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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, &c.

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THE PROUD YOUTH.

BY Y.-L.E.

One lovely evening in the autumn of 1837, the family of Mr. — were met together around the happy fireside of their own home. The meeting, although a pleasing one, had in its composition a somewhat melancholy tinge, for the oldest son, a clever and promising young man, was about to take his departure for the English metropolis,—to throw off the restraints of parental supervision, and enter into a new world, with a proud heart as his companion.

Haldane had been religiously brought up, and although his ideas of self-government would not brook his taking the teetotal pledge, yet he had never witnessed, unless in a case of sickness, a single drop of intoxicating liquor administered to a solitary member of his father's family. In the houses of neighbours or friends he had occasionally tasted, and as no evil consequences had resulted from this course, he felt confident that he had sufficient nerve and moral power to keep so till his dying day. His father, who knew the world from experience, thought differently, and had frequently urged, with all the force of a father's love, that his son should yield to a wiser head, but the attempt was of no avail. This it was that deepened the melancholy of the present meeting; for the parent well knew that hundreds had gone forth from their early homes, as thoroughly determined as Haldane to act with propriety, but had fallen to the lowest depths of degradation, because they depended more on their own strength than on the God who made them.

The father, mother, six daughters, and two sons, composed the family circle; and throughout the length and breadth of the county of Forfar, no happier domestic community could be found. On the present occasion, the feelings of the parents were raised from earth to heaven. Hitherto, the God of their fathers had led them in peace. Death had not yet stretched out his hand to snatch even one little one from them; and as they looked around on their healthy children,

the richest incense, from the altar of their hearts, ascended in an unbroken strain to God, for his manifold mercies and great goodness.

"Haldane," said the father, after they had adjusted their seats, to enjoy the last evening's instructive family conversation it was their lot ever to enjoy; "Haldane, you leave your father's house to-morrow. You are about to enter upon a strange path. London, with all its greatness, is rife with wickedness of every kind. As yet I have nothing more evil to lay to your charge, than building your strong tower on your own self-confidence. In the opinion of the world, this may be lightly esteemed; but in the opinion and experience of Christians, to whose advice I would ever have you pay homage, it is an evil of great magnitude. It has been my endeavour early to impress on the minds of all my children a knowledge of their responsibility to God. Often has it gladdened my heart, when you, Haldane, were but a prattling child, to hear how readily you answered the first question in Watts' catechism, 'Who made you?' This fact has therefore grown with your growth, and I hope it will strengthen with your strength; and those who firmly believe this truth, see it their duty and their interest to humble themselves in the sight of Him who is their Creator and Preserver. To be proud of heart belongs to the character of an infidel, and not that of a Christian. Humble yourself, Haldane, for it is only those who do so that can be truly exalted. Depend not on your own strength; but, under all your trials and afflictions, depend on God. Throw all your confidence on Him, and he will sustain you."

The emotions of the father were apparent, for he held his handkerchief to his eyes, and a breathless silence pervaded the group. In a moment or two the old man was composed, and he continued.

"There is another subject, my son, on which I wish to say a word or two, for you will soon be beyond the reach of your earthly father's voice. The subject is temperance. Young as you are, you have seen some of the evils of the fearful vice of drunkenness. Around you, in this our native village, your own mind can revert to scenes of sorrow and suffering, caused by this self-sought scourge. There is much of this vice abroad in the great city to which you are going. There are many paths there to lead the unwary and unsuspecting to ruin. You may not think so now; you may not think so even when one of the paths is entered upon; for the consequences are hid:en by gilded decorations, which, when the hand of truth and righteousness is brought into contact with them, they crumble with the touch into a mass of hideous rottenness. Companions will surround you, and urge you forward into scenes of wickedness; and if you have nothing to lean upon but your own sinful heart, you will find that only a sorry fortress to withstand the attacks of Satan. You are not addicted to strong drink now; you have formed no love for it; it will, therefore, be no sacrifice for you to abstain altogether. The opinion you have formed that it would degrade you to sign the pledge, is erroneous and foolish. I have frequently requested you to sign before, and now, on the eve of your leaving, it may be, for ever, I ask you again: it may be my last request. Haldane, will

you oblige your father by signing the pledge of total abstinence before you leave us?"

The father having made this request, stopped, and all eyes were turned on Haldane. The young man was evidently affected, for the tears were coming down his cheeks; and there was an inward heaving that prevented utterance. Indeed, there were none present whose eyes were dry, and as each head dropped to hide their tears, all expected that a ready response in the affirmative would have been given by Haldane to his father's wish. Some minutes elapsed amid this suspense, when Haldane at length broke silence. He merely requested, that, as he did not start till next day, he might be allowed to think over the proposition for the night. This answer did not give the father satisfaction; yet, leaving the issue with God, he agreed that he would urge nothing farther that night.

The conversation then became general, and when the hour for family devotion arrived, each one felt that they had really passed a happy evening. The father's prayer contained much food for reflection, and some points of it touched the heart of at least one of the party, who, through the mist of years gone by, often reverts to that evening as the one on which the first stone of his temperance temple was permanently laid.

At an early hour the following morning, the whole family were astir, the females engaged, some in packing Haldane's trunk, others preparing breakfast. The father, to inhale the morning air, and commune with nature's God, had gone forth to enjoy a short walk, ere he resumed the toils of the day. A short hour passed, and all were seated at the morning meal. Little was said, but much was thought.

Breakfast over, before rising from the table the father resumed the subject of the previous night, but from the uneasy expression resting on the countenance of Haldane, it was evident the father's request contained within it, wise and reasonable though it was, sufficient to suggest to his proud heart, that, by following the required course, he would be cheating himself of what he thought was a liberty, to act as his own mind might dictate, according to the circumstances he might be placed in. Haldane's reply to his father was, therefore, couched in a respectful denial of the request. He, however, boldly affirmed, that he had power within himself to temperate his desires; and as to becoming a drunkard, he trusted his father did not think him insane: go where he would, he had strength of mind sufficient to guard him from such a result. On hearing the determination of his son, the father, while tears stood in his eyes, sadly replied, "God grant that it may be so."

On the wings of brightest anticipation, away went Haldane, to mix among a population as varied as is to be found in any city in the world. Rich and poor, good and bad, seem to be so amalgamated, that, with no trust in God, and no reliance but on self, it is no matter of wonder that thousands of well-meaning young men have entered the whirlpools of vice and crime, and have been forced down their dark, polluted waters, to a drunkard's grave.

For the first few months after Haldane's arrival in the great metropolis, everything went well; but those who are conversant with the customs of men employed in any particular calling, who carry on their work in apartments where numbers of them are congregated together, must know how easy a transition is made from the strict propriety evinced in the conduct of young men on their first arrival from the country, to a state of easy carelessness, after a short sojourn amongst the living mass of that wonderful city. Every thing is new to them, and, being strangers to the place, they are eager to make acquaintance with some one or other, whose experience and knowledge of the place they wish to take advantage of. Places of public resort are visited, one after another, as opportunity occurs, and by the time this is accomplished, the bashful, inexperienced youth is pretty

well initiated into the mysteries of many of the evils which afflict all large communities, namely, public houses, concert rooms, theatres, and the like. If at first he was afraid to taste liquor, after this routine of introduction is over, he can toss off his glass of gin with all the *non-chalance* of a man who has spent a life-time subject to the vice.

Such is the history of thousands, and such was the history of Haldane's career. He still flattered himself, however, that what he took did him no harm, and it was so dull to go home of an evening and spend his hours in a lodging house, that visiting such places as is mentioned above, became a favourite scheme; but this was only to make him, in common phrase, "a judge of the world,"—no harm being intended.

At first, his letters to his parents were regular and interesting, but as his attention became absorbed with the scenes of London, his epistles became less frequent, and at last were suspended altogether. Home and its associations became engulphed in the bitter waters of intemperance and its concomitant evils; and six years passed in which he was lost to himself, to his friends, and to the world; for despite the many inquiries which his fond but sorrowing parents caused to be made after him, no tidings could be learned of Haldane; and whether dead or alive, in prison or at liberty, was unknown to every one interested in him. During that long period, he had been but once seen by one who knew him in his youth, but in such a plight that he was ashamed to speak with him; and all that person's answers to Haldane's parents were so evasive, that the worst fears were entertained of his condition, although nothing certain was known to them.

On a chilly evening in the December of 1844, a coatless, halless, shivering, bloated wretch, applied to the captain of a vessel, about to start from one of the docks in London, for a passage to Scotland, whither the vessel was bound. The captain was a humane man, else his application might have been refused. The wretched applicant expressed a willingness to assist, as far as his strength would admit, at any work the captain might set him to during the voyage. The captain pitied him, and gave him a passage, and he arrived in Scotland in safety. Haldane, for it was him, had far to travel ere he reached his early home; but as he travelled the distance, his mind was occupied with far other feelings than those which glow in the breast of a man conscious that his return, after a long absence, will be hailed with feelings of unmingled delight. He felt that he was degraded, and his whole bearing gave evidence that he wished to remain so.

As he approached the house where all that ought to have been dear to him lived, memory, with the quickness of light, shadowed forth to his senses the days of his boyhood and his pride. He remembered his father's last request, and how it was so haughtily spurned. The wonder that his father should ever entertain fears of him becoming a drunkard, was now lost in the reality that these fears were but too well founded; and exhibited the insatiation and foolishness of self-reliance. He dared not dwell on these points, and the better feelings which were creeping upon him were driven from his heart with a blasphemous oath; and, with the words of hell upon his tongue, the thoughts of devils on his heart, and the drunkard's covering for his body, he at length stood before the windows of his father's house, in all the hideousness of a ragged, degraded, and incorrigible drunkard.

Such was the return of the once proud youth, after an absence of between six and seven years. The consequences of that return we will record in our next, as by it we intend to show the fallacy of a commonly expressed opinion respecting the drunkard, "Poor fellow, he only harms himself."

INTERESTING LETTER FROM CANADA.

(From the Journal of the American Temperance Union.)

PHILIPSBURG, C. E., Feb. 8, 1847.

REV. JOHN MARSH,

DEAR SIR—As I am a temperance man, in the midst of a flood of intemperance, and a minister of the Gospel in a dark region of country, where multitudes are perishing in sin, permit me to state a few facts, which may be of use in the temperance cause. My labours as a Missionary are chiefly confined to the townships of Stanbridge and St. Armands.

These are spread out over a large surface containing about 170 square miles, and over 6000 inhabitants. Within these bounds are two distilleries, which devour all the coarse grain they can possibly obtain, and return to the people in lieu thereof cash and liquid poison. We have 8 or 10 taverns, and quite a number of groceries. And we have much polite, and much vulgar drinking.

The practice of treating among gentlemen is very prevalent, and beastly intoxication is an every day occurrence in all our villages! In the one where I reside I have seen six men drunk in a day. Many are rapidly hastening to the drunkard's grave! yet something is doing in the cause of temperance. Two or three Temperance Societies have been exerting some influence for several years, have reclaimed a number of drunkards, and have prevented many from becoming so. But our progress is slow, because many business leading men stand aloof, and still pursue their old course of drinking.

Evils of Intemperance—Striking facts.

1. An old man, who had pursued a course of intemperance for many years, swore that he would never quit the practice. He was an awfully profane wicked man, and did all in his power to oppose the temperance cause.

But the measure of his iniquity was filled up, and he was suddenly destroyed, and that without remedy.

He went to labour in the lumber woods, swearing and cursing as he went, and in a few hours his head was crushed beneath a falling tree! He was laid in the grave and soon forgotten, as none had occasion to mourn his loss.

2. Mr. — came from the States and commenced keeping tavern in S. He belonged to a respectable family, and was an enterprising young man.

His business at first seemed prosperous, and his trade in spirits was abundant. But alas! he became a frequent customer at his own bar, and soon, instead of making himself rich, he became involved in debt, quitted his stand, rented another, failed, became consumptive, and lay down upon his bed, to die! Then conscience awoke, and all his sins stared him in the face, with frightful horror! His house was a wretched hovel, and his family destitute of food and clothing, and he felt himself forsaken of God and man. A Christian neighbour visited him, directed him to the Saviour of sinners, and off-red up a prayer in his behalf.

Subsequently the man indulged a faint hope that his sins were forgiven. But it was faint indeed. His sun set in darkness. He died and was buried, leaving a young family destitute and wretched.

Such is the sad end of the rumseller and the rumdrinker! And yet several others in the midst of us are pursuing the same course, and are hastening to the same dreadful end!

3. Mr. — was a well educated man, from the old country. He followed teaching for a business, and parents were found unwise enough to put their children under the care of a drunken schoolmaster! His habits waxed worse and worse, he went into a neighbouring town, had a drunken frolic, started for his house, stopped at the house of an acquaintance, lay down and died! And the trite epitaph might have been written on his tombstone:

"Whom none could love,
Whom none could thank;
Creation's blot—
Creation's blank!"

4. Mr. P— was an Englishman, claimed to be the nephew of the late prime minister of Victoria's Court. He came to this country a young man, with a beautiful wife; she, from a noble English family. He was corrupted and a corruptor—a dissipated wretch. The influence of his pernicious example can hardly cease with the present generation. He was flush with money, and having an air of nobility, young men and old flocked around him, and seemed to vie with each other in running to the same excess of riot with him. After a few years of unbounded dissipation, his means became limited; his father, a wealthy gentleman in England, had grown tired of transmitting cash for his prodigal son to squander in a strange land. He would have sometimes been in absolute want, had it not been for his drunken companions, who helped him on in his wild career. Sometimes he was heard to wish that the old man would die, so that he could come into possession of his large estate!

At length the news came that his father was dead. He hastened to the tavern, called his companions together, and held a bacchanalian riot over the delightful news! Now he would live on credit, and he lived in the greatest excess. But his race was nearly run, for in a very few weeks his own body was laid in the grave, and his soul went up to the judgment bar! His death was awful, but no loss to his wife and children, and none to the world.

He had been a monster in his house, often beating his wife in the most inhuman manner.

5. In a large town not far from this, lived a man of active business habits, who rose from a small beginning to extensive wealth. But the insidious foe by degrees crept into his bosom—from moderate drinking, he became a confirmed drunkard.

He had a large family of interesting children, and they had a faithful mother, who for a while held her husband in check. But her spirits broke, and she went down to the grave. Then he gave himself up to intemperance without restraint. Not long since, after a week's excessive drinking, his mind became bewildered. We may suppose that he imagined himself to be on fire; that devils were flinging flaming serpents at his head; and that volcanoes were ready to burst within him. He ran upon the ice of the river, and plunged into an open glade, intending undoubtedly to drown the fiery serpents, and to quench the burning flame that was consuming him. Secular papers said that he mistook his way, and accidentally fell into the water.—So they wrap it up.

But every circumstance clearly showed that he intended to destroy himself, or the evil spirits that were haunting him. He was not found till three days after.

6. Only last week, another drunkard, who had a wife and seven children, destroyed himself in the same manner as the case related above. In all the horrors of delirium tremens, he broke away from restraint and plunged into the deep water!

The facts I have mentioned above have all transpired in this region within the short space of about a year—and these are not all which might be told. Should you be disposed to publish any of them, I think you had better suppress my name. There is no Congregational or Presbyterian minister in this whole region but myself; and I am sorry to say that some clergymen in this section stand greatly in the way of a Temperance reformation.

I stand almost alone—will not some benevolent individual in the States furnish me with several copies of your Temperance Journal? I am not able to pay for them. But I think that I could do much good in this region. Direct to Saxe's

Mills, Franklin Co. Vt., as I can get papers from there without paying Canada postage.

Praying for the blessing of Heaven to rest upon the all important cause in which you are engaged, I subscribe myself,

Your servant in the Lord,

CANTEENS IN BARRACKS.

A most important motion was made in the House of Commons, by Colonel Lindsay, on March 6th;—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct inquiry to be made into the effect that the present canteen system has upon the army; and whether it would not be advantageous to discipline and to the moral improvement of her Majesty's troops, to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors in canteens within the precincts or proximity of barracks." In the course of his speech, he observed, "that young recruits, with money in their pockets, were early seduced by the older soldiers, whose funds were long ago exhausted, into the canteen, and that which at first was but a chance visit became a habit. It was his (Colonel Lindsay's) object to forbid the sale of spirits in these places, and thus to remove the temptation. He could point to instances in which men under the influence of spirits had knocked down their superiors, and that in circumstances which could not have occurred had beer only been sold in the canteens, and had it been necessary to go out of the barracks to procure spirits. He had known the case of a man who, disgusted with the discipline to which he was subjected, went to the canteen, got drunk, and afterwards struck the non-commissioned officer by whom he was drilled, for which, of course, he was sent to prison: this occurred in Canada, not in England. It might be said, that the same things occurred among the operatives of this country; but it should be recollected that if a civilian did knock down a policeman when drunk, it involved no more than punishment by fine; but it was different in the army, and the House ought to recollect the frightful consequences that were entailed on the soldier when he was guilty of drunkenness and insubordination. It appeared from a return which he had in his hand, that the principal crimes committed in the army were drunkenness and insubordination, and that the latter seldom happened without being caused by the former. It appeared, also, that the greatest number of men guilty of insubordination were placed in barracks; and that the acts of insubordination chiefly took place on parade, or at the evening roll-call; and what was a very extraordinary thing was, that the regiments which came from the East or West Indies, or from the Cape of Good Hope and other places, were more notorious for drunkenness and more violent than those at home, and that among them the number of capital punishments was greater than in other regiments. It was notorious that in the West Indies the soldiers had been known to add cayenne pepper to the spirits which they drank, because they were not strong enough. (Hear, hear.) He quoted Sir George Arthur. That officer said,—"We encourage a soldier to drink a small quantity of spirits, and we punish him for drinking a large quantity, though we know that a small quantity disarms him of caution as to the danger, and that the daily habit creates a physical necessity which the utmost fortitude cannot successfully struggle against." (Hear, hear.) A medical officer of great experience and authority, Dr. Ferguson, late Inspector-General of Military Hospitals, who had served both at home and abroad, in a work published by him some years ago, said—"A ration of spirits, as an article of daily diet, ever engenders a craving for more, so imperious and irresistible, there is no crime the soldier would not commit, no abomination he would not practise, for its gratification. Punishment, when put in competition, has then no terrors, and the fear of death

is set at nought." Dr. Ferguson went on:—"The army canteens have ever been institutions of drunkenness; and it is difficult to believe how an abuse so monstrous, and a nuisance so palpable, could have been tolerated so long and to such an extent." Sir H. Goulburn stated, that the whole subject was under the consideration of government.

BENEFITS OF THE LICENSE LAW.

No one ought to despair of the ultimate success of this grand measure. The reform it contemplates is a prodigious one; and it is not to be wondered at if it be not achieved at once. The public sentiment against the traffic is slowly but surely gathering force, and a steady and faithful adherence to the law, and above all, faith in its final triumph, will soon render that traffic as perilous and disgraceful as it now is wicked. We have in Massachusetts the beginning of a demonstration of what the law can accomplish. Its friends should take encouragement in the state of things sketched by the editor of the Tribune during a late visit:—

If there be any sincere friend of temperance who still doubts the expediency of sustaining Moral Suasion by Legal, we wish he could spend a few days in Massachusetts with his eyes open. The Bay state was the first, we believe, to attempt the repression of the drunkard manufacture by law; and through evil and good fortune, the attempt has been persevered in to this day. Her Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and most of her law makers, are pledged champions of total abstinence; her laws condemn the liquor traffic throughout her borders. And, though at first resisted and defied as here, they are now very generally enforced. They are probably few or no agricultural towns in which intoxicating liquors are openly sold; and there are townships of ten thousand inhabitants or over, half engaged in manufactures, wherein not a drop of ardent spirits can be obtained at any price.

Even in Worcester, the largest inland town in New England, not a drop is openly sold, though it may be secretly obtained at two or three places. Even in Boston we did not see a decanter of strong drink in the course of our extensive perambulations. Of course, liquor is sold there, and circulates freely in sly dens, gambling houses, brothels, etc., but no man can honestly plead temptation in excuse for drinking there, for liquor openly solicits no man.

That this state of things is exceedingly favourable to temperance, no observing man can doubt. The contrast between the bloated and rum-burnt faces exhibited by several in Congress, and the utter absence of such from the Massachusetts House, must strike the most casual observer.—*Exchange Paper.*

FATAL OPPOSITION.

Teetotalers are frequently taunted with "the absurdity" of their conduct in abstaining from the use of various drinks, and instances are not wanting in which teetotalism is actually opposed by professing Christians on the ground of its absurdity. The following case may prove that there is good ground for the charge of absurdity to be preferred against those who reject teetotalism.

"Have you signed the pledge?" said a neighbour to his friend, who was a professor of Christianity, and a preacher.

"No," was the reply; "I am not so foolish."

"Why, brother, will you not join us?" responded the neighbour.

"I have two good reasons," was the answer. "First, teetotalism will kill one half of you in six months; and, secondly, the thing is so absurd, that by this time twelve months it will be scouted from the world and forgotten."

So spake the Christian professor and teacher ten years ago. Poor fellow! He has long been a drunkard. He has been dismissed from the church, beats his wife, ill-uses his chil-

dren, has called his creditors together, to tell them there was not half of 20s. in the pound; and now not unfrequently preaches for Satan in the kitchen of the pot-house! Teetotalism would have saved him; for drink proved his ruin. Had he signed the pledge and kept it, he would now, in all probability, have been a member of the church, his wife would have had a good husband, his children a kind father, his creditors a customer in whom they could confide, and still he might have filled the pulpit to the approbation of all.

To all appearance this man is now lost. Yet the church that dismissed him is as opposed to total abstinence as ever! A soul is ruined, poisoned with drink; nevertheless the church continues to use the cup that proved his death; and who were anxious to restore him, and give him back to his family, to society, and to the church, a regenerated man—these men are still loaded with anathemas for their pains. But though this man, like hundreds more, has fallen, teetotalism still lives! It has neither been "scouted from the world, nor forgotten." It progresses and triumphs, and will continue to do so, till it has accomplished the object for which it was established.—*London Teetotal Times.*

ADDRESS

TO THE FRIENDS AND PROMOTERS OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW LABOURERS:—

The Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union, in behalf of the friends of temperance and humanity throughout the United States, feel constrained to address you at the present moment, on a subject, which, in the providence of the Ruler of nations, is awakening the sympathies and calling forth the philanthropic energies of the humane, to a degree almost unparalleled in the history of man.

From one portion of your country, a country to which we look, not merely with filial reverence, but as the seat of learning, and arts, and commerce, and law, and religion,—the bulwark of all that is great and good,—there comes to us a cry of distress; and, God be praised, we are able to meet it. We have bread enough, and to spare. We are thankful that we can, at least in part, supply the wants of suffering Ireland; and more thankful that there has been a heart in our countrymen to send of their abundance; that her starving poor may live. But while we do what it is our duty to do, and only in feeble measure, we are anxious that a great lesson should be learned from this visitation of Providence; and that our own country and yours should profit by it in a manner and degree, for the security and happiness of all coming generations.

Without the temperance reformation in America, we might have been unable at the present moment to have afforded the relief now wasted in our ships to your shores. But a few years since, and we numbered *forty thousand* distilleries, which were annually converting into intoxicating liquors an untold amount of bread stuffs. With a population of only twelve million, we consumed from year to year seventy-two million gallons of distilled spirits, and from five to six million gallons of strong beer. The passion for these drinks was increasing. The conversion of our superabundant bread stuffs into stimulating and popular beverages, was thought to be not only lawful, but a happy relief for the country, especially at the West, luxuriant in crops, without a market. But the degradation of 500,000 drunkards, the cry of suffering families, the increase of crime, the crowded almshouses, the premature and sad deaths, the destruction of bright intellects, the prostration of the church and the minister at the altar, alarmed the nation, and the cry went up, *cannot the plague be stayed?* The temperance reform commenced, and spread over the land. With a mighty increase of population, our 40,000 distilleries have been reduced to less than ten; numerous breweries have been abandoned; our drinking usages have been broken up; and we have become a comparatively sober and redeemed people. Had there been no reform, and had the work of converting the bounties of Providence into maddening poisons progressed for the last twenty years as in the preceding twenty, no heart can conceive, no tongue tell, what would have been the present condition of Am-

erica. To a cry of help from famishing Ireland, we might first have been deaf from sottishness and wickedness; and, second, without the means of relief, even if disposed to aid. Thanks to our great Deliverer for what our eyes witness and our hands can give. But while we send our gifts, we want Britain and Ireland to know the source of our ability. We want Britain and Ireland to understand, that what has saved us, can save them from present and greater distresses. We shall not say, it is not right that we should help you, while you take your own bread stuffs and convert them into maddening drinks, increasing your poor and famishing by hundreds of thousands. We will see none perish with hunger, no, not in India or Siberia, if we can send them the staff of life. But it is our hope and prayer that your enlightened and noble nation may now see, as they have never before seen, the wickedness of this awful waste and destructive process. From your government returns, it appears that the quantity of grain used in the manufactory of every description of intoxicating drinks, from July 1st, 1844, to July 1st, 1845, amounted to *fifty-eight million bushels*; since which time the reported increase has been great, causing the consumption to amount in the last year to *sixty-two million*. One of your public lecturers, we perceive, lately stated, that, next to wheat, barley is the most nutritious grain of any grown in England; that at least seven million quarters of barley are consumed in the process of malting and brewing; a quantity that would cost fourteen million pounds sterling; and that would supply *seven millions* of people with bread for one year. And in a late address of the Rev. Theobald Mathew, in Ireland, we find him stating that bread stuffs enough are devoured in the distilleries, at the present moment, to give ever man, woman, and child, in Ireland, a single meal every day.

Friends of mankind! Friends of the God of nature! Can we hold our peace and be guiltless? We know you are faithful. We rejoice in America to learn that you are lifting up your voices against this abomination. We write not to instruct or admonish, but to bid you onward; to urge you to raise your note of remonstrance in every city, town, and village, of your noble land; to cause your voice to be heard in the parliament of your country and at the throne. You are the men that might, at the present moment, be England's and Ireland's deliverers. You can present a relief more prompt and permanent than all that can come from the most profound of your statesmen, or the most benevolent of your philanthropists. Spread the principles of total abstinence from the intoxicating cup; persuade the people of Great Britain and Ireland to abandon distilling and brewing, and to satisfy themselves with wholesome, nourishing food, and the pure water from the fountain, and they will have *bread enough and to spare*. Six hundred thousand drunkards will no longer burden your soil, and be seen falling, generation after generation, into drunkards' graves. Your prisons and alms houses will be comparatively tenantless; the poor will rise to comfort and happiness; education will flourish; the Sabbath be honored, religion and sound morals will prosper, and the time be hastened when *"the tabernacle of God shall be with men; and God will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."*

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS.—We have spoken freely, for in this land of plenty, in this land, blessed with the temperance reformation, we feel deeply for the land of our fathers' sepulchres. We see the horrid demon intemperance devouring the bread of her children, and gaunt famine following in its train. The remedy is with you. Be of good courage and play the man, for your people and for the cities of our God. Never before have you had such a plea. The cry of Millions, suffering the pangs of hunger will go with you to the throne; and public indignation and public law, the law of England, and England's Queen, will banish the distilleries and the brew houses, and let you live.

With the most kindly salutations,

Your fellow labourers in the cause of humanity and of God,

(Signed)

ANSON G. PHELPS, Chairman,
RICHARD H. MCCURDY,
THOMAS DE WITT, D.D.
THOMAS DENNY,
EDMUND HYATT,

WILLIAM E. DODGE,
STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D.
HIRAM BARNEY,
REV. EDMUND L. JANEZ, D.D.
JASPER CORNING.

Attest, JOHN MARSH, Secretary,
New York, April 1st, 1847.

Progress of the Cause.

CANADA.

PORTAGE DU FORT, April 22.—On Monday evening the 19th April a meeting was held at the village of Portage Du Fort, Township of Litchfield, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. An appropriate address having been delivered by the Rev. J. Greener, the total abstinence pledge was handed round and signed by thirteen individuals, after which it was resolved that a society for the encouragement of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors be formed, to be styled the Portage Du Fort Temperance Society, of which society John McArthur was appointed President; Mr. M. M. Drew, vice President; and T. M. Brace, Secretary. After a few remarks from the Rev. J. Greener and Mr. M. M. Drew, the Meeting adjourned.

LANCASTER, April 24.—We are now prepared to give you a brief account of the state of our society, and the success which, by God's blessing, has attended our feeble efforts during the past winter in Lancaster. Our anniversary was held, as usual, on the first of January, when Mr. Wm. C. Munson was re-elected president; Mr. Donald Cameron, vice-president; Mr. Kenneth Ross, recording secretary, and the writer corresponding secretary, with a committee consisting of seven young men. After the election of office bearers, the meeting was addressed by the president, who gave a very appropriate and eloquent address. Our meetings, the former part of the winter, were held semi-monthly, and during the latter part, weekly. For speakers, we are indebted to Mr. Munson, Mr. DeCastle, of St. Timothy, C. E., and to the Rev. George Case, Methodist preacher, stationed on the Cornwall circuit. The latter gentleman is deserving of our warmest thanks and gratitude for his services among us, both as an advocate of temperance, and as a minister of the gospel, in which he has been eminently successful. His memory will long be cherished by all who have enjoyed the benefit of his labours, and the pleasure of his acquaintance. As the result of our efforts during the past winter, we have obtained about 100 additional names to the pledge; a very respectable proportion of which are heads of families. Upon the whole, our society is in a very flourishing condition. A flood of light has been poured upon the minds of the people, on the temperance question; many formidable objections to the doctrine of totalism have been most happily answered; deep-rooted prejudices, of long standing, have, in a great measure, been removed; and we are very much encouraged to believe, that the time is not very far distant when the popular voice will be raised against the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and the prevailing use made of them;—when truth and reason will bear the sway, and we be a sober, prosperous, and happy people. —E. F. McEAIN, Corresponding Secretary.

A Juvenile Temperance Meeting, under the auspices of the Quebec Total Abstinence Society of this city, took place on Monday evening last, in the Hall of the House of Assembly.

At half-past six o'clock, the appointed hour for opening the doors, the children began to assemble in very considerable numbers, and when the chair was taken at a little past seven, there was hardly a vacant seat to be found.

Jeffery Hale, Esq., the President of the Society, filled the chair, and after some appropriate remarks, introduced to the meeting the Rev. Mr. Drummond, who had kindly undertaken to support the first resolution.

This gentleman's address, together with those of the Rev. Mr. Marsh and other speakers who succeeded him, were listened to with the deepest attention by the juvenile as well as the more adult portion of the audience. Some very interesting and instructive anecdotes, tending to illustrate the baneful and destructive

consequences of intemperance amongst children and youth as well as grown up people, were related by one or two of the speakers, and, as far as we could judge, appeared to produce upon the minds of those present a strong impression of the evil effects connected with the use of intoxicating liquors.

Notwithstanding the very large concourse of people assembled upon this occasion, the majority of whom were children, no impropriety or disturbance whatever occurred during the evening. At the close of the meeting, the Society's books were laid on the table, and the eagerness of the youthful portion of the audience to come forward and enrol their names as members of the Total Abstinence cause, was a pleasing and satisfactory evidence of the good effects produced on their minds by the addresses to which they had just been giving their attention.

The number of signatures obtained both of boys and girls was 85, and we learn that subsequently 16 others have signed.

A list of the resolutions is subjoined:—

1.—That the annals of intemperance sufficiently demonstrate the painful fact of children becoming addicted at a very tender age to the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors, and that instances are on record, where they have come to a premature death from the use of, and indulgence in, these most pernicious beverages.

2.—That amongst the numerous evils which affect the community, none is more deeply to be deplored than the baneful and destructive consequences to young persons which too often follow the practice of using wine, spirits, and other intoxicating drinks, inasmuch as that habit frequently leads to the commission of the most serious offences against society, and not uncommonly involves those unhappily addicted to it in a course of early profligacy and vice.

3.—That it is a solemn and imperative duty, both of parents and guardians, to bring up their children in habits of the strictest sobriety, and by precept as well as example to set before them a practical illustration of the benefits physical, moral, and religious, which are connected with the adoption of total abstinence principles.

4.—That the marked success among the young and rising generation which has attended the efforts of the friends of total abstinence elsewhere, encourages us in using all our influence to inculcate our principles amongst the youth belonging to our City and neighbourhood—deeply convinced that the permanent prosperity of our cause mainly depends, under the blessing of God, on enlisting on our side the sympathies and support of young persons generally.—*Quebec Gazette, April 28, 1847.*

ENGLAND.

SHEERNESS.—On Monday the 8th, a part of the crew of the brig Ann, of Shields, addressed a meeting in this town, on the benefit of Total Abstinence to working-men. The arguments adduced by these hardy sons of the deep, went to show that teetotal sailors were superior in health—contrary to the reports that they were more subject to scurvy than those who take grog. The appearance of these men was clean, healthy, and robust. We hope that our Merchant and Naval Service will before long boast of more teetotal sailors.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW COMMERCIAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET.—On Wednesday evening the second annual banquet of this society was held in the Assembly Rooms, Ingram Street—John McGavin, Esq., President of the society, in the chair. The rooms were tastefully fitted up for the occasion, and presented a most elegant appearance. The place was crowded, there not being fewer than five hundred merchants, commercial men, shopkeepers, &c., with their wives and daughters present, all of whom seemed to take a deep and lively interest in the whole proceedings. Judge Marshall having asked a blessing, the company partook of tea, coffee, &c., of which there was an abundant and excellent supply. After tea, the Chairman, who was received with applause, after referring to the origin of the society, which was instituted in February, 1846, stated that at their first banquet the members numbered 170, since which time there had been enrolled 239 new members, making in all 409 on the roll since the commencement of the society's operations. He regretted to have to state that from the above number there had to be deducted 25 who had either lapsed or resigned, leaving the society now 384 strong—(Cheers.) This was good success, when it was considered that

the society was confined more especially to one class. Powerful and argumentative addresses were afterwards delivered by Judge Marshall of Nova Scotia, Mr. Robert Reid of Glasgow, Mr. Henry Clapp of Massachusetts, Mr. E. Anderson, Mr. W. S. Brown, and Mr. McKenna.

EAST INDIA.

(To the Editor of the National Temperance Chronicle and Temperance Recorder.)

Dear Sir,—I desire to return you my best thanks for the publications and tracts you so very kindly sent me, which I safely received a few days ago. Our Total Abstinence Society prospers, I am happy to say, and we hope we shall yet have the pleasure of seeing many more join us; we at present number 117 members, including those at the out-stations of this Mission, composed principally of Christians, and some heathen. I am very happy the cause prospers so in England, and I hope, with the Lord's blessing upon your endeavours, many more will yet join you. I am sorry to say that drunkenness is on the increase among the higher classes of the Hindoos, both at this place and surrounding villages. We continue to hold our monthly meetings as usual, which generally prove very interesting; we have generally some very good addresses from the members. Please to pray for us that the Lord's blessing may rest on our endeavours, and that all may ultimately prove to the glory of God, the honour of our dear Redeemer, and the means of good to many souls. With best respects to the Committee, and many thanks for the great kindness they have shown me. I remain, &c.,

CHARLES JAMES ADDIS,

Secretary to the Coimbatour Total Abstinence Society.

Miscellaneous.

TEMPERANCE AND INTemperance.—HINDOO AND CHRISTIAN.—When, six years ago, the 13th was cantoned at Cabul, Lieut. Col. Dennie "called upon the men to consider the mortality which for a long time had afflicted the regiment, and to reflect upon the undoubted truth that, of nearly 100 men who had perished within the past year, the remote, if not immediate cause of their disease and death, with few exceptions, had been liquor." He also said—"As soldiers, you must all know that the drunkards of the corps, whether in quarters or in the field, are always the most worthless. They can neither stand heat, nor cold, nor fatigue, and the more sober have their duties to perform. Observe the health and efficiency of the native regiments in garrison, with the condition of the followers of both corps, together more than four times the number of the 13th; these Indians, born in a tropical climate, never before saw nor felt snow nor ice; whereas the British soldier may here be said to be at home, with every advantage on his side, and yet they are healthy, and you are weak and sickly. Ask yourselves the cause of so wonderful a difference, and you must be conscious the only answer is that the Indians are temperate and you are an intemperate people."

FATALITY AMONGST PUBLICANS.—At the Town Hall, in this city, on Wednesday last, no less than eight applications for transfers of licenses, by widows whose husbands have died since the last licensing day, were laid before the magistrates.—*Carlisle Journal*.

TEMPERANCE DRAMA.—We are well pleased to see that the Columbia Washingtonian comes out decidedly against the temperance theatre; and as much grieved, that the Ulicia Washingtonian News cordially recommends it to the patronage of the public. If the popularity of the temperance movement is to be made use of for sustaining things which the whole moral and religious community pronounce decidedly bad, the temperance press should steadfastly resist them. Temperance theatres, temperance balls, *et omne idgenus* gives a taste for other theatres and other balls, and soon operate as an opposing instrumentality to all our efforts to elevate and reform.—*Journal Am. Tem. Union*.

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.—In the manufacture of twenty shillings' worth of liquor, fourpence goes to the labourer! In the manufacture of twenty shillings' worth of cloth, and other articles, about six shillings goes to the mechanic. Money circulated by beer-drinking is not beneficial to the community. It is computed that more than fifty millions sterling are annually lost to the

country from the idleness of drunkards alone. Forty million bushels of barley are wasted every year in the production of malt. Barley may be made into bread, or puddings; or it will fatten pigs, and so be converted into flesh. One million and forty-eight thousand acres of land are devoted every year to the growth of the hop, a bitter narcotic weed, used in the manufacture of strong drink.

TESTIMONY AGAINST SMOKING.—Smoking to excess is a source of immense evil in the backwoods. A man accustomed only to a cigar, gets at last accustomed to the lowest and vilest of tobacco. I used to laugh at some of my friends in Seymour when I saw them with a broken tobacco pipe stuck in the ribbon of their straw hats. These were men who had paraded in their day the shady side of Pall Mall. They found a pipe a solace, and cigars were not to be had for love or money. "Why do you not put your pipe at least out of sight?" said I. "It is the Seymour Arms crest," responded my good-natured gentlemen farmers, "and we wear it accordingly." Smoking all day from the hour of rising, I actually believe, more injurious to the nerves than hard drinking. It paralyses exertion. I never saw an Irish labourer, with his hod and his pipe, mounting a ladder, but I was sure to discover that he was an idler. I never had a groom that smoked much who took proper care of my horses; and I never knew a gentleman seriously addicted to smoking who cared much for anything beyond himself.—*Sir. H. Bonnycastle's Canada*.

Smoking is one of the most efficient causes of disease on the lungs.

We are glad to learn that several of the liquor dealers in this city have given up the traffic.—The recent decision of the License law question, and the energetic efforts of the Temperance men, render it certain that the law will be strictly put in force against offenders.—*Lowell Courier*.

Poetry.

THE MODERATE DRINKER'S LAMENT.

Bless me what a noise is made
About the beer and spirit trade,
One cannot brew, or buy, or sell,
Or pull, or touch a tap-room bell;
But some kind friend the news doth spread,
And thunders roll about one's head
As loud you'd think, and louder too
Than cannons roared at Waterloo:
Men sprung up of "lowly station,"
Men of "tap-room education,"
Mount the platform, shout and sing
And call good ale th' accursed thing,—
Some of them say it is a sin
To taste of brandy, rum, or gin,
Whilst others rail at God's "good creature,"
Nay, railing is their leading feature;
And where 'twill end I cannot tell,
Will no one break the magic spell?
Why do not those—who love improvement,
Arise and crush this Temperance movement?
Had I the power, as I've the will,
Had I the talent—or the skill,
I'd oust their speakers, tear their banners,
And teach the rascals better manners;
'Than thus to spread their lowly notions,
And strive to rob us of our potions—
Potions drank by Priests and Kings,
Upheld by Æsculapian wings;
Blest liquors which our thirst assuage,
Defended by the sacred page;
Drank by the best of living men—
Supported by a Prophet's pen—
To Rechab's sons by heaven's command,
The Prophet went with wine in hand,
Can that be wrong which is divine?
'Twas God himself said "give them wine,"
And does not Solomon the wise
Praise that which these poor things despise?
'To such who are of heavy heart
Give wine and let their woe depart:

And drink"—which does the body cherish,
 "To such who ready are to perish;"
 St. Paul, in writing to a friend,
 A very pretty sentence penn'd;
 Its beauty baffles all description,
 In fact a medical prescription,
 Adapted to his friend's condition.
 I pray you now mark Paul's position;
 It seems he understood the case,
 And wished all things to have their place.
 Drink water? aye! when fishes lead,
 But wine for those who wine may need,
 "Water," cries he, "drink it no longer,"
 But wine which makes the body stronger.
 Yes, wine, my friends, 'tis no mistake,
 "Pray take it for the stomach's sake."
 Tell me now can ought be plainer
 I'm not compelled to turn abstainer,
 Nor shall I deign their pledge to sign,
 Or yet give up my glass of wine;
 You see I could defend my cause
 By G-d's own word—by heavenly laws,
 And make it clear to every man,
 That moderation is the plan;
 Then let us form a glorious band
 To crush their power in every land;
 And when their foolish cries shall cease,
 We then can take our glass in peace.

G. E. LOMAX.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor do any thing by which
 by brother is made to stumble, or to fall, or is weakened."—Rom. 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 ENTERTAIN-
 MENT, NOR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT; AND THAT IN ALL
 SUITABLE WAYS WE WILL DISCOURTAGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT
 THE COMMUNITY.

MONTREAL, MAY 15, 1847.

OUR TRACT EFFORT.

This effort progresses in a very satisfactory manner, having, as
 we gather from many indications, secured much of the public
 confidence and favour. The April tract was the Life of John B.
 Gough, which is now in course of distribution to every family in
 Montreal, so far as the assiduous agent of the Society, Mr M'Cal-
 lum, is able to find them out, or prevail on them to accept copies.
 The tract for May is CANADIAN DISTILLERIES, being a singularly
 eloquent and able exposure of the ruinous effects of the much
 boasted domestic manufacture of whisky in Canada, translated
 from the Temperance Manual of the Rev R. P. Chiniquy.

The following is a list of the subscriptions of five dollars and
 upwards, for this effort, so far as they have yet been obtained;
 and we trust the friends of sobriety will generally respond to the
 appeal made for aid, in a work so important.

J. R. Orr.....	£7 10 0	Chief Justice Reid.....	£2 10 0
Three Friends.....	5 0 0	Charles Alexander.....	1 10 0
Cash.....	5 0 0	John McDougall.....	1 5 0
James Court.....	5 0 0	E. Atwater.....	1 5 0
T.....	5 0 0	J. Ferrier.....	1 5 0
John Redpath.....	5 0 0	Hon. P. M'Gill.....	1 5 0
F. G. Johnson.....	2 10 0	The Mayor.....	1 5 0

For other donations we refer our readers to the money list on
 the last page.

No orders have yet been received from other places, for these

tracts, although, if ordered beforehand, they could be forwarded
 for the mere price of the presswork and paper, say 15s a thousand,
 and the title might be altered to suit each locality. Thus, instead
 of the Monthly Visitor of the Montreal Temperance Society for
 May, the name of any other Society or month might be substituted.

LETTER FROM CANADA.

We give, amongst our selections, a letter taken from the *Journal of the American Temperance Union*, under the title, "Interesting letter from Canada." Now we put it to the writer of the letter, to whom we send a copy of this No. of the *Advocate* whether some parts of this letter have not a tendency to mislead persons at a distance, as to the state of the temperance cause in Canada. The expressions "I stand almost alone," "There is no Congregational or Presbyterian minister in this whole region but myself," are very liable to be applied, at a distance, to the whole of Canada. We only suggest care in the mode of expression. We wish to have an occasional communication from the writer of the letter. What he states to the *Journal* is really a picture of what is repeated day after day throughout the Province, notwithstanding the fact that there are 150,000 total abstainers in it. It shows how little reason we have to be satisfied with what has been done; what yet remains to be done, is the grand question. We wish to encourage our brother. He does not stand quite alone. There are even more than "seven thousand left who do not bow the knee." He also must encourage, not discourage us. Can he not find a few subscribers for us? He cannot pay for them, but he may be able to induce the receivers to pay. Can he make use of a few tracts? The Montreal City Committee are at present distributing a monthly series of tracts—it will not be very hard to induce them to give a hundred or two to a zealous, yet careful distributor. Their first care is certainly the city, but we would have our brother make the attempt. There must be a society in Philipsburg—probably all it wants is a revival, some infusion of life and warmth. Cannot our brother attempt this? We are quite well aware how easy it is to speak and write, but how difficult it is to persuade. It may encourage our brother to find that a correspondent from Quebec, in another column, deems there are signs of better things in the Province; hopes the winter of indifference is past, and that the time of the singing of birds is come. If it has not come yet, there is certainly "a good time coming." But when and how? Will it come whether we help it on or not. Nay, verily, we must see to it, that we do something in the matter, whether it be by writing, lecturing, or distributing, or all three combined. In the latter, the distributing, we have already expressed strong confidence, and we have an idea of making this our hobby, and mounting it till our readers are tired of it, if that is possible, for who will deny the powers of the press? The press, then, in the shape of a tract, must be the grand resuscitator. Many of us may choose to combine lectures with it, and to those associations who can afford both, it is well, but we will be borne with, if we urge on our readers either to find the time necessary for personal distribution, or means to pay a qualified agent, who shall faithfully perform the duty.

Withal, let us remember the absolute necessity for the Divine blessing, to be obtained by prayer.

A GOOD MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.

TEMPERANCE.—The Free Church presbytery of Greenock have appointed a committee to write and circulate six tracts against intemperance; 1st. On the expense of ardent spirits. 2nd. On

their injury to health. 3rd. Compare their own and the Scripture Drinking Customs. 4th. On the Drinking Usages of Scotland. 5th. On their moral effects. 6th. An address to ministers and elders on the subject.— *Scotch Paper.*

The foregoing paragraph shows that the Church of God, on the other side of the Atlantic, is not to sleep for ever over the pollutions produced by alcohol. One after another of the divisions of Christ's sacramental host, are awakening up to contend with one of their most dangerous, because most insidious, foes. This plan of writing essays is an excellent one, for the evils and absurdities of the drinking system will become apparent, as soon as the subject is investigated. That system is scorched before the burning light of truth: and the distribution of the essays in the form of tracts, is the readiest way to extend the influence of the light.

EXTRACTS FROM AN AGENT'S JOURNAL.

In the course of the last month our agent has distributed 2324 hand-bills and 763 of the tract containing the life of J. B. Gough, and has received collections and subscriptions to the amount of £26 towards the tract effort. He has also received words of encouragement from persons who within a very short period would have scouted the Temperance scheme altogether and branded its promoters as visionaries. We give a few extracts from his journal:—

Visited the Gaol and spoke to prisoners; found three women whose husbands had put them there because of drunkenness, and one man, his wife had put in for the same cause. Visited the house of a Roman Catholic. When I entered the dwelling I was ordered off immediately, that they did not want either me nor my books. Oh, said I, Sir, this is a wonderful book. I then went on and read the two first wonders of drunkenness; they all declared it was very good, then nothing less than one for each would serve them; so I left in that family three handbills.

12th. Considerable encouragement from the reading of the Tract, "Fool's Pence." One woman, who was before a great drunkard, solemnly declared she never saw it so clearly exposed before, and that she was resolved to leave it off for ever. One man declared he would rather die than drink any more.

Farther encouragements. A man declared that he never before had thought on the interests of his own family, until he had read the "Fool's Pence." Now he has left off drinking grog for ever, and declares that the tavern keepers no longer shall eat the fat of the land at his expense, to the ruin of his own family.

16th. Distributed 88 tracts. Some more encouragement from tract "Fool's Pence." One woman feeling the importance of the facts contained in its pages, thought I would be wishing to have it back again, when she told me she had wrote it all off, for it had been such a blessing to her family. I then left another, she thankfully received it, hoping that it would be farther blessed.

17th. Distributed 103 tracts, this day. Visited a grog shop, and found the appeal I had left before, pasted up on the partition near the counter. Visited a wine merchant, who told me to be off with my temperance books, he wanted none of them. I continued to reason with him on the matter, when he came into a more favourable spirit on the question, and at length contributed 2s 6d, Mr D—— S—— contributed 2s 6d, and requested me to give his compliments to the gentlemen of the Committee of the Temperance Society, and though he is not a member of the society himself, yet he thinks it would be the means of forwarding the great cause of temperance in the church, were the Committee to give 50 or 60 tracts monthly, into the hands of each of the

ministers of the gospel, to be distributed among the members of their respective churches.

QUEBEC AGENCY.

Mr. Watt, connected with the Quebec post-office, has been appointed Agent for the *Advocate* in that City; and it is hoped he will meet with a cheerful readiness among the citizens when canvassing for subscribers. The back numbers of the present volume can still be furnished. And for all the price, 2s. 6d. per annum, new subscribers should, by all means take them, in order that they may have the volume complete. An index will be furnished at the end of the year. We need a great accession of subscribers yet, in order to make the *Advocate* pay its expenses.

UNION TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the *Canada Temperance Advocate.*

Quebec, 17th April, 1847.

SIR,—I had intended to have given you a brief sketch of the temperance cause in this city from its commencement to the present date, but the want of all the necessary information prevents the accomplishment of my wish; and, after all, perhaps it would only be a repetition of what has been already experienced in your own city, exhibiting the same fluctuating interest which has been generally manifested towards this cause throughout the British Provinces.

There is, however, one peculiar feature to which I would at present advert, which is somewhat remarkable, and exceedingly encouraging; i. e., a very general and almost simultaneous awakening on this important subject at the present moment, in all our principal cities, viz., Halifax, St. John's, Quebec, Kingston, Montreal, and Toronto, and which most eventually exercise a most powerful and wholesome influence upon the public mind, and I would strenuously urge every friend of the total abstinence cause to seize upon the present auspicious moment to put forth their most energetic and persevering efforts to ensure its onward progress.

With these preparatory remarks I will now give you a brief statement of what is going on at Quebec:—

A few friends being impressed with the necessity that more vigorous and systematic efforts were required to promote this cause than had heretofore existed, proceeded to the election of an active and intelligent committee, the formation of a new society, and the adoption of the enclosed constitution and rules.

Two very large and interesting public meetings have been held in the spacious hall of Assembly, as already noticed in the *Advocate*, and the plans for renewed action, as proposed by the Committee, are being worked in a most efficient and satisfactory manner; and I am fully persuaded that the payment of the small amount of 1s 3d entrance money, and the one penny weekly subscription, will have an excellent effect, not only as a bond of union, but as a most useful and unobjectionable source of revenue, the want of which has so often crippled the most benevolent enterprise of our times.

The system of tract distribution cannot be too highly recommended, and is the most practicable suggestion that has ever been mooted in Canada; I state this from experience. Our city has been divided into forty districts, and visitors appointed for each; we have had several thousand tracts printed, which are now in course of circulation. Our society is greatly indebted to Messrs. McDonald, Logans & Co., paper manufacturers, (staunch friends of the cause) for their liberality in furnishing the paper at a very reduced rate. The most beneficial results have already been experienced from this part of our plan, which I hope will be extensively adopted by every society in Canada. We are advertising proposals for a public house of entertainment on total abstinence principles, and are also about opening a temperance hall. A celebrated lecturer has been engaged, and is expected here in a few days. We feel quite sure we are working in a right cause, and are determined to go ahead. Yours very truly,

G. MATHEWSON, Secretary.

P.S.—The Committee are pledged to use their influence in extending the circulation of the *Advocate*.

Since writing the foregoing, another large meeting has been held, particulars of which you will find recorded in the *Quebec Gazette*. You will observe that it was resolved to bring the license question under the notice of the Legislature at its approaching session. Can we not co-operate with the Montreal Committee in arranging a plan for combined action in this matter, throughout the Province?

The fact alluded to above, of a general awakening throughout the Province on the subject of the necessity of increased exertion on the part of total abstainers for the extension of their principles, is most encouraging. Fitful, short-lived struggles will not do; we must bring up before our minds continually the awful amount of intemperance and concomitant evils now existing around us, of which the public records do not chronicle one millionth part; we must allow the matter to weigh on our minds as it ought, and we must not seek to relieve our consciences from duty in any other way than by a strenuous, persevering effort to dispossess those who are taken by the destroyer, and to have it put away from amongst us.

We welcome the testimony of our sister city to the efficacy of tract distribution. There cannot be a doubt of it. The living countenance and voice frequently tend rather to exasperate and vex, while the still small voice of a tract obtains entrance. Many societies throughout the country may prefer publishing tracts for themselves, or using the publications of England or New York; but they can scarcely supply themselves cheaper than our publisher offers them. The Montreal Committee can recommend this part of their plan for extension as full of encouragement, and they trust that it will be adopted generally through the country. It possesses the quality of age, it is not a novice, it is a tried plan.

We are glad to learn that our friends in Quebec have resolved to bring the license question under the notice of the Legislature. It is quite certain that a very great amount of the existing intemperance arises from the facilities for procuring intoxicating drinks, and that were the number of the grog shops decreased, it would tend much to check the evil; and still more were it rendered illegal to sell spirituous liquors at all. There has sometimes been a question whether grog shops caused the desire, or the liking for strong drinks the grog shop; but we may apply the point of the poet's lines to this matter—

"Errors in life breed errors in the brain,
And these reciprocally those again."

Those who have learned to drink, cling to the spirit shop, and will resist its removal; and there never was a tavern or grogery that has not made some one fall. We seek to persuade men not to go near these places, but we consider it quite a part of our duty also to try to have the taverns put down, and thus will many be saved who would otherwise have fallen. In the days when pestilence was amongst us, how earnest were our endeavours to have removed or destroyed every thing which chemical or medical science showed had a tendency to perpetuate fever or cholera; and is it right to be silent when that which causes more suffering and death than either of these diseases is allowed a resting place? Have we punished the indolent man who permitted the cess pool, which under the influence of a hot sun emitted the pestiferous miasma, and shall those, who in spite of entreaty and persuasion, continue to nourish the means by which the disease of drunkenness, tending to both temporal and spiritual death, is perpetuated, be allowed, under sanction of law, to remain amongst us? It is fearful to think of our actually having an organized system for the production of this physical moral malady; farmers cultivating grain for this only—distillers and brewers, with capital unlimited, erecting enormous buildings for changing that which God has

given for the sustenance of man into poison, and thousands more engaged in pouring it down the throats of their fellow-beings. But we have become accustomed to the sight of these things.

To the question in the last sentence of our correspondent's letter, we cannot give an answer at present, but we shall certainly bring the matter under the notice of the Committee at their next meeting.

—
For the Canada Temperance Advocate.

SIR: We transmit to you an account of an interesting convention held at Cornwall on the 25th of March, for the purpose of forming the different total abstinence societies in the eastern district into a union; and if "union is strength," then are we stronger than before. For effecting this, our warmest thanks are due to Mr. H. A. Murch, of Kemptville, C. W., who sacrificed both time and money for the purpose of establishing the union.

The delegates sent by the various societies met at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Marshall's Temperance Inn. The meeting was opened with prayer, by Mr. Daniel Rose, of Mariatown, after which the same gentleman was elected chairman, and W. C. Munson secretary, *pro tem*. Thus organised, the chairman arose and made a few remarks relative to the object and importance of the meeting. After taking his seat, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers, to conduct the affairs of the union, namely, Peter Christie, of Martintown, president; Wm. C. Munson, of Lancaster, and James Cumming, of Williamstown, vice-presidents; Mr. McKerras, of Cornwall, secretary; and Joseph Bockus, of Osnabrock, treasurer; with a committee of four, namely, S. D. Bagg, of Moulinette, J. A. Carman, of Matilda, Finlay McCullum, of Martintown, and John Paups, of Osnabrock 4 Corners. The chief business of this committee is to co-operate with the office bearers in employing agents, and transacting the general business of the association, and also to transmit a report of its proceedings to each regular meeting. A constitution, drawn up by Mr. H. A. Murch, was then submitted to the convention for consideration, which, after a few slight amendments and additions, was unanimously adopted. It was then moved by Mr. March, and seconded by J. Browne. That each delegate give a concise account of the condition of the society he represents. The accounts given, with one or two exceptions, were of the most cheering character, and gave us great reason to rejoice, and to humble ourselves before Him whose omnipotent arm is moving on so successfully and extensively the destinies of the noble institution of temperance.

Several resolutions were passed by the convention. Of these we only deem it expedient to send you the following, offered by Mr. Murch:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, it is both right and expedient for the several societies composing this union to petition the Provincial parliament for the entire abrogation of the sale of intoxicating drinks, except by apothecaries and physicians, authorised to sell them as a medicine.

Pursuant to the above resolution, the secretary, *pro tem*, was instructed to draw up a petition for the purpose therein specified. For the form of the petition, and a portion of the matter it contains, the writer is indebted to number 14 of the *Advocate*, issued in 1844.

The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Eastern District of Canada West, to the Honourable the Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled,

Respectfully Showeth:

That the prevailing use of intoxicating drinks, in a fearful

number of instances, diseases the body and shortens human life; weakens and vitiates the mind, and is productive of a large proportion of the pauperism, degradation, and crime, under which our country groans:—facts that are evident to every observing mind, and fully substantiated by the most incontestible proof.

That, as man's existence is his *all* in this life; and as the sum of his happiness and usefulness depends upon the condition of the body and the state of the mind (between which there exists the most important reciprocal relations, each influencing and being influenced by the other); and that, as happiness and prosperity result, by the blessing of God, from a healthy condition of the body, and a sound state of mind, under the influence of proper intellectual and moral culture; and as, on the other hand, misery and degradation, and adverse fortune, are the legitimate offspring of a diseased body, and a corrupted and perverted mind, it becomes a matter of serious importance, that the most efficient measures be immediately adopted, to suppress the vice of intemperance, which originate so large a proportion of the evils that afflict the community.

That, if this prolific source of evil were dried up, the peace and comfort of thousands of families would be greatly augmented; society would become purified and improved; and the happiness and prosperity of the community would be more general.

That the drinking usages of society occasion an enormous expenditure of time and money, for an article that, as a beverage, is highly pernicious in its consequences, both upon the body and mind; and that to put an end to these, instead of being an unjust interference with human liberty, would confer upon all branches of society the most valuable blessings.

That this fountain of pollution and desolation, constituting the greatest of all public evils, is, we lament to say, most unaccountably licensed by the legislative and executive authorities, appointed for the public good; and that to sanction this, or any other iniquitous system, is to sanction the consequences which are known ordinarily to result from it; and therefore, in licensing the traffic in intoxicating drinks, your honourable house, as an unavoidable consequence, licenses the idleness, pauperism, quarreling, blasphemy, injury to health, overthrow of reason, destruction of life and property, and cruel miseries inflicted upon families, which are certainly and publicly known to result therefrom.

That, as the chief end of legislation is to enact such laws, and establish such regulations, as, to the wisdom of the legislature, are the best calculated to promote the general good of the community they represent, we can conceive of no measure more justly deserving of the hearty approval and support of your honourable house, than that which would tend to remove the evils of intemperance.

Wherefore, we, your petitioners, do most earnestly and respectfully pray, that you will take this whole subject, which we believe to be of vital importance to the interests of the community which you represent, into your immediate and serious consideration, and pass a law abrogating the sale of intoxicating drinks, except by apothecaries and physicians authorised to sell them as a medicine.

Signed in behalf of the Convention,

W. C. MUNSON,

Secretary, *pro tem.*

To the Editor of the Canada Temperance Advocate.

Sir,—Please to allow me room in your paper to report what I have seen and heard, on my late journey, in reference to the cause of temperance. I have attended many interesting meetings in

the United States, where the subject of granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks has been discussed.

The arguments against the sale of strong drink are very powerful. It being granted that most of the crimes and sufferings are occasioned by strong drink, will the honest and temperate part of the community submit to this abominable practice without any resistance, or any effort for the removal of this great evil? In Massachusetts, and in most of the State of New York, the inhabitants have come forward, and by a very large majority have voted that no licenses shall be granted for the sale of articles which have long filled the land with pauperism and death. Even though nothing be said respecting the poverty and sufferings of the victims of intemperance, the loss of thousands of lives and millions of property, which are witnessed every year in Great Britain and the United States, ought to alarm the community, and put a stop to a practice so destructive. If a foreign enemy should destroy fifty thousand lives and fifty millions of pounds, war would be immediately proclaimed against that enemy; but the monster alcohol is doing this every year, and yet, by many he is treated as a friend.

That all possessed of power and influence may enlist in the cold water army is the fervent prayer of

THADDEUS OSGOOD.

Montreal, May 5, 1847.

Education.

TO MOTHERS.

One word as to nursing mothers. We once heard one of the most scientific medical men in London state in public, that it was his opinion, as well as that of the principal obstetricians of London, that the mother who drank alcoholic beverages whilst nursing her child, conveyed the alcohol at once to the brain of that child, and thus not only did present injury, but caused a lasting nervous sensitiveness. He added that, the irritable babe thus sent into sleep by the mother may be sometimes said to be intoxicated by the beverage taken by its parent. Oh, shocking thought! Many a mother in the bloom of health and loveliness has been prompted by friends and relatives—the doctors too aiding and abetting—to take porter and ale for nourishment whilst nursing her children—to take of that ale and porter which we have here shown does not contain more than a penny's-worth of nutriment in a whole gallon, and a poor penny's-worth it is. She has acquired the habit of taking stimulants; she has lost her personal beauty—becomes gross in appearance—unsound in constitution; consequently she has given unwholesome food to her babes, and she has become a source of grief and disquietude in her family. Oh, the number of female inebriates that are created by this means, none but medical men, who know the secrets of domestic families, can tell. It ought to be borne in mind also, that Delavan, the great American temperance reformer, remarked, when at Exeter Hall, that he knew of ten thousand reformed male drunkards, but he did not know of one female reformed drunkard. Happily in England we know of some cases. It is a fallacy to give these beverages as nourishment. Take out the alcohol by evaporating the spirit—then let the nursing mother drink them—she will not repeat the draught—and mark that by so doing no part of the nourishment will be extracted. She will, we warrant it, soon be glad to exchange them for those things which contain plenty of nourishment, such as Scotch and pearl barley pudding made with plenty of milk—milk gruel—beef tea—mutton broth—and half a dozen other good things we could name. The real fact is, that ale and porter, are given as stimulants in these cases—that they have their correspondent states of exhaustion; and great is the wear and tear of the machinery of the body in these cases. This stimulation and its collapse, so oft repeated, racks the beautiful machine, and gives premature age. The stimulating effects are mistaken for the nutritious properties. These malt liquors only force an increased secretion of milk, as the cow-keeper by the use

of distiller's wash increases the product from his cows—adding to quantity whilst he reduces the quality, and by this means wears out the poor beast prematurely. The nursing mother who cannot find a supply of milk for her babe, without having recourse to alcoholic beverages, ought seriously to pause before she attempts to bring it up entirely from her own resources. May we not trace the convulsive fits, so common to infants, to the indirect effect of intoxicating beverages, taken by their mothers, on the tender nervous system of their nurslings? In the language of the author of *Anti-Bacchus*, we would say: "the infant that hangs at his mother's breast, pines day and night under the pangs of dyspepsia, while the nutritious stream that nature has provided for his sustenance, poisoned with the alcohol that his mother drinks, feeds the disease, and condemns him to a life of suffering." Surely the Almighty parent of the universe never designed us to bring up our tender infants on intoxicating drinks!—*Richard Dykes, F. L. S.*

SPARE MOMENTS.

Knowledge is power, therefore fix an estimate upon the smallest bits of knowledge—of such fragments the mass of learning is composed. It is true, as poor Richard said, "there is much to be done, and perhaps you are weak-handed; but stick to it steadily, and you will see great results, for constant dropping wears away stones, and by diligence and patience, the mouse ate through the cable, and little strokes oft repeated fell the great oaks." In two minutes a man may often learn, by devoted attention, a lesson that may be of value to him the remainder of his life. Even if you do not immediately perceive the value of the thing learned do not drop it. Learn all that you can, and you will live to see its value. Never let slip an opportunity of gaining a new idea. And remember that the beginnings of the most sublime sciences are often so simple as to seem worthless.

Redeem time for study if you would be wise. The busiest workmen can spare some moments, with true economy. Great attainments have been made in these little snatches. Whether you work or play, always do it in earnest, and you will always excel; but never be unemployed for a minute. Unstable and indolent people lose much of life by thinking too long about what they shall do next. Always have a book within your reach, which may be caught up at your odd minutes. It is utterly incredible, until trial has been made, how much real knowledge may be acquired in these broken scraps of time.—Resolve to edge in a little reading every day if it is but a single sentence. The man who pursues this method will infallibly become learned. Take a little time for reading from each end of your night's rest. If you can gain fifteen minutes a day, it will make itself felt at the close of the year. I have sometimes thought that the mind acts with double vigour when forced into these brief periods of application. By degrees you will learn to reserve moments from inordinate recreation, from idle tales, and even from work. And in these long winter evenings, you will certainly be inexcusable if you do not devote an hour or two to your books.

When not actually engaged in study, regulate your thoughts. A prudent man is always thoughtful whilst he is at work, why may not his thoughts be always about something that is useful? Study is intended to discipline the mind, then let the mind be kept under check and rein while your hands are employed. Remember that Franklin's earliest effusions were conceived while he was at the compositor's stand.

A HINT FOR LADIES.

There is pungency and force in the following remarks, and if ladies would always adopt the fashion of appearing in their dress "so that it would not excite a thought," the frowns of many a husband and family would be far different from what it now is. Every thing pertaining to the female dress should be neat, but nothing gaudy should be indulged in by sensible women. We never look upon a woman decorated in the extreme but what we make up our mind that there is a weak spot somewhere, and that if she has talents, they are not accompanied with sufficient discretion and judgment to be available for any practical purpose.

Habits of neatness, cleanliness and order, are indispensable to a female, if she have any regard to the comfort of others or of her own. The sex are designed not only to extend comforts of domestic life, but to be its principal ornaments; an attention to

dress, therefore, is necessary. How many females run into the error of thinking that to dress finely is to dress well—when the two things are as different as possible; for the one excites attention, and the other avoids it. A lady, who knew the distinction, ordered a cap from the milliner. "How will you have it, madam?" "Make it," replied the lady, "so that it will not excite a thought." This, to me, was the best definition of what dress should be that I ever heard. Be, then, neat and cleanly in your dress, and borrow a lesson of instruction from this lady.

ETIQUETTE AND POLITENESS—RECEPTION OF VISITORS.

To do the honours of your house with grace and ease, a great command of temper, knowledge of the world, tact, a winning address, and perfect good humour, are the first requisites. What ever may have happened to vex you, do not suffer it to ruffle your temper or to cloud your countenance, which would mar the enjoyments of your guests; for remember they have cares of their own, and you must not annoy them with yours. Constant attention, and much discernment, must also be employed, in order to see that your guests are in full enjoyment of all the pleasure and amusement that you can afford them; to call out the peculiar powers and perfections of all, that each may contribute to the general harmony and pleasure; to encourage the timid; gently to repress the encroaching; to be equal by attention to every one, and to accommodate yourself to their tastes and wishes. These are the duties and the obligations of an accomplished woman in her character of hostess.

On receiving visits of ceremony, immediately any one enters, rise and advance towards them. If it be a lady, beg her to be seated on the sofa; if an elderly lady or gentleman, insist on their accepting the easy chair, and place yourself near them. If several ladies come at the same time, the most honourable places, which in winter are those at the corners of the fire-place, should be given to those who, from age or other considerations are entitled to the most respect.

Should a young lady occupy a seat at the corner of the fire-place, and a lady her senior in age, or her superior in rank, enter the room, she ought to rise and offer her seat to the new comer, taking for herself a chair in another part of the room.

Should you be engaged with your needle when visitors arrive, you ought to discontinue your work, unless requested to resume it. It would, however, be considered disrespectful to work for an instant during an entirely ceremonious visit.

The conversation of an hostess should be on subjects of a perfectly indifferent nature; never seek to entertain your guests with the weaknesses or failings of your mutual acquaintance; avoid backbiting and detraction every where, but most of all in your own house. Never ask in a pointed manner one lady her opinion of another, as that might put your visitor to the unpleasant alternative of expressing an unfavourable impression, or of uttering an untruth. Give praise and commendation liberally wherever you can; when truth will not warrant you in speaking favourably, be silent. Never repeat a scandalous anecdote, for should it be untrue, you would be mortified to learn afterwards that you had assisted in propagating a falsehood.

Never allude to any entertainment you may have given, by hoping your visitors enjoyed themselves, or by any such observation, as they would be sure to think you were fishing for a compliment, and with justice would they suspect you, as they of course could only reply in the affirmative. No well-bred lady could possibly fall into such an error as the above; but one not trained in genteel society might unwittingly thus commit herself and be a well-meaning person notwithstanding.

If your visitors reside in town, it is not the fashion to offer even any refreshments whatever. If your friend is from the country, common hospitality would prompt you to offer luncheon.

When your visitor is about to withdraw, rise, and conduct her as far as the door of the room. If the master of the house be present, and it is a lady who is taking leave, he should take her hand, pass it under his arm, and lead her as far as the bottom of the staircase. If her carriage be in waiting, he should hand her into it.

If you have a friend staying at your house on a visit you will take care that everything be provided that can in any way tend to her comfort and enjoyments, so that her sojourn with you may

afford her all the pleasure you can procure for her; and yet all this should be performed without fuss or effort, so that your guests may feel as much at ease as if she were at home. It is true that you should be assiduous and unwearied in attention to the wants and wishes of your guests, or they might feel they were not welcome; but on the other hand, if you suffer them to perceive that their presence incommodes you by putting you out of your usual routine, they will conceive themselves troublesome, and be anxious to depart.

Should you have country visitors, you will of course offer to their view everything calculated to amuse and interest them; you will make parties in honour of them, inviting such of your friends to meet them as you presume will be agreeable to them. You ought kindly to endeavour to retain them with you, and when they intimate an intention to depart, press them to prolong their visit; if, however, they appear sincerely desirous to terminate their visit, you should acquiesce in their determination, facilitate their departure, and invite them to repeat their visit soon, and for a longer period.

These are the general duties of hospitality: and when performed with simple earnestness and sincerity, cannot fail to endear you to your friends, and indeed to the whole circle of your acquaintance.—*London Family Herald.*

Agriculture.

THE DAIRY.

(From the Montreal Witness).—Continued from page 143.

If you have cows, you should have a milk-house. This should be placed on a dark side of the house, where it will be much cooler than if exposed to the direct rays of the sun. Let no sewer, puddle, or dunghill be near it; milk is easily affected by foul air of any kind; a wooden floor, or pavement, or bricks laid with wide joints, will spoil a milk-house completely, even when it is not readily perceived by olfactory observation. Every thing there should be clean, most particularly clean, in order that the delicate flavour of the milk be preserved.

If the nature of the ground admits of it, the floor may with advantage be sunk a little; it should be well ventilated, and smoothly plastered, to prevent mice getting up, and for general cleanliness. It should also be closely covered above, for dust comes upon milk when there is no dust to come, if you will excuse a bull. The window should be made to open, and should be as nearly as possible opposite the door; but the less light the better—light is always injurious to milk.

When the milk vessels are to stand in the milk-house until they are used, they should always be allowed to cool properly after being washed, before they are put into it; the heat of the vessels will affect the milk which is standing there, more than the uninitiated could easily be made to understand. I have known a churn with sour cream in it, sour the whole milk in a milk-house, and have seen it curdled a day sooner than it would otherwise have been, if that untoward visitor had not taken up its residence amongst it.

Milk is divisible into three great parts, which, as it is not my intention to philosophise, I shall call by their plainest names, viz., that part of it which by churning becomes butter—that which by coagulation becomes cheese—and the serous liquid called whey. The preparation of cheese and butter will now occupy our attention.

Cheese is of two kinds—that which is made of whole milk, and that which is made of skimmed milk, to which some add a third kind, called half-salt milk cheese, which means half skimmed and half unskimmed milk; and certainly in Scotland, the greater part of what is made, and sold for whole milk cheese, has less or more skimmed milk in its composition.

If you wish to make the best kind of cheese, the following is the way to set about it:—

Suppose that you commence your operations on a Monday morning, you will have three or four "meals" of milk before your hand, all standing in broad shallow vessels, called here byns. The Sabbath-night's milking will be put into a tub, sufficiently large to contain all the milk which you intend to convert into cheese at one time, and there it will remain till the Monday morning. You will then carefully remove the cream from the

whole of the milk, that in the tub also, and proceed to warm the milk in a pot on the fire. You may not have a pot large enough to warm it all at once, and in that case you will require to heat it as near boiling heat as possible (but it must not boil); pour it into the large tub, and cover it with a thick cloth to keep in the heat, and heat the remainder in like manner, and pour it also into the tub; and so on till it is all heated, and all in the tub. It should be reduced to about 100 degrees, by the thermometer; but in warm weather 90 degrees will be found sufficient, while, if the weather is very cold, 110 degrees will be necessary. I can have little idea of the heats and colds of America, but a very little experience will enable you to understand this. If you wish to have your cheese perfectly clean, you will put the milk into the tub through a milk-see (milk-sieve), which may be made of any vessel without a bottom, having that want supplied by a close-woven piece of linen cloth, fastened in such a manner as that the milk must all run through it. Note, this operation must also be performed when the milk is put into the dishes after it comes from the cow. No possibility of making dairy produce of any kind perfectly clean without it. You will now add the cream, that was taken off the milk before warming, to the warm milk, passing it also through the milk-see, and gently mix all together.

If you intend to colour your cheese, this is the time to do it. In this country annatto is the colouring substance made use of. If the annatto is good (but there is much of it very bad), about the size of a bear will colour sufficiently a large cheese, say 30 lbs. weight. It is perfectly harmless; while the Dutch or rose pink, used generally in Gloucestershire and other counties in England for its clearness of colour, is poisonous, and should never be used. Whin-flowers will also yield colouring matter by decoction; and also what are here called barberry bushes (the wood, not the berries, is boiled for this purpose); but none of them so good as annatto; and the barberry is not quite harmless.

Well, you have mixed the warmed milk, cream, and annatto (dissolved, of course, in warm water) together, and now you put into it the rennet (which, you know is the contents of a sucking calf's stomach, salted and dried), taking care that it is perfectly sweet, for whatever peculiarity of taste the rennet may have will assuredly be imparted to the cheese. With regard to the quantity of rennet, I cannot give you a rule, it is so different in strength; but if you put in enough you will not be wrong, except in the waste it may occasion. You will now mix it backwards and forwards with the skimming dish till thoroughly mixed; then cover it up with a clean cloth, and let it stand till it thickens, which, in ordinary cases, will take place in about fifteen or twenty minutes, though sometimes it may be an hour; then remove the cloth, and stir the thickened milk or curd with the skimming dish, so as to break the curd as little as possible, lifting off all the whey you can get with the said dish. Having done this, in order that the remainder of the whey may be got off, press the curd with the flat of your hands, gently at first, but gradually increasing the pressure as the curd goes together and separates from the whey, which will stand above, and must be removed in the way stated above. You have now the curd reduced to a consistency in the bottom of the tub; you will next cut it across three or four times into squares with a table-knife, and turn the pieces upon the top of each other on one side of the vessel, to allow the whey still remaining in it to drain off. After lying a while in this state, cross-cut it again, and turn it up as before, repeating the process, and latterly pressing it with the hands until it is firm enough for the cheese-press.

The curd will now be put into the cheese-fat (a strong cylindrical vessel of copper-work thickly perforated with holes), and put into the cheese-press; lay a cloth upon the top of the curd, and put on the cover (which cover must just fit the inside of the cheese-fat, and the cloth will pull it out when it sinks down with the pressure), and put on a slight weight on it; let it stand, say ten minutes, turn it again into the tub, cut it cross-ways as before, put the curd into the press, and repeat till it is pretty dry.

The curd must now be put into the tub, and cross-cut with the knife into pieces as small as beans, regularly spread on the bottom of the tub and salted. This is an important part of the process as too much or too little salt equally spoils the cheese.

And here remark, that if the curd is not dry enough before the salt is put into it, a great deal of the salt will come out again along with the whey, which will render the cheese more tasteless than it ought to be from the quantity of salt which has been put into

it. It is therefore obvious, that the certainty of salting right depends upon the state of the curd when the salt is put into it.

If the curd is now dry enough for the operation (and it should be), rub it between the hands till it is quite small; then put it into a large clean cheese-cloth, and put it, cloth and all, into the cheese-fat; take care and put it in so as to preserve the cloth from wrinkles, every one of which will leave its mark upon the cheese; then fold the surplus cloth over the top of the curd, and put on your cover; and if one cover sinks down too much, so that the cheese-press rests upon the edge of the cheese-fat, you must add another, or at least you must put something upon it which will bring the pressure upon the top of the curd, so as the remaining whey may be thoroughly pressed out of it.

You will now let it stand in that position six or eight hours; you will then take it out, turn it, and put it in again, repeating this till the cheese is thoroughly pressed, which ought to be just when there is not as much moisture in it as to wet a dry cloth. You will then remove the cloth altogether, and press it in the wood, to give it a smooth skin by taking out the cloth marks, and it is done.

The next thing is to put the cheese into a proper place to dry, which place in Ayrshire is always the garret of a thatched house, well aired, but not too much. The cheeses are laid upon the floor; they are turned at first twice a day, afterwards once, and when they are firm, once a week. *Note*, all cheese, of whatever age, ought to be turned once a week, and well brushed or rubbed with a hard towel, if they are to be well kept and free of vermin.

Butter is made in two different ways, viz: from the cream, and from the milk, cream and all.—The last mode produces the finest butter.

Every body knows how to make butter from cream—the cream must be allowed to sour, or it may be soured in the churn with a little warm water, or by heat of any kind—in cold weather, having a tendency to become cold, the action of churning should be brisk, and the friction will keep it up till the butter begins to separate from the milk, which is easily felt, when the action should become gradually slower, and latterly rather pressing of the butter particles together than any thing else. When finished, put the butter-milk through a milk sieve, and secure the small particles which you cannot catch with your hands, put all into a vessel and put cold water upon it, work it well with your hands, changing the water till it comes off quite clear; it is then ready for putting up according to the fashion of the place, salting as may be necessary.

But in situations where the whole milk may be churned with advantage, I mean where there is demand for butter-milk, it is better to churn the whole milk. I know that there is a prejudice against milk butter, as it is called, but I know it is better than what is called cream butter—the people don't yet understand that it is only the cream in both cases that becomes butter, the milk continuing milk still, and the real state of the question is, whether cream produces better butter churned by itself, or churned amongst the milk? I am quite prepared to support the latter position. Cream butter will not keep any length of time even salted, without becoming rancid. What is the reason? *Wiscacres* say, because it is too rich. Not at all—it is because it is too gross—because it has not passed through a body large enough, and attractive enough to refine it.—The philosophy of the process is this. The substance called butter is found in milk, incased in small bladders, (excuse the bull) which from the nature of their contents are lighter than milk, and therefore rise to the surface. Before you can get the particles of butter contained in these bladders, the bladders must be broken, and the butter be let out, the acid and heat expand the buttery particles, the bladders burst, and out comes the butter—this explains churning. Now suppose that an immense quantity of these bladders were skimmed off the top of milk, put altogether and broken, would not the result be a hotch potch of bladder skins and their contents, in fact, a complete "Gaberlunzie's Wallet."

So with butter (to argue from a less to a greater) the buttery bladders brought together and broken, are their skins and all, it is the skins that become rancid, and they spoil the butter, but let these bladders be broken in a large quantity of milk, the skins will float in it, and the pure butter which comes out of them will adhere particle to particle, and come out of the churn infinitely superior to that which is mixed with the bladder skins. It will be finer to eat—it will be more easily preserved.

Well, you see the reason why I prefer churning milk and cream

together, to cream alone, let us now see how the process is best accomplished.

When the "milk from the cow" has been passed through the milk sieve into boyns, let it stand till quite cold, then you empty it into a large barrel sufficient to hold as much as you can churn at once, and there it remains. When it is as full as you require, or nearly so, put into it the last meal of milk, *warm*. If the weather is moderately warm the milk will now thicken by standing 24 or 36 hours, if cold it will be longer, but it must be thickened before it will churn, it must be lapped. As soon as it is thickened, put it into the churn, put a little warm water into it and drive on; many a *dour* brush you will have at it if you churn much.

If your butter is too white, which will always be the case in winter, colour with annatto, the same as cheese—the size of a pea will colour the butter in a hand churn.

Another secret I wish to put you in possession of, is of importance—the removal of strong or unnatural tastes from the butter.

If the grass is rank and strong in summer, and if you feed with turnips, &c., in winter, the butter will taste strongly of both.

To prevent this, when you go to milk the cows, put about the size of a bean of saltpetre into the milking pail, this is all you have to do, it will take away every kind of unnatural or disagreeable taste, and will enable you to use many kinds of food for your cows, which would without it destroy your cheese or butter.

News.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY.—The extent of the public sympathy for the poor Irish sufferers may be conjectured from the following significant fact stated in one of the London papers: All the great families are now setting a very praiseworthy example of sparing flour and potatoes. The Queen neither has potatoes nor any sort of pastry requiring flour. Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Fortescue, and I believe, very many others, have no hot rolls, allowance their servants as to bread, and give visitors only one small piece at dinner. Sir James has also stopped all pastry and rolls, and though we are allowed a second helping of bread, it is not cut in a bread basket, but the loaf brought in, that there may be no waste." All the cavalry stop 3 lb. a day per horse of oats, which makes an enormous quantity.

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

ILLUMINATIONS, AND THEIR CAUSE.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who was an eyewitness to the surrender of Vera Cruz, says: "The general appearance of the Mexican troops was miserable, sickening; their uniform shabby and irregular.

The contrast between their and our well-appointed troops was prodigious." And for a series of victories, by our well-fed, well-clad, well-equipped army, over these poor, ragged, wasted, starving creatures, we must kindle bonfires and get up grand illuminations in all our cities. Shameful!—*National Era*.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—On the 9th of November, five barrels of brandy were seized at Honolulu by the prefect of police, as they were being smuggled ashore from the Hamburg brig Helene. They were taken to the Custom-house, where they were recognised by Mr. Godfrey, supercargo of the Helene, who however, denied all knowledge of the transaction. The offence by the present laws, subjected the vessel to confiscation, and the principals and accessories to fines of \$1000 each; but in consideration of its being the first offence that had come to the knowledge of the Government, the Attorney General, with the advice of the ministers, forebore to prosecute the case to the full extent of the law, but imposed in lieu a forfeiture of \$2500 which was promptly paid into the King's Treasury. The forfeited-liquor was publicly emptied into the street in front of the Custom-house. The Polynesian says:—"The example of Lahaina, the present fall, where the crews of two hundred whale ships, numbering more than six thousand seamen, have refreshed, amid a semi-barbarous population of 3000 Hawaiians, shows what excellent order and security can prevail amongst the most unpromising materials, when alcohol

's denied admittance. It has the same effect upon society on shore that it has upon ships afloat, in the eyes of underwriters. The expenses of one and the premiums of the other are proportionately lessened.

ILLNESS OF THE POPE.—A letter from Bologna, quoted by the *Daily News*, says that the Pope had experienced a slight attack of epilepsy, a malady to which he was subject in his youth.

Attempts have recently been made at several places in the Roman States—Faenza, Ancona, and Sinigaglia, to get up agitation against the Pope. The movement is attributed to the machinations of Austrian agents.

BELGIUM.—FOOD RIOTS.—Private letters from Belgium are of a most alarming tenor. It has been with great difficulty that the stores of some of the principal merchants in Antwerp have been preserved against the attacks of the populace. A letter from Malines mentions that the inhabitants of the district were living in constant dread of outbreaks and attacks on property, and especially on the stores of corn merchants and provision shops. The prices continued to rise. In consequence of the overwhelming influx of mendicants from Flanders into Brussels, the Government came to the resolution of removing them all back to their respective communes. The Brussels journals of the 6th present a mournful picture of this operation. At six in the morning of that day upwards of 1000 of these poor creatures were marched out by the gate leading to Halle, escorted by gendarmes and other policemen the sick and infirm being put into three large waggons.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—In various parts of Germany the impulse of emigration has gathered strength lately, and it was become a serious question how to facilitate the transport and settlement of the emigrants.

All the inhabitants of the town of Egelsbach, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, 1,400 in number, have requested permission to be allowed to emigrate to the United States.

DENMARK.—The King has determined to grant a constitution to his subjects. Instead of proceeding by ordinance, he has convoked at Copenhagen a commission of 28 members, elected by the state assemblies.

The Pope has ordered general gas works to be constructed beyond the walls of Rome, in order to light the streets and supply private consumers.

The Queen of the French has forwarded some articles to be sold at a grand bazaar, which is to be opened at Cheltenham, in aid of the distressed Irish.

The Norwegian herring fishery for this year is ended, and on the whole 250,000 tons have been put into salt.

A crisis seemed to be imminent in Spain. The Queen mother had gone to France,—the young Queen having quarrelled with her husband, had chosen a lover, a General Sarrano; she seems totally incompetent to govern, and possesses all the weaknesses and vices of her race.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The Ten Hours' Factory Bill was likely to be passed. Leave to bring in a Bill for the abolition of capital punishment was refused on a division: Ayes, 41; Noes, 81; Majority against it, 40. Bills for the abolition of transportation as a punishment, have been introduced to the House of Lords by Earl Grey. The intention of the Government comprise the following particulars:—"Transportation as a punishment is to be totally abolished; the prisoners sentenced to that punishment will be retained at home, and subjected to separate confinement in the prisons of the United Kingdom, for various terms not exceeding eighteen months; they will then be employed on a penal class of public works; and, finally, they will be pardoned conditionally—the condition being their exile from this country for the remaining term of the original sentence. The pardon, of course, is to be made dependent upon the conduct of the prisoner." In the course of one of the debates on Ireland, Lord John Russell paid a just tribute to the benevolence of the people of the United States. His Lordship said, "I wish to take this opportunity to say, for the satisfaction of my own feelings, that I have observed with great pleasure the noble and munificent subscriptions in the United States of America for the relief of distress in Ireland, (loud cheers.) I think it is not improper in this House for me, as a British subject, to say that I am extremely gratified that, mindful of our common origin, the people of the United States are making exertions in a most charitable spirit to raise subscriptions for this object." (great cheering.)

A discovery has now been perfected by Mr. S. R. Parkhurst, a gentleman of great mechanical ingenuity, which must supersede

the existing modes of steam propulsion, and revolutionise the traffic by sea. This invention is secured by patent in Great Britain and all her colonies, the United States, France, and all other parts of the world. It is not merely original, but, like most useful inventions, remarkably, nay, beautifully simple. The advantages are threefold—a greatly increased rate of speed, a vastly increased power of stowage, by the reduction of the present cumbersome machinery in the holds of steamers, and reduced expenditure in the cost of the engine-power.

The greatest activity prevails in the ship-builders' yards at Sunderland, in consequence of the extraordinary demand for new vessels, to be engaged in the timber and corn trade.

Trade is reviving in Paisley—so much so that the relief committee expect to be able to cut off two hundred portions per day of soup kitchen supplies.

The central relief committee of the Society of Friends in Dublin have received £7,000, per Cambria, from their brethren in America.

It is expected that in the spring of 1849, a helmet similar to the one in use in the Prussian service, with the addition of a horse-hair plume, will be taken in wear by the British Infantry.

The total value of the coinage at the Mint between the 13th of February, 1845, and the 13th July, 1846, was £8,124,804 8s; viz., gold, £7,177,770 8s; silver, £947,034.

It is said that Government intend to introduce a bill for the entire prohibition of burials in towns.

The statement of the revenue up to the 5th of April last is most encouraging, when the fearful calamity of the failure of the potato crop is considered. There has been a net increase of £1,533,668 on the year as compared to 1846, and of £403,632 as compared to the first quarter of 1846. An increase has occurred in every branch of the revenue except the taxes and Crown Lands; of this, the Post Office has yielded on the year, £820,000, showing an increase of £52,000; and the quarter, £219,000, showing an increase of £4,000.

The Countess of Elgin, daughter of the Earl of Durham, took leave of the domestics of the household and other dependents assembled at Lambton Castle, on Thursday evening, previous to her Ladyship's departure for Canada to join her husband, the Governor-General.

The total number of poor Irish who have arrived in Liverpool during the present year, is upwards of 90,000. Of these about 30,000 are supposed to have emigrated to foreign countries, and 60,000 either to have settled in Liverpool, or to have gone into the interior.

The packet ship *Rochester*, from Liverpool to New York, on the 18th instant struck on the Blackwater Bank, between Dublin and Wexford. She immediately filled, and it is feared she will become a total wreck. The greater part of the passengers were brought into Wexford by the Arklow, and the remainder were being saved by other boats. The passengers, about 300 in number, were principally mechanics and lower classes, and their appearance at landing was most wretched.

The steamer *Grana Ulc*, was burnt, on Tuesday evening last, on her passage between Liverpool and Drogheda. Many of the passengers were taken off by a smack, but two boatsfull of people, twenty or thirty in number, were drowned. The captain also lost his life. It is not known how the fire originated.

The latest accounts of Mr. O'Connell's health are very unsatisfactory.

IMMENSE IRON CASTINGS.—Mr. Napier, of the Vulcan Foundry, Glasgow, is at present fulfilling an order for eight engine bottoms of very large dimensions. These bottoms or soles are immense plates of metal, including condensers, on which the engine cylinders rest; six of them are already cast. It requires several workmen fifteen days to prepare the mould for each bottom. The time required for fulfilling the order will be five months; each of these castings requires nearly fifty tons of metal, and the total weight of the eight bottoms will be between 360 and 400 tons, and all for four steamers, without taking into account the weight of cylinders and other engine appendages. It is said these are the largest castings that have yet been done in Glasgow.

On Saturday week, in compliance with a Government order, one-fifth of the men employed in the Irish public works were discharged, in order that there might be labourers sufficient for agricultural purposes.

The *Carlisle Journal* says there are at present no less than thirty widows keepers of inns in that city.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—MAY 12.

ASHES—Pots. 27s 3J a 27s 6d
 Pearls 27s 0d a 27s 3d

FLOUR—
 Canada Superfine (per brl.
 196 lbs.) - - -
 Do Fine (do)
 Do Sour (do)
 Do Mid. (do) 00s 0da 00s 0d
 American Superfine
 (do) - - - - 00s 0d a 00s 0d
 Wheat, U. C. Best,
 (per 60 lbs.) - none

BEER - per min. nominal
 BREF per 200 lbs.—
 Prime Mess (do) 60s 0d a 62s 6d
 Pprime - - (do) 50s 0d a 52s 6d
 Pork per 200 lbs.—
 Mess - - 90s 0d a 95s 0d
 Prime Mess 75s 0d a 00s 0d
 Prime - - 65s 0d a 00s 0d
BUTTER per lb. - - - 7d a 8d

The market has been so excited since the arrival of the mail, that no quotations can be given of Flour, &c.

LIST OF CONSIGNEES.

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Aldboro', <i>John M'Dougall</i>,
 Amherstburgh, <i>P. Taylor & Co.</i>
 Belleville, <i>Dr. Holden</i>,
 Beamsville, <i>D. Skelley</i>,
 Bath, <i>E. D. Priest</i>,
 Brampton, <i>J. Holmes</i>,
 Brantford, <i>W. Mathews</i>,
 Berbe, <i>J. Baxter</i>,
 Bradford, <i>C. Wilson</i>,
 Brockville, <i>W. Brough</i>,
 Bowmanville, <i>J. McFeeters</i>,
 Byt wa, <i>C. B. Knipp</i>,
 Clarke, <i>S. McCoy</i>,
 Chatham, <i>C. W., S. P. nt</i>,
 Cobourg, <i>G. Edgecombe</i>,
 Carrying Place, <i>C. Biggar</i>,
 Cavan, <i>J. Knowlson</i>,
 Dickinson's Landing, <i>J. N. McNairn</i>,
 Dundas, <i>J. Spencer</i>,
 Drummondville, <i>W. E. Pointer</i>,
 Darlington, <i>W. Willans</i>,
 Dunville, <i>M. Hyatt</i>,
 Embro, <i>Doctor Hyde</i>,
 Gananoque, <i>E. Webster</i>,
 Guelph, <i>G. W. Allen</i>,
 Gosfield, <i>S. P. Girty</i>,
 Galt, <i>F. McEroy</i>,
 Georgetown, (Esquesing,) <i>W. Barber</i>,
 Goderich, <i>J. Campbell</i>,
 Hamilton, <i>M. Magill</i>,
 Ingersoll, <i>W. Maynard</i>,
 Kemptville, <i>T. Meley</i>,
 London, <i>G. Tyas</i>,</p> | <p>Madoc, <i>U. Seymour</i>,
 Marshville, <i>L. Misner</i>,
 Newburgh, <i>Dr. Spafford</i>,
 Norwich, <i>M. Scott</i>,
 Oakville, <i>J. Van Allen</i>,
 Percy, <i>J. Curtis</i>,
 †Peterboro', <i>Rev. J. Gilmour</i>,
 Prescott, <i>C. H. Peck</i>,
 Picton, <i>C. Pier</i>,
 Perth, <i>J. Allan</i>,
 Port Hope, <i>M. Hay</i>,
 Port Sarnia, <i>A. Young</i>,
 Portland, <i>E. Shibley</i>,
 Phillipsburgh, <i>W. Hickok</i>,
 Quebec, <i>W. Booth</i>,
 Reesorville, <i>L. Crosby</i>,
 St. Catharines, <i>L. Parsons</i>,
 St. George, <i>J. Kyr.</i>,
 St. Johns, <i>J. Coote & Co.</i>,
 St. Thomas, <i>H. Black</i>,
 Streetsville, <i>J. Sanderson</i>,
 Seneca, <i>Mr. Turner</i>,
 Stenstead, <i>M. Chld</i>,
 Stanbridge East, <i>E. J. Briggs</i>,
 Simcoe, <i>T. J. Mulkins</i>,
 Stoney Creek, <i>Rev G. Cleary</i>,
 Toronto, <i>J. Christie & Son</i>,
 Whitby, <i>Rev R. H. Thornton</i>,
 Waterdown, <i>E. C. Griffin</i>,
 Waufrord, <i>J. L. Green</i>,
 Welbington, <i>A. Sailes</i>,
 Woodstock, <i>T. S. Shenstone</i>,
 Williamstown, <i>J. Canning</i>,
 Zone Mills,, <i>O. Van Allen</i>.</p> |
|---|--|

Of the above to enty-right have not made any remittance, on account of the consignment, but it is hoped may be enabled to do so shortly.

† The parcel went off in May 1814. to the care of Mr. Edgecomb of Cobourg, and it is expected will be forthcoming.

Montes Received on Account of

Advocate.—W Pennock, Kitley, 5s; T M Bace, Litchfield, 15s; Corporal Booth, R C R, Bytown, 2s 6d; W Tilt, Preston, 20s; A Murch, Kemptville, 2s 6d. **Sundries** per *A. Gemmil*, 7s 6d; J Colton, Minto da, 2s 6d; O Borden, Coteau du Lac, 1s 8d; A Dickson, Clark's Mills, 1s 8d. **Sundries** per *J. McCallum*, Agent, 8s 9d and 11s 3d. Corporal Pepper, R C R, Bytown, 2s 6d.

Donation.—Corporal Goudie, R C R, Bytown, 2s 6d.
Tract Distribution Effort, received at the office.—A soldier, 8d, per *Mr J McCallum*, agent; P Murphy, 1s 3d; H A Nelson, 15s; J Ferrier, 25s; A Bryson, 15s; A Dubue, 10s; G R Robertson, 15s; R Easton, 10s; Hon P McGill, 25s; J J Day, 10s; Dr G W Campbell, 10s; A D Parker, 10s; G Hagar, 10s; R Irwin, 6s 3d; T J Greene, 5s; N S Whitney, 5s; J T Badgley, 5s;

W Hutcheon, 7s 6d; Mr Rose, 10s; J Lewis, 10s; J Wood, 5s; W Smyth, 2s 6d; F H Heward, 5s; Mr Hill, 5s; T Graham, 2s 6d; J Smith, 1s 3d; J White, 2s 6d; W Price, 2s 6d; T H Woodbury, 2s 6d; A M Bell, 1s 3d; E Beatty, 1s 3d. **Sundries, cash**, £10 8s.
 N.B.—The book ordered by Mr. Sper, of Rainham, has gone off in care of the Rev J M Cramp, who will be in his neighbourhood in a few weeks.

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