours, always willing and fulfilling, and accomplishing his task, that, when the occasion comes, he may be equal to the occasion. And if it never come, what matters it to the world whether I or you, or another man, did such a deed, or wrote such a book, so be it the deed and the book were well done! It is the part of an indiscreet and troublesome ambition to care too much about fame—about what the world says of us; to be always looking into the face of others for approval; to be always anxious for the effect of what we do and say; to be always shouting to hear the echo of our own voices! If you look about you, you will see men who are wearing life away in feverish anxiety of fame; and the last we shall hear of them will be the funeral bell that tolls them to their early graves! Unhappy men, and unsuccessful; because their purpose is, not to accomplish well their task, but to clutch the "trick and fantasy of fame;" and they go to their graves with purposes unaccomplished and wishes unfulfilled. Better for them, and for the world in their example, had they known how to wait! Believe me, the talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well; and doing well whatever you do—without a thought of fame. If it come at all, it will come because it is deserved, not because it is sought after. And, moreover, there will be no misgivings—no disappointment—no hasty, feverish, exhausting excitement.—*Professor Longfellow's Hyperion.*

### Agriculture.

#### EFFECT OF TURNIPS ON EWES IN LAMB.

The statement by Mr. Robinson (veterinary professor), copied from the *Agricultural Society's Journal*, vol. viii. p. 1, into your last paper, is one of the most important that has been brought before the farmers of England for some time, as it is the invariable practice, I believe, in all counties to give the ewes turnips from about the end of December to the end of February, when the lambs begin to fall; at least it is so in this county (Lincolnshire). We generally put the cows on what are called the shells (the turnips left after the lambs have had the first fold), and, if possible, they are allowed to fall back upon grass or seeds, if the position of the next field allows of it. As the time for dropping the lambs approaches, we increase the consumption of turnips, in order to keep the ewes in good condition, and to force the milk against the time of dropping their lambs. We have here always considered it the best possible management to keep our ewes, and have gone to great expense to secure an abundance of turnip food for them. But by this statement of Mr. Robinson we appear to have gone upon a bad system, for the article in question asserts that "when lambing ewes are allowed a large quantity of turnips, with a small amount of other food through the winter, abortion is a frequent occurrence; their supply of milk is very deficient, and their lambs are dropped

of various sizes and far from healthy. If the ewes are allowed free access to salt, the lambs are still more unhealthy, and many die of indigestion and disease of the liver. The mortality of the lambs in these cases may, I think, be fairly attributed to the amount of salt taken by the dam; for, admitting that a small portion only is directly given them, the quantity positively taken in their food in turnips is somewhat considerable." According to this, it would appear we have been on a wrong system, and I am not quite so sure but to a certain extent this is so. Last lambing season vast quantities of lambs died, and ewes also, in this county, but it was generally supposed to be the distemper, a disease that has been in this county to a fearful extent, and I am only surprised more notice of it has not been taken in your paper. Many persons last season, probably on account of the distemper, gave an increased quantity of salt to their flock, from an idea that it would check the distemper, which may, in fact, have destroyed both ewes and lambs, according to Mr. Robinson's theory. At all events, it is a subject well worthy of consideration and discussion in your columns, and I trust these few remarks may attract the eye of more experienced persons than myself. If correspondents show that this assertion of Mr. Robinson's is right, and that turnips are injurious to a breeding flock, the sooner the present system is abandoned the better, and corn or oilcake must be given in lieu. I should add that the Swede turnip is usually pitted for lambing time, and the red and white tops consumed during the winter season.—*A Lincolnshire Flock-master.—Agricultural Gazette.*

### News.

#### CANADA.

The Canada West Stage, coming to Montreal, when near Lachine, broke through the ice on the evening of the 10th ult. The driver was lost, and Mr. Russel of Hamilton, having been seven hours exposed to severe cold, has had his arms and legs badly frozen. He lies in a very dangerous state, and it is believed, must have his hands cut off.

Chloroform has been successfully used both in Montreal and Quebec, in several very severe surgical operations.

A Steamer on the screw principle is expected at Montreal next Summer. Her name is the *Secret*, 373 tons, and she is expected to make 4 trips during the season.

A number of cases of Small-Pox have lately occurred in Hamilton.

James Carroll, indicted for the murder of McShane and Roberts, on the 24th October last, has been sentenced to be hung.

Prudent Beaudry, who shot at Mr. John Leeming, on the 15th January, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, the verdict being "guilty of assault, only."

The Montreal and Troy Telegraph will be completed in a few days.

The Annual Meeting of the Montreal Mining Company was held on the 16th ultimo, when a most satisfactory Report was read by the Secretary.

Two men were lately drowned in the River Chambly, by the ice giving way.

The Mail of the 29th January, from Liverpool, reached Halifax on the 15th ultimo, and was delivered in Montreal on the 19th.

The New Parliament was opened on the 25th ultimo, with the usual ceremonies, when the Hon. A. N. Morin, was elected speaker by 54 to 19.

It has been decided that, in the event of persons married in England settling in this country and the wife dying, the rights of her heirs must be determined by the law of the country where the parties were domiciled at the time of marriage.

A Bill has been laid before the Legislative Assembly fixing a tax upon immigrants arriving in Canada from sea. This measure, it is hoped, will render the immigration of 1848 of a less fearful nature than that of the past year.

Seely, an Exchange Broker in Montreal, decamped about ten days ago with several thousand pounds. He was pursued and taken in the United States Territory.

A Postal arrangement, to commence on the 1st of April next, has been made with the United States Government.



GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

Considerable distress from want of food seems to exist amongst the poor in England.

The trials were proceeding in Ireland. Deaths from starvation were daily reported. Emigration is likely to be considerable this year.

It is said now to be certain, that Prince Albert is labouring under a disease of the lungs.

Professor Syme, of Edinburgh, will succeed the late W. Liston in the University College Hospital, London.

The Chinese are becoming more polite. They no longer use the term "barbarians" when speaking of the British.

Respecting the proposed Canal through the Isthmus of Suez, a correspondent of the *Debats* says, "there are ten operators, geometers, and levellers." A first levelling has taken place at Cairo, and in the vicinity of the Pyramids.

It is said that the British Government intend laying a duty of 1s per 1000 cubic feet on Gas, which would raise a revenue of £2,000,000.

At a meeting held in Liverpool, to present a Silver Cruet Stand to Dr. Coffin, author of the Guide to Health, a Dr. Hall presided, who said that, were it not for Druggists' Shops and Gin Palaces, the patriarchal age might be revived.

The Earl of Powis was unintentionally shot by one of his sons on the 7th January, while they were out pheasant shooting.

17,000 copies of the first number of a new paper called the *British Banner* were sold. It is intended to compete with such papers as the *Weekly Despatch*, &c.

Mr. D'Israeli, sen, author of the *Curiosities of Literature*, died in London on the 19th January. He was in his 83rd year.

Government has, for the present, refused to reduce the duty on Tea.

Many small farmers in Meath and Cavan Counties, Ireland, are selling their interest in lands, and preparing for Emigration in Spring.

Elihu Burritt's league of Universal Brotherhood, already numbers 20,000 members.

A Tea-party was lately given in Leicester, by the Mayor and other individuals, to those who, from age, misfortune, and honest poverty, had hitherto only heard of such gatherings. More than 1700 partook of tea, plum-cake, buns, bread and butter, &c. Several Ministers addressed the audience, and the whole passed off admirably.

In Tipperary lately, a farmer who had married a wife with some property, to the discomfiture of other suitors, was shot within a few yards of his own house.

The Government have a number of agents actively employed in disarming the peasantry.

Maryland Hams are liked almost as well as the Westphalian, in England. Their quality is chiefly derived from excellent feeding and curing. Those of 1847 are very superior.

A treaty has been formed between the Duke of Parma, Modena and the Emperor of Austria, to resist the reform spirit.

By a treaty between the Pope and the Emperor of Russia, the Roman Church is to be tolerated in Russia.

The King of Bavaria, has of his own free will abolished the censorship of the press.

The expense for 1846, of Her Majesty's ships employed in suppressing the slave trade, is £201,623 sterling.

The Liverpool Association for the reduction of the duty on Tea, has again commenced operations.

The hour of noon is announced at Rome by the discharge of a 24 pounder, from the castle of St. Angelo.

Sir R. Peel voted for the admission of Jews into Parliament.

Nearly all the cases tried at the late assizes at York, had their origin in strong drink.

It is stated that in every chapel in Ireland, a policeman is stationed during the celebration of Mass. The reason given is, to observe whether any persons are denounced from the altar.

The *Aberdeen Journal* completed on the 28th January, its hundredth year. A dinner, on the occasion, was given to Mr. Chalmers, the proprietor.

The Court of Session has decided that the Presbytery of

Edinburgh could not oppose a Free Churchman's election to Professorship in the College.

The cellars of the Austrian Treasury contain 50,000,000 florins in gold and silver bars, lately taken from the Crown Mines of the In Siberia, they have ministers, physicians, lawyers, and judges who were once slaves.

An Episcopal Minister at York lately refused to grant a Marriage License to a party on the ground of drunkenness.

Some of the Highland Landlords are exerting themselves to employ the poor in trenching and draining their Estates.

UNITED STATES.

A correspondent of the *Christian Watchman* speaks of the prospect of Texas soon becoming a free state at no distant date. Germans are coming out by ship-loads, and they are to be opposed to slavery.

The Mayor and Citizens of Philadelphia have proposed applying to the Legislature for more ample powers to stop the riots which has so long disgraced that city.

General Scott has been suspended from the command of the army in Mexico. General Butler has succeeded him.

The steamer *Talohessee*, from Red River to New Orleans, was destroyed by fire on the 18th January. Forty persons are supposed to have perished.

The boilers of the steamer *Blueridge* exploded on the 8th January, near Pittsburgh, reducing her to a complete wreck.

A Ship Canal across the isthmus of Florida, to avoid the dangerous navigation from New Orleans to Mobile, has been spoken of.

The Vermont Legislature has refused to repeal the law which allows the people to decide by a popular vote, whether the traffic in Liquor shall be allowed in that state.

In 56 hours, between 9th and 11th January, the Hudson was bridged over with ice 18 inches in thickness.

The finances of the State of Massachusetts, for the year 1846 stands thus: receipts, and balance from 1846, \$599,090.40; expenditure, \$478,755.63. The Rev. Waddy Thompson, called this the model State of the Union. In this State, the number of State paupers is 9063; proportion of these who are foreigners 7035; and the proportion probably made so by intemperance in themselves or others 8703. Expenses of supporting or relieving them \$347,411.19.

Between 16th and 21st January, 4000 immigrants arrived at New-York. Fever still prevails,—number in that time received at quarantine Hospital, 363.

The Coffee used in the U. S., in the year ending Sept., 1821, was 11,886,073 lbs; and in that ending Sept., 1847, 150,332,992 lbs.

The receipts in the U. S. Treasury, for the year ending, 30th June, 1848, from Customs, Sales of Public Lands, &c., are \$49,801,623.80, and the estimated expenditure \$53,615,660.7

Monies Received on Account of

*Tract Effort*.—Per Mr. McCallum—G. Joseph, 10s; J. Speirs, 10s; W. McB. 1s 3d; J. Sutherland, 2s 6d; J. Smith, 2s 6d; P. D. Brown, 1s 3d; Mr. Brutus, 5s; A. Howard, 5s; James Unsworth, 5s; J. Mulson, 10s; W. McFavish, 5s; An Old Tippler, 1s 3d; J. Blanchet, 2s 6d; Wm. Laverock, 1s 3d. Cash, Sundries—11s 3d, 2s 6d, 1s 1½d, 1s 7½d, 1s 10½d.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—FEB. 28.

ASHES—Pots, 25s 0d a 00s 0d	PEASE . per min. 0s 0d a 0s 0d
Pearls 30s 0d a 00s 0d	BEEF per 200 lbs.—
FLOUR—	Prime Mess (do) 00s 0d a 40s 0d
Canada Superfine (per brl.	Primo . . . (do) 00s 0d a 30s 0d
196 lbs.) . . . 00s 0d a 00s 0d	PORK per 200 lbs.—
Do Fine (do) 24s 0d a 25s 0d	Mess . . . 00s 0d a 80s 0d
Do Extra (do) 00s 0d a 00s 0d	Prime Mess 00s 0d a 55s 0d
Do Middlings, 00s 0d a 00s 0d	Prime . . . . 00s 0d a 45s 0d
American Superfine	BUTTER per lb. . . . . 0d a 0d
(do) . . . . 00s 0d a 00s 0d	
Wheat, U. C. Best,	
(per 60 lbs.) . . . 0s 0d a 0s 0d	