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STEPS TO RUIN.

BY MRS. JANE C. CAMPBELL.

James Boynton was the first born of his parents, and a loved and happy mother was Mrs. Boynton, when her friends gathered around her to look at her pretty babe. Carefully he tended, and all his infantile winning ways were measured as so many proofs of his powers of endearment.

His wisdom has the Almighty hidden the deep secrets of life from mortal ken. When the mother first folds her arms about to her heart, could she look through the long vista of years, and see the suffering, the sin, the shame, which may be the portion of her child, would she not ask God in mercy to take the infant to himself? Would she not unrepiningly, thankfully, bear all the agony of seeing her little one, with straightened limbs, and folded hands, and shrouded face, carried from her bosom to its baby grave? And yet, how many of all the thousands who are steeped in wickedness and crime, but a mother's heart has gladdened when the mother's eye first looked into hers, and the soft cheek first nestled on her own. And—still more awful thought!—not one of all these Pariahs of society but has an immortal soul, to which the Son of God left his glory, and agonised upon the cross!

James grew up a warm-hearted boy, and among his young companions he was a universal favourite. "Jim Boynton is so good-natured to refuse doing anything we ask," said one of his friends. Granger one day to a schoolfellow who feared that James would not join a party of rather doubtful character, which was forming for what they called a frolic. And this was the truth. Here lay the secret of Boynton's weakness. He was too good natured: for this very desirable and truly estimable quality, unless united with firmness of character, is the productive of evil. But we pass over his boyish life, and look at him in early manhood.

He has a fine figure, with a handsome, intelligent countenance; and his manners have received their tone and polish from the free intercourse in refined circles. He passed his college examination with credit to himself; but, from sheer

indecision of character, hesitated in choosing a profession. At this time, an uncle, who resided at the south, was about retiring from mercantile life, and he proposed a wish that James should enter with him as a junior partner, while he would remain for a year or two to give his nephew the benefit of his experience. The business was a lucrative one, and the proposal was accepted.

James left his home at the north, and went to try his fortunes amid new scenes and new temptations. His uncle received him warmly, for the old man had no children of his own, and James was his good child. His uncle's position in society, and his own frank and gentlemanly demeanour, won him ready access to the hospitality of southern friends, and it was not long before he fell in love with a pretty orphan girl, whom he frequently met at the house of a common acquaintance. That the girl was portionless, was no demerit in his uncle's eyes. Not all his treasures, and they were large, had choked the avenues to the old man's heart, and the young people were made happy by his approval of their union.

After a visit to his friends in the north, James returned with his bride; and in a modern house, furnished with luxury, the happy pair began their wedded life. And now, who so blest as Boynton? Three years pass away, and two children make their home still brighter. Does no one see the cloud, "not bigger than a man's hand," upon the verge of the moral horizon?

Boynton's dislike to saying "no," when asked to join a few male friends at dinner, or on a party of pleasure; his very good nature, which made him so desirable a companion, were the means of leading him in the steps to ruin.

"Come, Boynton, another glass."

"Excuse me, my dear fellow, I have really taken too much already."

"Nonsense! it is the parting glass, you must take it."

And Boynton, wanting in firmness of character, yielded to the voice of the tempter. Need we say, that, with indulgence, the love for the poison was strengthened?

For a while the unfortunate man strove to keep up appearances. He was never seen during the day in a state of intoxication; and from a doze on the sofa in the evening, or a heavy lethargic sleep at night, he could awake to converse with his friends, or attend at his counting room, without his secret habit being at all suspected.

But who that willingly dallies with temptation can foretell the end? Who can "lay the flattering unction to his soul," that in a downward path he can stop when he pleases, and unharmed retrace his steps? Like the moth, circling nearer and still nearer to the flame, until the insect falls with scorched wing a victim to its own temerity, so will the pinions of the soul be left scathed and drooping.

Soon Boynton began to neglect his business, and he was secretly pointed out as a man of intemperate habits. At last he was shunned, shaken off by the very men who had led him astray. Who were most guilty? Let Heaven judge.

Here let us pause, and ask, why is it that so many look upon a fellow-being verging to the brink of ruin, without speaking one persuasive word, or doing one kindly act, to

win him back to virtue? Why is it that, when fallen, they are thrust still farther down by taunting and contempt? O, such was not the spirit of Him who came "to seek and to save that which was lost." Such was not the spirit of Him who said, "Neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more." How often, instead of throwing the mantle of charity over a brother's sin, instead of telling him his fault "between thee and him alone," it is bared to the light of day, trumpeted to a cold and censure loving world, until the victim either sinks into gloomy despondency, and believes it hopeless for him to attempt amendment, or else stands forth in bold defiance, and rushes headlong to his ruin. Not one human being stands so perfect in his isolation, as to be wholly unmoved by contact with his fellows; what need, then, for the daily exercise of that God-like charity, which "suffereth long, and is kind," which "rejoiceth not in iniquity," which "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

Seven years have gone with their records to eternity—where is James Boynton now?

In one room of a miserable, dilapidated tenement, inhabited by many unfortunate victims of poverty and vice, lives he who, on his wedding-day, had entered a home of which taste and luxury rendered enviable. Squalor and discomfort are on every side. His four children are pale and sickly, from want of proper food, and close confinement in that deleterious atmosphere. They have learned to hide away when they hear their father's footsteps; alas! to his own he is no longer the good-natured man. Fallen in his own esteem, frequently the subject of ribald mirth, his passions have become inflamed, and he vents his ill-humour on his defenceless family. He no longer makes even a show of doing something for their support; and to keep them from starving, his wife works whatever and at whatever she can find employment.

A few more years, and where is Mrs. Boynton? Tremble, ye who set an example to your families of which ye cannot foretell the consequences? Tremble, ye whom God has made to be the protectors, the guides, the counsellors, of the women ye have vowed to love and cherish! Mrs. Boynton, like her husband, has fallen! In an evil hour, harassed by want, ill used by her husband, she tasted the fatal cup. It produced temporary forgetfulness, from which she awoke to a sense of shame and anguish. Ah, she had no mother, no sister, no woman friend who truly cared for her, to warn, to plead, to admonish! Again was she tempted, again she tasted, and that squalid home was rendered tenfold more wretched by the absence of all content and order. However great may be the sorrow and distress occasioned by a man's love for strong drink, it is not to be compared to the deep wretchedness produced by the same cause in woman; and it is matter for thankfulness, that so few men drag down their wives with them in their fall.

Providence raised up a friend who took the barefooted children of the Boyntons from being daily witnesses of the evil habits of their parents; and so dulled were all the finer feelings of his nature, that James Boynton parted from them without a struggle.

O, it is fearful to think how many homes have been made desolate—how many hearts have been broken—how many fine minds have been ruined—how many lofty intellects have been humbled! It is fearful to think of the madness, the crime, the awful death, which follow in the steps of ruin.

MR. KELLOGG, THE TEMPERANCE LECTURER.

(From the Nova Scotian.)

Imagine to yourself, if you have not seen, friendly reader, a full, robust, and healthy figure, with a head and countenance, doing credit to humanity—full features beaming with benevolence—an eye sparkling with ready wit and joy—

a forehead betokening active thought and a large brain, and the general contour of a man and a gentleman—you then have before you the Temperance lecturer, Mr. Kellogg.

Let us attend one of his lectures.

The room in which we meet is crowded to excess. The fame of the lecturer having gone abroad, has attracted many others, like ourselves, to hear, for the first time, the lion of the evening. The meeting is opened—the lecturer is announced.

He rises quietly and looks around upon his audience as if with a momentary feeling of embarrassment. Upon the table before him are loosely laid the few stray notes of the principles, arguments, anecdotes and pictures he is about to give his audience. Eyes are anxiously fixed upon him—ears are opened to listen to the first sound which may fall from his lips. He commences slowly and with not the most mellifluous voice (for its tones are somewhat rough and grating) utters some common-place remarks upon the necessity and progress of Temperance. A feeling of disappointment already moves in the breasts of many of the audience, created as if by the artistic skill of the lecturer, to be presently banished by a torrent of words, thoughts, and eloquence, bursting by magic upon the ear.

Gradually proceeding from step to step, and theme to theme, he has at length rivetted the attention of his listeners. As he warms on his subject, he becomes truly eloquent—uttering with unusual rapidity and stentorian voice a volume of words and ideas which flow as in one wide continued stream, until every auditor is convinced that the lecturer "speaks the truth and feels it." The principles of the cause he is advocating have been adduced—the arguments have been enunciated—the enlivening anecdote has been told, and he proceeds to his peroration. It is then that the lecturer shines—it is then that he produces an effect. He draws a true life-like picture of the drunkard wallowing in his wretchedness and filth—of the drunkard's wife and children suffering in their miserable haunt of grief—of the drunkard's home, bare of comfort and hope—and of the drunkard dying with every glass he takes, and finally sinking "unhonoured and unsung" to the drunkard's grave. It is then, we say, that he shines most. He moves his audience to tears. The picture is true, and told with such fervid power that the drunkard, his wife, his children, and his grave are all before you.—An irrepressible thrill of horror runs through your mind—the spectacle is so true and overpowering. The lecturer was eloquent—and eloquence always moves.

Mr. Kellogg is an argumentative speaker—and whether his arguments be on morality or political economy, he is sound in reducing them to subserviency to the cause he advocates. With a mind full of historical facts and passing events—pregnant with a knowledge of the arts, sciences, and religion—which he makes auxiliary to his arguments, he raises an impregnable barrier to all opponents—and convinces many a man against his will.

Withal, however, Mr. K. is not an orator. He wants that grace of action and studied language, which, to minds and ears polite, are considered the chief requisites of the public elocutionist. But he is eminently "a man of one idea,"—just the man for the times—rightly calculated to work out the aim he has in view. His entire soul (and his heart seems large enough to embrace the whole human family) is devoted to the cause.

Mark him, as his hearers approach the President, to take upon themselves the solemn vow to abstain from that beverage which, to many, has been cursed in its effects: his features beam with gladness, as, with parental feelings, he then looks upon his converts. He betrays the emotion which he feels, as he stands and gazes on the scene passing in review before him.

To be heard favourably, Mr. Kellogg must have a crowded

audience—without this, he would probably fail in producing a powerful impression. He speaks on impulse—impulse created by excitement reigning around him. Let not the reader, then, who has not yet heard Mr. Kellogg, be disappointed if he be found at times unequal. He is always ready and fluent on his favourite theme—but he does not always “excel himself.” He is always pleasing and instructive, and time devoted in listening will be well spent;—most generally, in listening to stirring appeal, sterling argument, and beautiful address.

Thus have we attempted to picture Mr. Kellogg, as a lecturer. We have not designed to flatter—nor have we given fulsome praise. All that he may receive he has earned—he has made many a fallen wretch happy—gladdened many a home—caused the hearts of many a wife and child to leap with joy.

As a man, Mr. K. is benevolent, kind, loquacious, and gentlemanly—carrying into private society his one idea, of assisting to convert, from the error of intemperance, those who have been victims to the vice, and to persuade those to join his ranks who may be leading their dependants or inferiors astray. He is always full of life, spirit and energy, receiving honour and respect from foes and friends alike—but neither courting the smiles of the rich, nor the approbation of the masses for himself, but, with undaunted fear, demanding deference to the “great fact” of Total Abstinence.

We have now given a slight limning of him, who may be justly styled “an apostle of Temperance.” If we have failed in the picture, it is not that the object to be portrayed is defective, but that the hand which guides the pencil is inexperienced, and has failed to place in bold relief those lights,—and mark, regulate and apportion, those shadows, which give the beauty to a faithful sketch.

Long may the original live to dispense his breathing words and burning eloquence, that he may see of the travail of his soul, by inebriates being made sober—our common nature exalted, and all hearts gladdened, by the present wilderness of intemperance being converted to a beautiful garden of hope, where, instead of the thistle, shall grow up the myrtle, and instead of the brier, shall blossom the rose!

SERMON ON TEMPERANCE.

BY THE REV. CHARLES MACKAY, NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Concluded.)

I observe, secondly, that there is *spiritual* death in the intoxicating pot. Spiritual death is the alienation of the soul from God. It consists in a dislike to vital godliness, and to everything which has a tendency to bring the mind into direct contact with the Deity. Now the use of strong drink keeps up this unhappy state of things. It has a powerful influence in darkening the understanding—in searing the conscience, in hardening the heart—in deadening the sensibilities of our nature, in drying up the warm fountain of the heart's best affections, and in creating in the mind a strong indisposition to attend upon the institutions of religion, or to listen to the preaching of the Gospel. Inquire, and you will find that Sabbath-breakers, despisers of God's house, and God's ministers, and God's truth, and God's people, that thieves, and robbers, and rioters, and murderers, and a host of openly wicked men, are made what they are and continue what they are, chiefly through the use of alcoholic drinks.

Since my arrival in New Brunswick, I have been endeavouring to ascertain what is the number of inhabitants residing in St. John and its vicinity, and what the number of churches provided for their accommodation. I have been told that the population is upwards of thirty thousand, and that the number of churches is twelve.* Now, if we give

an average Sabbath congregation of one thousand to each church, an estimate which I am certain all will admit to be much above the mark, still we have only a church-going population of twelve thousand, and a population of twenty thousand that never hear the Gospel preached at all. Is not this a soul-saddening state of things? Twenty thousand living in your very midst, who never enter a place of worship; and yet you call yourselves a Christian people, and this a Christian city! What, do you ask, can be the cause of this woeful apathy in regard to the things which concern the soul? We answer:—One great cause is the use of intoxicating drink.—Brethren, visit these absentees from religious ordinances, and you will find that in nine cases out of ten, drink is the cause of keeping them away from the sanctuary of God. I have been myself a city missionary, and if you will take the trouble to visit, you will find what I have found a hundred times, you will find a poor, heartless, miserable looking wife sitting by a dying fire, clothed in tattered raiment, who will tell you of other and happier days, when her husband was a sober man. She will express to you her anxious desire to hear the Gospel, and her deep regret that she is unable for want of suitable attire, to make her appearance at church on the Sabbath day. You will find her little family of boys and girls clustering around her, whose countenances will lighten up with smiles, and whose little eyes will sparkle with delight, as you speak to them about the Sabbath school, and invite them to attend. But you will instantly perceive a sudden change come over their whole appearance, as they significantly look upon their own miserably clad bodies, and unsheltered feet, and then answer you, in something like the following strain: “We should like to attend the Sabbath school, but we have no shoes nor stockings, nor warm clothing to put on, and mother says that if we were to go out, as we now are, we should take cold and become unwell and die.” Such is a specimen of the scenes which would not infrequently meet your eye, and yet you would find that the husband of that wife, and the father of those children, was a clever mechanic, earning good wages, sufficient to keep them all in ease and comfort, but that drink is the cause of their poverty, their squalidness, and woe. O yes, there is spiritual death in the intoxicating pot. Nothing at the present day is a greater obstacle to the progress of the Saviour's cause.—And yet there are men, I blush to say it, Christian men, who will do nothing themselves to have this pot removed; who will not have a word said about the injuriousness of the liquor it contains; and who will even quarrel with us for endeavouring to secure its speedy overthrow. I wonder how such men can employ the Lord's prayer in their daily devotions at the throne of grace, especially the three first petitions it contains. One is “Hallowed be thy name.”—But what prevents this honoured and revered name from being hallowed?—What occasions more oaths, and blasphemies, and curses in the name of God than the intoxicating pot? The second petition is, “Thy kingdom come.” But what prevents the coming of Christ's kingdom in the soul—in the family, in the church—and in the world, more than the use of alcoholic drinks. The third petition is, “Thy will be done on earth, as it is done in heaven.” But what is a greater preventive to obedience to the divine will than the drinking customs of the present day? I wonder how professing Christians can present such petitions to heaven, and yet stand up in defence even of the moderation scheme of drinking! Do such men not know that prayer is a solemn mockery unless connected with the active human effort to “prepare the way of the Lord and make his paths straight?” Do they not know that God designs to accomplish the reformation and salvation of sinners *instrumentally* through the agency of His Church? And do they not know, moreover,

* I am happy to find since this sermon was preached that the churches are considerably more in number than twelve, taking in the vicinity of the city; and this circumstance, together with the

numbers of children unable to attend public worship, considerably lessens the estimate above.

that if men pretend to pray for the spread of the Gospel without exerting themselves to the utmost of their power to remove all the stumbling blocks which hinders its advance, their prayers are *useless* as it regards themselves, *powerless* as it regards others, and *unacceptable* as it regards God? O, that Christians, seeing that there is spiritual as well as natural death in this pot, would agree to say, "It shall exist no longer."

I remark, thirdly, that there is *eternal* death in the intoxicating pot.—"No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven, unless he first be washed, and justified, and sanctified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the spirit of our God." If this be true, and who can doubt it? what an immense multitude have been brought to experience the dreadfulness of an eternal death! But what is it to die eternally? Who can depict correctly, or who can paint in anything like adequate colours, the horrors and agonies of an *everlasting living death*? We need not torture our imagination in order to conjure up hideous images to present you with a frightful picture of a drunkard's doom in hell. There are images many enough—black enough and frightful enough to be found in the volume of inspired truth; and yet they fall infinitely short of the awful *reality*. Matthew tells us of a furnace of fire—of unquenchable fire—where there is weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth. John tells us of a lake burning with fire and brimstone, where the smoke of torment ascendeth for ever and ever. Mark tells us again and again of the place where the worm dieth not, and the fire is never quenched; and Luke lifts up the veil and shews us a rich man in hell, tormented in the flame, and imploring a drop of water to cool his parched tongue. These are the Scriptural descriptions of the future miseries of the lost. This doom of torture, and horror, and pain, is the drunkard's doom. And myriads of souls are being hurled into this fearful hell, by means of intoxicating drink!

Let no one doubt the reality of this everlasting destruction of body and soul awaiting the drunkard who dies unrepentant and unforgiven. His present experience is the type and pledge of all that he is yet to endure. He carries about with him in his bosom even now the deathless worm and the quenchless fire; the agony and torture, the pain of body, and lashings of conscience, and all the miserable experiences that attend him in the present world are a shadow and symbol of that second death, which, on account of its completeness of misery has been set forth under the terrific figure of a burning lake. Sixty thousand drunkards die annually in Great Britain, and go down to this dreadful hell, to endure this eternal living death! How many die in the same condition in New Brunswick, or in this city, I cannot tell; but from what I have already seen, and from what I have already heard, the numbers are not few. And O! when looking on a scene like this, drunkards dying daily, and others regularly filling up their place, soon like them to die to take the final plunge into the abyss of remediless despair, when looking on a scene like this, where, I ask, is the man, that has one drop of warm blood flowing in his veins or one grain of pity existing in his soul, or one spark of vital Christianity living in his heart who is not prepared to weep and say—

"My God, I feel the mournful scene
And my heart bleeds for dying men,
And fain my pity would reclaim.
And snatch the firebrands from the flame?"

Brethren is this language expressive of the feelings of your heart? Then let me tell you that your

Pity can reclaim
And snatch the firebrands from the flame.

Do you inquire what can we do? I answer, you can—*Abstain*, and give us the benefit of your influence and example. Let Ministers, and Elders, and Deacons, and

Churches abstain from partaking of the contents of the poisoned pot. Let them stand aloof, and form a wide and widening circle around it. Let them cry in the ears of every one that would approach to the drink "touch not for there is death in the pot." Let none be seen around the mouth of this intoxicating pot, partaking of the destructive liquor it contains, but the poor, wretched, tattered, haggard, hardened multitude, who are half dead already, and who cry "We must have drink."—"We have a fire burning in our bosoms which must be quenched in drink." Let all this be done, and soon you will see few enlightened governments *countenancing* such a horrid system—and soon you will find few respectable men, manufacturing this poisoned drink—and soon you will find not a solitary Christian engaged in dealing out the destructive liquor to such customers as drunkards, and the whole system will speedily sink and fall, through its own inherent odiousness, loathsomeness, and rottenness. It is the moderation drinking of professedly Christian men, which gives a character of respectability to the death dealing trade, which otherwise it would not possess. It is this which is preventing the rapid and glorious triumph of our cause. Brethren, abstain, and soon you will hear less of this shooting and stabbing work that has been going on in Portland. Abstain, and soon few such scenes will be witnessed, like that which transpired at the close of the Sabbath services in this church a fortnight ago, when a poor woman entered the vestry, leading by the hand as fine a little boy as you could desire to see, herself trembling in every limb, and the big tears chasing each other in quick succession down her death-like face. What was the cause of all her sorrows? Hear it mothers! She was afraid to go to the only place on earth she could call her home—and trembled to meet the only man on earth she could claim as her protector. Ere she left her home to attend divine service, her husband had sworn by all the Gods in heaven, and by all the devils in hell, that if she dared to go to Church, he would drink himself drunk in her absence, and when she returned would destroy both himself and her. Mothers in St. John! ye who have loving husbands and happy homes. Fathers in St. John! ye who have affectionate wives, and darling children, can you, will you permit such scenes as this! Will you countenance and support a pot in your midst, the contents of which turns a man into a fiend and makes a wife, a mother and a Christian shake like an aspen leaf at the thought of meeting the man that once professed to love her; and who once swore in the presence of the God of heaven, that he would be to her a faithful, loving and affectionate husband even until death.—From that vestry, then, a cry is now heard by every man and woman in this house in the shrill voice of a helpless female, saying, abstain, abstain, abstain; for my sake, and for the sake of thousands like myself, abstain, and let the poisoned pot be speedily destroyed. But I must not enlarge, I fear I have detained you too long already, I was going to remark, however, that you can do more than abstain, you can *combine* Union is strength, what cannot be accomplished by individuals acting separately or apart, may be effected by their being *combined* together, by there being united as one man. You can yet do more than abstain and *combine*—you can also *co-operate*.

An army may be drawn up in battle array, and have the appearance of strength, but if it does not put forth its united power and fight, it accomplishes nothing. The enemy triumphs. Union in action is the trial of strength. It is then that the prowess is displayed!—You do well to *abstain*, you do well to *combine*; but you do better still to *fight* and endeavour to drive the invader from your shore. Up then, and try your *strength*, your *combined*, *united* strength against the foe that seeks to rob you of your peace, your health, your prosperity, your character, your reputation, your friends, your body, and your soul. Give him his death

wound. Let the monster die, and shout in triumph, victory! as he breathes his last.

I had almost forgotten to observe that you can add to abstinence, combination, and co-operation, Prayer. If prayer without effort is presumption, effort without prayer is equally so. "Prayer moves the arm that moves the world." Prayer brings God to your assistance; and if "God be for you, who can be against you."

I cannot conclude without expressing my warmest desire to see the Ministers of the Gospel taking a more active, and leading part in this noble cause. And could I let my voice be heard this evening by my ministerial brethren over the length and breadth of the land, I would say—Ministers of Christ, brethren in the holy ministry, for the sake of your own accountability to God, for the sake of that honourable office you sustain, for the sake of the glory of the master whom you serve, for the sake of the preservation of the churches that you love, for the sake of the peace and comfort of the families committed to your care, for the sake of the young and rising generation, for the sake of the prospect of prosperity and success in your work, for the sake of the advancement of the Saviour's glory on the earth, espouse the temperance cause; zealously, but prudently advocate its claims, and the blessing from on high will rest upon you, for the work is the work of God.

A word in closing to all who are teetotalers. You have done well in taking your stand on the side of temperance, but do not stop short where you are. Regard Total Abstinence as only one step in the right path for you to tread. Remember Teetotalism is not religion, you may reform, you may refrain from touching strong drink, you may become warm advocates of Temperance; and yet, you may still continue enemies to God and perish in another way. Nothing but the Cross can slay the enmity of the human heart, or give salvation to the human mind. Nothing but faith in a crucified Redeemer can secure peace with God, the justification of your persons, the renewal of your natures, acceptance of your services, and the complete redemption of your souls. We therefore exhibit to-night the Cross, and present Christ crucified before you. We tell you to look on Him whom ye have pierced, and mourn for the sins that nailed Him to the tree. We urge you to come to Him with a broken and a contrite heart, for a broken and contrite heart He will not despise. He Himself invites you to approach his cross—He says "Him that cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out," "And the spirit and the bride say come, and let him that heareth say come, and let him that is athirst come, and whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely." "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."—AMEN.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING!

(From the Bristol Temperance Herald.)

It will be seen from the following particulars, that through the use of strong drink by two men employed on a Railway Engine, a very large number of individuals have been subjected to the risk of loss of life and limb under circumstances of the most frightful character. We have, heretofore, recorded several instances of a similar description, but we fear that the actual occurrence of some tremendous catastrophe will alone be sufficient to induce the Railway authorities to adopt regulations which will ensure the public safety without any disadvantage to themselves. If Government have insisted on abstinence from strong drink, in the case of the party engaged to search for Sir John Franklyn and his crew, surely a similar condition may be required, without the least hardship, of men engaged in a service in this country, in which the lives of so large a portion of the public are constantly exposed to danger, and if our Railway Managers will not do it, we hope Government will.

On Tuesday, at the New Bailey, two men, named Wm. Hatfield and Mark Clegg, the former an engine-driver and the latter a fireman, in the employ of the London and North Western Railway Company, were brought up before Mr. Trafford, the stipendiary magistrate, and Captain Whittaker, charged with drunkenness and gross negligence in the discharge of their duty. It appeared that the prisoners had charge of the night mail train from Liverpool to London on Saturday. The pointsman at the Warrington Junction being at his post waiting for the train, was surprised to hear it coming at a very rapid rate. He had been preparing to turn the points, in order to shut the train on the Warrington Junction; but, as the train did not diminish in speed, but rather increased as it approached, he, anticipating great danger if he should turn the points, determined on the instant upon letting the train take its course, and not turning them. Most fortunate was it that he exercised so much judgment and sagacity; for, in consequence of the acuteness of the curve, at the Warrington Junction, and the tremendous rate at which the train was proceeding—not less than forty miles an hour—it does not appear that anything could have otherwise prevented the train from being overturned, and a frightful sacrifice of human life ensuing. Meantime the train continued its frightful progress; but the mail guard, seated at the end of the train, perceiving that it was going on towards Manchester instead of staying at the junction, signalled to the engine-driver and fireman, but without effect, no notice whatever being taken of his signals. Finding this to be the case, he, at very considerable risk, passed over from carriage to carriage till he reached the engine, where he found both the prisoners lying drunk, and apparently insensible from the effects of liquor. They resisted, for some time, all his efforts to stop the train, and he was unable to bring them to a sense of their duty and their peril till they were near to Patricroft. At length, however, he succeeded in stopping the train just before it reached that station, a distance of fourteen miles from Warrington. This, again, appears to be almost a miraculous circumstance; for, at the Patricroft-station, on the same line as that on which the mail train was running, was another train, containing a number of passengers, who thus escaped from the consequences of a dreadful collision. The prisoners were, of course, immediately given into custody, and conveyed to the New Bailey prison, while other assistance being obtained, the train was taken back to the Warrington Junction. Hatfield appeared very penitent, and wept bitterly at the danger to life and property of which he had been the cause. Clegg said that he had been out all the previous night with a train, and had not taken his clothes off, that before he started for Liverpool he had taken three glasses of spirits and water, but that he went into the office before starting, and did not feel any effects from what he had drunk till after the train started, when he supposed it was the keen air, coupled with his having been up all the previous night, which caused him to fall asleep. After some consultation, the bench appeared to be of opinion that some negligence had been exhibited at the office in Liverpool, or the men would not have been allowed to have left there in such a state of intoxication; and they decided upon sentencing both prisoners to two months' imprisonment and hard labour.

PLANS FOR AVERTING FIRES.

The following useful suggestions appear in the form of a letter to the editor of the *Scotsman* by Messrs. W. & R. Chambers:—

Sir,—The recent occurrence of two destructive fires of workshops, and the equally serious burning of a paper mill on the Esk, some time ago, suggest the possible utility of making known the plans adopted by us for averting a calamity of this kind in our printing premises. A fire, as is well known, usually occurs from some trifling act of carelessness—as the throwing down of and imper-

fectly extinguished piece of paper on lighting a candle, the dropping of live ashes from a tobacco pipe, &c. These contingencies we try to guard against as follows:—

1. No smoking is allowed in the premises. Any workman seen with a tobacco pipe in his possession would be instantly discharged.
 2. No lamp or gas is allowed to be lighted with a piece of paper; and any person chargeable with this offence would also be discharged. The gas lights on each floor are under the exclusive management of one person appointed for the purpose. It is the duty of this individual to light the gases under his charge with a small oil lamp, and, having lighted them, to extinguish the lamp by drawing a moveable hood over it; it is then carefully set aside till it is again wanted.
 3. After all the lights are put out, and one hour after the departure of the workmen, the superintendent goes over the whole premises to see that no fire is smouldering.
 4. At several accessible places in the premises there are water pipes ready to be turned on in a moment, and, if need be, to deluge the floors. Leather buckets are also hung up ready for use.
 5. The premises are heated by steam pipes. No stoves are employed.
 6. The communications between the different buildings are cut off with iron doors, which are shut at night.
- By these several means, unexpensive and costing little trouble, we may be said to do all that human foresight can suggest in order to avert the calamity of fire, or to mitigate its ravages should it unfortunately occur.

Progress of the Cause.

CANADA.

MALAHIDE.—At the sixth Anniversary of the Malahide and Silver Creek Society, the following Report was read:
Report of the Malahide Silver-Creek Total Abstinence Society, for the year ending 10th Feb., 1848, being its sixth Anniversary.

We are persuaded that under the blessing of Almighty God this Institution has done, and is still doing, much good, and has been the means of reclaiming many from the vortex of misery, to which the path of the drunkard ever tends; and we have no doubt that those principles implanted by its advocates will produce a lasting impression upon the rising generation, which they will have reason to bless with their latest memory.

The Committee on looking over the records of the Society find that there has been altogether persons who have enrolled their names,

	340
Have requested to withdraw.....	2
Have been expelled.....	5
Deceased.....	5
Removed out of the limits of the Society,	92 104
Leaving in good standing in this Society.....	236

The Committee are gratified in saying that the greater number of those who have moved out of the limits of this Society still continue consistent members, and such of them as are situated in the vicinity of a Society have enrolled themselves in their respective neighbourhoods.

We have viewed with some regret, that the monthly meetings of the Society have not of late been quite so numerously attended as on former occasions, but when we take into consideration the amount of sickness that has existed this last summer and fall within the limits of this Society, we consider this to be the cause; and we look with gratitude to the Divine disposer of all good for that returning state of health, which will, no doubt, bring with it that renewed energy which has heretofore marked the progress of the cause in the vicinity of this Society.

We would also remark, that taking into consideration the state of society generally, in this place, there is great cause for encouragement to perseverance in the promotion of correct principles on this subject, as they affect the most vital interests of society in general, and more particularly the rising generation. So that under all considerations and circumstances your Committee would encourage all to renewed diligence and perseverance in a cause which has for its object the amelioration of the condition of man. On behalf of the Committee—W. E. MURRAY, Sec.

Feb. 10, 1848.—This evening, the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Malahide Silver-Creek Total Abstinence Society was held, at No. 5 School-house, when the above Report was read by the Secretary, and the following resolution unanimously adopted. Resolved,—That the Report now read be adopted and sent to the *Temperance Advocate*. The meeting was then addressed in a very lucid and interesting manner by Mr. Wheaton, who was present, and who was requested to speak on the occasion. The following Officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—Joseph Harvey, President; John Walton and Israel Thayer, Vice Presidents; Walter E. Murray, Secretary; Elias Hill, Treasurer; with a Committee of six.

WAINFLEET, Feb. 25.—I beg leave to acquaint you that a temperance soiree was held at Stone Bridge, Humberston, on the 16th inst., which was numerously attended. The room was crowded to excess, as nearly two hundred persons were present, and a general satisfaction appeared to prevail. The meeting was held in a house lately occupied as an inn, and, much to the credit of the proprietor, was given free of charge. The innkeepers of the village, so far from opposing us, gave us their splendid glass lamps, which contributed much to the lighting of the house. The more respectable part of the community attended, and apparently were much gratified. The chair was taken by the President, John Graybut, Esq., who discharged his duties well. The meeting was then called to order, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hall; after which there was an appropriate song by the choir. Mr. Atkins was then called upon to give the opening address. After having spoken of the benefits of entire abstinence on himself and others, he was unfortunately interrupted by one who would be called a *doctor*, and who had sipped rather freely at the bottle before coming. The Rev. Mr. Hall was next called upon to address the meeting, who depicted the evils of intemperance by frequent appeals to examples, within the notice of all who are not determined to shut their eyes against light and knowledge. After which Mr. Dubois was called upon, and spoke at considerable length in a masterly and scientific manner, much to the gratification of the audience. Then another song by the choir. The collation was next served round, and after having partaken of the luxurious bounties of Providence, order was again restored, and the Hon. Mr. Parke was called upon, though unexpectedly to him, and he gave us a very interesting discourse. A variety of songs were afterwards sung, and the company broke up about 12 o'clock, highly gratified.—A. BOARDMAN, Sec.

GREENBUSH, March 14, 1848.—As accounts of the prospering and success of our common cause in different localities is calculated to encourage the heart, strengthen the resolution, and increase the efforts of the true friends of Temperance, I take the liberty to send you for publication the present condition and prospects of our Society. This Society was formed on its present basis in February, 1840. The whole number of signatures obtained to the pledge since that time is 611, being just 100 more than was received to the old moderation pledge in precisely the same term of years. The Society has sustained a loss, during

existence, of 229 members, as follows.—Expelled, 29; withdrawn, 10; removed, 165; died, 23; dropped, 3; leaving 392, nearly all of whom are members good and true. It may be well here to remark, that nearly, if not quite, all the members of our Society who have ceased to work and live, died in peace with God, and many of them in joyous triumphs of faith. No orthodox Christian will presume to say that the most warm-hearted, zealous advocate of the temperance cause, is fit for the kingdom of heaven without the converting grace of God. But this much I am bold to affirm, that those who, from a consciousness of duty, subscribe to and practise the principle of total abstinence, are far more likely to be converted to God, and to persevere to the end, than those who still continue, however moderately, to partake of the intoxicating poison. The contrast between the deaths of those who have been taken from our Society, and the deaths of the devotees of Bacchus, are encouraging to the friends of our good cause still to persevere in their truly patriotic and benevolent work; and while we mourn over the unhappy end of the miserable votaries of strong drink, we rejoice that so many have been saved from a drunkard's grave, and been enabled, through the instrumentality of the temperance reformation, to lie down in peace upon the bed of death. We have held four meetings during the past year, at which we received respectively the following number of signatures, viz., 9, 10, 5, and 52; in all, 76. The last meeting was held in a place hitherto almost impervious to the influence of temperance principles, and at the close of an interesting and important revival of religion. It has frequently been the case that revivals of religion have followed the adoption of total abstinence in different localities, and temperance has often been the harbinger of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and conversions to God. But in this instance the scene was changed; the ministers of the Gospel laboured in the spirit of faith; their labours were abundantly blessed; and those who received the truth in the love of it, saw at once the necessity of guarding against the insidious attacks of rum, and, as their only safeguard, gave their names to the temperance pledge, and banished the enemy of their morals and happiness from their houses. This is as it should be. The church should be the first to move in this important matter. But she has been fearfully remiss in this department of her duty. Ministers of the Gospel have not only refused to adopt the principle of total abstinence, but in many instances have stood in the way of the temperance reformation, and thus assumed a responsibility which it is fearful to contemplate. But I am happy to know that the preachers of some churches are generally exempt from this charge. This Society is among the first established in this part of Canada, and its course has been steadily onwards. We have more or less opposition and difficulties, in common with other kindred associations, to combat with and overcome; but, until this winter, this locality has not been cursed with those moral pestilences, drunkeries, or would-be public houses, for the accommodation of the travelling community. Seldom was a human being, shorn of his strength and reason by the use of intoxicating drinks, seen in our peaceful little village, until an apostate from our Society and his own former professed principles, and another individual, applied for, and obtained, from our rum-loving magistrates, a "License to sell wines and other spirituous liquors." Drunkenness, brawls, profanity, and quarrels, are now no uncommon occurrence. Surely the vendors of intoxicating drinks will have a fearful account to render, when inquisition shall be made for blood. Notwithstanding so many obstacles thrown in the way, our cause is not receding, but steadily and successfully advancing; and I expect to live to see the day when those sinks of vice, and foun-

tains of immorality and crime, in view of which I write, will be converted into abodes of virtue and peace, and their proprietors become virtuous, useful members of the community, and employ their time and means to a better purpose. With my best wishes for your success, and the universal spread, not only of temperance, but of every virtue, I remain yours, &c.—H. W. BLANCHARD, Sec.

WHITBY, MARCH 16.—You will, perhaps, be rather surprised to receive, at this late period, a Report of the present state of the Whitby Temperance Association, and of its progress during the past year. But in consequence of circumstances, not necessary to be mentioned, the annual meeting of the Association was deferred until the 2nd instant, when it took place in the Rev. Mr. Thornton's Brick Chapel, at the hour of Twelve o'clock; for receiving reports, appointing officers, and general transaction of business; the President of the Association, Rev. R. H. Thornton, in the chair; and in the absence of the Secretary, Mr. L. C. Thomas, acted as Secretary, pro tem.; who, after the reappointment of the Rev. Mr. Thornton as President, was also appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Association for the current year. The meeting was large and interesting, being composed of many of the most respectable from all parts of the Township, who were entertained with delightful Temperance Odes, sung at intervals, in a most enchanting manner, by a band of juvenile singers from the different branches of the Association in various parts of the Township, under the instruction and superintendence of Mr. D. Cory. We were also favoured with brief, but able addresses, from different individuals; one of whom, the Rev. Mr. Cremin, presented and read a report of Nine meetings, held in nine several divisions of the Township Association by himself, during the last two weeks previous to this meeting, having been employed by the Association as Agent. After this some resolutions were carried, and the officers chosen for the current year. You are probably aware that this Township is divided into ten different divisions, or regular organized Societies united in one, and known as the "Whitby Township Association for the suppression of Intemperance," under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Thornton; each division reporting annually to the general secretary of the Association. The Association is also required by the constitution to meet quarterly for the purpose of hearing lectures, reading essays, and hearing reports from the several branches, &c. These quarterly meetings have been all attended to, I believe, during the past year, and with very good results; but in consequence of no records having been kept of these meetings by the secretary, I am not able to give you the details. By the constitutions of the several branches, as well as by the general constitution, every division is also required to hold monthly meetings, which have in some divisions been very strictly attended to, as I see by the reports lying before me, especially in division No 7, in the Village of Brooklin, as may be seen by the following extract from the report of said division, to the secretary of the Association: "We are happy to inform you that since our last Annual Report, our Society has not only been increasing in numbers, but the friends of the cause in general have been, and still are, manifesting an increasing interest in this great and noble enterprise. During the past year there have been held in this division eleven regular monthly meetings of the Society, and eight regular meetings of the Committee, the most of which have been well attended. Our Society now numbers 288, showing an increase of 58 since our last report." Some time in the month of July, I think, we had a grand Pic-nic; than which, a greater display of sociality and friendship, perhaps was never made; an account of which was published in the *Advocate* not many weeks

after; and at our last annual meeting, a resolution was carried, that another Pic-nic shall be got up sometime in the ensuing summer, previous to which the Rev. Mr. Crollin has been engaged to make two more tours throughout the Township, having already made one as noticed above, and with very good success. During the past year a number of Juvenile Singing Choirs have been formed under the instruction and by the exertions of Mr. Cory, to whom we are under obligations of great respect. With the additions of the last year, our Association now numbers about 1850; so that our noble cause appears to be advancing steadily. Our motto is, ONWARD! It is not, however, merely to the direct increase that we have to look in speaking of its prosperity, but to the state of the public mind as being influenced by our principles. It is daily becoming more and more obvious, that in the most moral and respectable portion of the community, drinking customs are losing their hold over the minds of many, and not a few have been led to act upon the abstinence principles, although not yet associated with us. It is believed that a most favourable impression upon the minds of the people was produced by our soiree last summer. We are continually gaining upon the more influential part of the population, and we are occasionally bringing about the reformation of a degraded drunkard, awakening in his breast a consciousness of his situation, his dignity as a human being, as a husband and a father, and restoring him to the embraces of a once forsaken and miserable, but now happy family. Nor are our efforts confined exclusively to our own Township, for during the past year we have extended them into the adjoining Townships with very good success. We have effected a great deal by enlisting the influence of the female part of the community, in appointing female committees, &c., and we are likely to effect much more in the same way, especially among the young men of our Society. But although much has been done, yet much remains to be done still. The greatest obstacle against which we have to contend, seems to emanate from a sordid avariciousness, by which means are continually made use of to feed and nourish the cravings of a depraved and unnatural appetite, thereby throwing a barrier in the way of the great social and moral reform of temperance,—I refer to the practices of making and vending poisons. It is astonishing, after all the light we have had on this subject, what an amount of ignorance prevails even among professed Christians, as to the sin of the horrid traffic, and the debasing practice of drinking intoxicating drinks. Religious influence must be brought to bear more directly and universally upon the great principle of temperance ere we shall accomplish the desired object. Mr. R. D. Wadsworth lately passed through our Township on his tour through this part of the province, giving us two or three lectures in different parts of the Township. We had the pleasure of hearing him lecture on Saturday evening, the 11th instant, in the village of Brooklin, and again on Sabbath morning in the same place. The friends of temperance were highly entertained. During the first part of the lecture on Saturday evening, the few who stand aloof from us seemed fairly to shrink from the arguments presented, as if they would hide in darkness, for fear their sin would be exposed by the light of good reasoning. About the close, the younger part of the congregation were quite transported with the "history of William." After which a number of names were obtained to the pledge, and the meeting adjourned in good order.—L. C. THOMAS, Secretary.

PHILPSBURG.—The meeting of the Philipsburg Total Abstinence Society, held in this village on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday last, turned out to be, as was desired, a general Temperance Meeting, and, considering the unfavourable state

of the roads, was well attended both by residents of the village and vicinity, and persons from a distance. At 2 p. m., the hour appointed, the exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. French, of Franklin, Vermont. The Rev. Mr. Fisk then made a few brief but appropriate introductory remarks. After appointing Mr. J. B. Nichols, Secretary, *pro tem.*, and going through with some few preliminaries, addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Hitchcock, Jersey, Geer, and Cox, in such a manner as to please and interest the audience. The objections usually raised against total abstinence societies, were met by Mr. Cox, whose remarks were made in that happy, clear, and argumentative manner, which has the double tendency of pleasing and convincing at the same time. In the evening an address was delivered by J. G. Saxe, A.M., of Highgate, Vermont, to a delighted audience. Mr. S., as a lecturer, at once combines that ability, energy, and eloquence which cannot fail to strongly impress an auditory.—May he "let his light shine."—*Philpsburg Gleaner.*

COMFORT.—It has seldom been our good fortune to hear to so powerful a temperance address as that delivered on Thursday last in the Congregational Church in this town, by Mr. Wadsworth, the excellent Agent of the Montreal Temperance Society. His arguments were based on scriptural, moral, and physiological principles; and in addition to the important information afforded, his powerful, pointed appeals to the hearts of his numerous and respectable audience, were really irresistible; at least it seemed so to us.

He showed clearly that what are sometimes called extreme views upon the use and traffic of intoxicating drinks, are not so new under the sun as many imagine, and in proof gave the following quotation from Mr. Wesley's "Thoughts on Scarcity," published in 1773. Mr. Wesley says of distilling—

"Have we not reason to believe that little less than half the grain produced in the kingdom is every year consumed, not by so harmless a way as throwing it into the sea, but by converting it into a deadly poison; poison that naturally destroys not only the strength of life, but also the morals of our countrymen. O! tell it not in Constantinople, that the English raise the royal revenue by selling the flesh and blood of their countrymen."

The followers of this eminent man in England or America, cannot entertain any other views of the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating drinks. Before subjoining the following statistics and reflections, we would just remark, that when the people on this side of the Atlantic were called upon to contribute for the support of their starving fellow-men in 1847, it was under the very general impression, that there was not food enough in Great Britain and Ireland to support the inhabitants of those countries. But what will be thought when they read the following facts?

"Sixty two million bushels of grain were consumed or manufactured into intoxicating drinks in the United Empire, in 1846. This would be sufficient, at the ordinary rate of consumption, to support seven millions of our population a whole year. The rick-burner and incendiary who would destroy the food of the people, would be deservedly held up to public execration—his crime would be said to involve the crime of murder; but, the manufacturer of strong drinks inflicts a far greater mischief on society; he not only destroys a much greater amount of food than the rick-burner, but he returns it upon the community as a poison which drains their purses, ruins their morals, beggars their families, and sends all to perdition: the rick-burner destroys once, the manufacturer of strong drinks twice."

Will our friends who traffic in strong drinks look at this subject seriously? We entreat them to lay it to heart.—*Provincialist.*

THE LICENSE LAWS.

It appears, by a copy of a Petition to Parliament, which is subjoined, that the friends of Temperance in the Johnstown District intend to strike at the root of what is infinitely worse than the most unfavourable representation of the deadly upas tree. It is not likely they will at once succeed, but united action, and repeated strokes, would in all probability bring the giant down. A constant dropping will wear away a stone, and by energy and perseverance in bringing the evils of the License System before the Legislature, long-established prejudices in favour of the legalized traffic in spirituous liquors, would give way and disappear. Until this is the case, the friends of humanity labour under a great disadvantage. So long as schools for making drunkards are established in every town and township of the Province in

great numbers, the counteracting principle must be greatly hindered in its operation.

To the Honourable, the Commons of the Province of Canada, in Parliament Assembled:—

The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Johnstown District, respectfully sheweth:

That your Petitioners feel a deep interest in the Temperance Reformation—a reformation which, to our own knowledge, has restored to usefulness many of society's outcasts, and poured joy and consolation into many a despairing spirit.

That in the prosecution of this work of mercy, the efforts of your petitioners have been greatly hindered by the License Law, a system which legalizes the sale of those liquors, which are the fruitful source of crimes the most revolting to humanity, and which fill our jails and penitentiary with felons who have outraged all the decencies of society, and openly violated the laws both of God and man.

Your Petitioners would further humbly represent to your honourable House, that statistics, furnished from the most respectable sources, prove, beyond doubt, that two-thirds of the pauperism, one-half of the insanity, and three-fourths of the crime of the country, result from those very drinks, the sale of which the law authorizes and protects, and so far renders respectable, while at the same time it punishes the crimes that have been committed under their maddening influence.

May it therefore please your honourable House entirely to abolish the law which licenses the sale of intoxicating drinks, and provide for the licensing of public houses of entertainment, from which intoxicating drinks shall be wholly excluded, and such other prudent regulations as your honourable House may see fit to enact.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.
Brockville, February 9, 1848.—*Niagara Fountain.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A meeting to devise measures for erecting a Public Hall, more especially designed for Temperance purposes, was held on Monday evening last, at the Mason Hall, New Brunswick. About 100 persons were present. The Rev. P. G. McGregor, President of the Hall & Temperance Society, was called to the chair, when after several speeches, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved—"That the erection of a building in which the Meetings of the Temperance Societies may be held, would tend greatly to promote the progress of Total Abstinence principles."

Resolved unanimously—"That the inhabitants of this city have long been seriously inconvenienced by the want of a Hall, in which large Public Meetings could be held; and while it is necessary that the contemplated building should be managed exclusively by the Temperance Societies, its expense to us would be diminished, and its usefulness much increased by renting it to any person or society whose object should be the increase of knowledge, the improvement of Public Morals, or the elevation and refinement of the taste of the community."

Resolved—"That in the opinion of this meeting, not more than £3000 will be required to purchase a site, and erect a building such as the society and the community require; and that this sum be divided into 600 shares of £5 each, to be paid in quarterly instalments."

Resolved—"That a Committee of 25 or more persons be appointed, to enquire about a suitable site, dispose of shares, and report to a meeting of Shareholders, to be called as early as may be convenient for themselves."

Shares to the extent of £310 were taken up at the meeting.—*Evening Chronicle.*

Mr. Kellogg lectured last evening in the Granville Street Chapel, in behalf of the Ladies' Temperance Society. The house was filled to overflowing. One hundred and eighteen persons took the pledge.—*Post.*

Mr. Kellogg will deliver an address this evening, at Mason Hall, before the Young Men's Total Abstinence Society. We understand unusual efforts have been made by the Committee to render the meeting attractive and pleasant.—*Herald.*

ENGLAND.

Bristol.—The annual Christmas tea meeting and festival of our society was held on Monday, Dec. 27, at the Public Rooms, Broadmead. There was a very large attendance of members and

friends, who did full justice to the ample and wholesome repast prepared for them. As soon as the grace had been sung, the tea commenced, and at its conclusion the company again joined in singing grace.

The Rev. W. H. Turner, vicar of Banwell, Somerset, having been called to the chair, observed, men always like to hear their own sentiments and opinions confirmed, and he was happy to find the impressions of his own mind before entering the room so amply and strongly confirmed by the report. Of the progress which their principles were making in society they had many evidences. The meeting alone gave cheering indications of that progress; he was informed by the parties around him that it was a considerably larger meeting than that of last Christmas, from which they might augur that the principles enforced by the society were making their way in the minds of the citizens of Bristol. But they had even more extended and cheering evidences to look to. When they saw that large masses of the population were now convinced that the principles of total abstinence were not such absurd and foolish prejudices as they once thought they were—when they found that many, very many, whom they had not enlisted among their numbers, were looking upon them with a friendly eye, and extending to them a friendly hand, surely they might hope for the speedy advancement of their cause. There were many points of great interest agitating the attention of the country at the present time. One of these—and the leading one, too—was, he was happy to say, the improvement of the condition of the working classes—to give to their dwellings a more healthful ventilation, and to do away with the deficient system of drainage which at present prevailed. When once they had induced the labouring man, instead of spending his money in the public-house, to take home his wages and expend them for the comfort of his family, they might depend upon it he would not be contented to live in a dirty, ill-ventilated house—one of the first things he would seek would be a comfortable dwelling (cheers). The first drainage which he would wish to see carried into effect in the city of Bristol—though, God forbid that he should be understood as wishing to throw cold water on any efforts for the benefit of the people—the first drainage which he wished to see accomplished was the drainage from their cellars of all intoxicating drinks (loud cheers.) The seed sown had already produced many good fruits, and among them he hailed with satisfaction a pamphlet, by one of the Queen's physicians, which would be read by thousands who would not look at a tectotal tract (hear.) What did that pamphlet say? It established the grand truth that the use of strong drink was not only not necessary to the sustenance of the human frame, or required to keep it in health, but that it was positively, in more or less degree, injurious to it. He was aware that a man might go on year after year taking his drops with apparent impunity, but no man could take a single drop without injuring the delicate machinery of the body. Among the discouraging circumstances of their cause they had to mourn over many defections from their ranks—over the loss of individuals who, once strong supporters of their principles, had now been brought to say that alcoholic drink was necessary to human existence. He was sorry to say that several members of his family had been in a bad state of health: and what was the prescription given to them by the medical adviser? To take strong drink. He was rejoiced to say that neither he nor the female to whom the advice was given was disposed to take it; for he did not believe that, if the patient had drunk every drop of the porter and Madera prescribed, one bit of stamina would have been imparted by it to the constitution. It was, however, too often the case that people, when their health was at stake, listened to the advice of some smooth-tongued doctor, who told them that wine was necessary, and took it because it was agreeable to the palate (applause). The rev. speaker then expressed his regret that the total abstinence movement was not more generally supported by ministers of the gospel; and in arguing that tectotalism was conducive to the progress of true religion, he related the case of a notorious drunkard, residing in the suburbs of London, who had, by its means, been brought under the sound of the gospel; who had been elevated thereby from the most impoverished and degraded to a respectable position in society; and whose wife was so convinced of the sinfulness, and consequent misery, of using strong drink, that although a doctor told her, in her confinement, that she must take some wine, she said she would die if the Lord so willed it, but she would never suffer Satan to tempt her again (loud cheers). The chairman then proceeded to show that total abstinence was

the best means of checking the progress of fever. In 1751, long before teetotalism was thought of, a heavy duty was imposed on spirituous liquors, which very much prevented their use among the working classes. What was the result? In the ten years preceding 1751 (before the duty was imposed, and when spirituous liquors were within the reach of the working people) the annual average of deaths in London, over and above the births, was 10,894; while in the ten years succeeding 1751—the stringent duty having been imposed—the annual average of deaths above the births was only 5670, being in the proportion of about 1 to 2. In the ten years before 1751 the average annual deaths from fever alone in the metropolis was 4351; and in the ten years following that year 2565. Now, did they want an act of parliament to raise the price of spirits? He would tell him what was better than an act of parliament—sign the teetotal pledge (cheers). He did not wish an act of parliament to raise the price of anything: he asked them to become legislators for themselves; let them pass a law for themselves, to drink no more strong drink (cheers). He was quite sure what the effect of example would be; let but the heads of families set the example, and the subordinate members would become total abstainers. In attending the innocent hilarity and festivities of that day, he felt convinced that he had done nothing to sacrifice the high character of the office he held.

The Chairman next introduced Mr. G. Lomax, who began by observing that so much had been already said, and what had been said was so much to the purpose, that he was afraid there was but little left for him to do. The teetotalers did not want any man to adopt their principles upon the statement they made, or upon the *ipse dixit* of any one. All they wanted people to do was to examine for themselves, and to weigh impartially the arguments presented to their notice, and there was no need of their going far in quest of evidence to prove that misery, poverty, crime, and distress resulted from the use of intoxicating drinks. A knowledge of astronomy, botany, geology, &c., was not absolutely indispensable to a man's domestic comfort; but the knowledge of the laws of life, the principles of temperance, and the laws of sobriety, and that knowledge reduced to practice, was essential to the well-being of every man in whatever station he might move. All classes of society were beginning to arrive at the conclusion that something must be done to alter the present state of things, and to elevate mankind. Some cried out educate the people, they (the teetotalers) thanked them for that cry; but men were pretty well agreed now that the development of man's intellectual nature depended, in a great measure, upon his physical condition. This being discovered, they next cried out drain and ventilate; so said he. Stagnant pools, said they, produce fetid gases, which are injurious to health, and therefore they must be drained; that, unquestionably, would be a great good; but why not commence with the large lakes? There was the stagnant pool of intemperance in the nation, and into that pool there were upwards of 120 emptied every minute, both night and day. Now, he would ask them to examine that lake for themselves, and say if it were to be drained. If that be decided upon, how was it to be done? Why, in the first place, the streams running into it must be cut off. The moderate drinkers must cease to throw in their streams, and then the other part would be comparatively easy. But so long as 50 millions a year were poured into it, it would be absurd to suppose the lake could be drained. He had heard a minister of the Church of England state it to be his conviction that teetotalism had reclaimed more drunkards during the last ten years, than all the ministers of the gospel put together had been instrumental in reclaiming during the past 300 years. If we could but have a sober world, what a glorious thing it would be. It would be so glorious that the angels in heaven might be invited to visit it, and what a delightful sight they would see—bacchanalian temples destroyed, the house of God filled with devout worshippers, intemperance abolished, drunkards reclaimed, and man happy and industrious.

Mr. Charleton then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation, and the meeting separated.—*Bristol Mercury* (abridged.)

TEMPERANCE.—One improvement (in Ireland) is very conspicuous. Whether from poverty or choice, the people are temperate: the drinking habits of the last century are quite gone. Even on fair and market evenings people hurry home soberly. Those who do drink, take it in homœopathic doses—half glasses of whisky or half pints of ale.—*Edinburgh Chronicle*.

Miscellaneous.

DRUNKEN DRIVERS.—A majority of accidents and deaths which have occurred from the running away with, and upsetting of stages and other carriages, are undoubtedly to be attributed to the drinking habits of the drivers. In nearly all the casualties of this kind we have heard of for some time past, resulting in the loss of life, drunkenness of the driver was known to have been the sole cause. No one is safe in life or limb, who rides in any conveyance where the driver is addicted to intoxicating liquor. No one needs steady hands, calm nerves, and clear vision, more than this class of persons; yet it is notorious that no class is more given to habitual dram-drinking. The Rev. Thomas Stockton, of Philadelphia, while journeying to the West with his family, was exposed to great danger and annoyance from the conduct of a brutal stage driver. On the National Road, between Uniontown and Brownsville, at midnight, the driver suddenly jumped the coach, took out the horses, and left the stage standing in the road. Mr. Stockton was obliged to leave his family unprotected and walk several miles in a lone and deserted highway in search of aid. After an hour's walk, he found the driver lying drunk in a tavern, and the horses stabled. It was nearly daybreak before the afflicted inmates of the coach were released from their unpleasant situation. Who can tell why groggeries should not be licensed?—*N. Y. Organ*.

A FIRST-RATE TEMPERANCE TALK.—A captain of a packet vessel sailing from New York to Liverpool, says he never heard but one temperance talk that was worth anything, but that was "first rate." He once went to a temperance meeting at Liverpool, to oblige a friend, and a good looking well dressed man was called upon to address the meeting. The man stood up before the meeting, and said he never had made a speech in his life, and did not believe he ever should, for it was not in him. However, he would tell what temperance had done for him. When he used to drink, somehow, he never was well, would never pay his quarter's rent, nor his weekly bills, nor clothe himself and his family decently; but now that he had left off drinking, his rent was punctually paid to the day—he had no weekly accounts—for he had ready money. They all saw how he appeared and was dressed—and taking a nice-looking woman by the arm, and four children by the hand, he said, "You see how my wife and children look in health and appearance. Well, their food and dress is all paid for; and if you want to see how my house is furnished, come and see me at home any evening except church night, which is Tuesday, and this meeting, which is Thursday, and you will find me in as well-furnished a room as any one needs. Besides this, I have a hundred pounds in the Savings Bank. This is all I can say to-night." And he sat down.

A LITTLE AFRAID.—In a certain town there lived a man who had allowed himself to indulge too freely in "strong drink." He, however, did not believe that he had exceeded the bounds of moderation, until one day being in a "rum-shop," he heard it stated that some of the officers of the temperance society were that day going through the town to number the drunkards. At this he became alarmed, for fear that he would be reported. To escape, if possible, he resolved not to drink that day. By abstinence for a single day, he was amazed at the change in his feelings. He then resolved to try it a week, at the end of which he was so much improved in body, mind, and purse, that he signed the pledge for life. If moderate and immoderate drinkers would experiment as did this man, they would come to the same result. Try it, gentlemen—try it without delay.—*Organ*.

DR. GREEN'S CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—Whenever you feel an inclination to drink spirituous liquor (grog), drink fresh cool water. This is an effectual cure, and, in a very short time, you will make a sober man out of the greatest drunkard. Drunkenness is a disease of the stomach, and cool water is the remedy; for the goodness of Providence has placed by the side of every disease its appropriate remedy, and by the side of every evil its appropriate good. Let us be thankful.—*American Paper*.

OUTRAGE.—The *Providence Journal* gives an account of an infamous outrage perpetrated in that city. About midnight on Monday week, a loud explosion of gunpowder took place in a house in North Main street, occupied by two families. It appears that a quantity of powder had been placed under the build-

ing and fired. The house was very much shattered, but providentially no person was injured. It is surmised that the crime was committed in revenge upon Thomas Mann, who is one of the complainants for violation of the license law, and has been very reticent in the matter, and who lives with his sisters in the house. The Mayor has offered a reward of \$3000 for the apprehension of the perpetrators of this most shameful and diabolical outrage.

Poetry.

THE TEMPERANCE SUN.

As the young rising sun, ere he ushers in day
On a dull winter's morn; through the lingering night,
And the vapours and fogs, has to struggle his way,
Before he arrive at meridian height—
Even so our good cause has to struggle with foes,
Incited by drink to disturb and oppose.

But he vig'rously shines, and the vapours all fly;
Light and heat are dispensed from his powerful rays;
Triumphant he reigns in an unclouded sky,
And the voice of creation is loud in his praise.
Even so our good cause shall increase and extend,
And the great sin of drunkenness come to an end.

London, C. W.

W. H. G. T.

LINES WRITTEN ON A PUNCHEON OF SPIRITS.

BY PHILIP FRENEAU.

Within these wooden walls, confined,
The ruin lurks of human-kind;
More mischiefs here, united, dwell,
And more diseases haunt this cell,
Than ever plagued the Egyptian flocks,
Or ever cursed Pandora's box.

Within these prison walls repose
The seeds of many a bloody nose;
The chattering tongue, the horrid oath;
The fist for fighting, nothing loath;
The passion quick, no words can tame,
That bursts like sulphur into flame;
The nose with diamonds glowing red,
The bloated eye, the broken head!

For ever fastened be this door!
Confined within, a thousand more
Destructive fiends of hateful shape,
Even now are plotting an escape.
Here, only by a cork restrained,
In slender walls of wood contained,
In all their dirt of death reside
Revenge, that ne'er was satisfied;
The tree that bears the deadly fruit
Of murder, maiming and dispute;
Assault, that innocence assails,
The images of gloomy jails,
The giddy thought, or mischief bent,
The midnight hour in folly spent,
All these within this cask appear,
And Jack, the hangman, in the rear.

Thrice happy he, who early taught
By nature, ne'er this poison sought;
Who friendly to his own repose,
Treads under foot this worst of foes:
He, with the purling stream content,
The beverage quaffs that nature meant;
In reason's scale his actions weighed,
His spirits want no foreign aid;
Not swelled too high, or sunk too low,
Placid his easy minutes flow;
Long life is his, in vigour passed,
Existence welcome to the last,
A spring that never yet grew stale—
Such virtue lies in—ADAM'S ALE.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

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

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, APRIL 1, 1848.

COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ON INTEMPERANCE.

Col. Gagy's motion for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the causes of intemperance in the Province, with a view to their removal, was met by the House very much as might have been expected. That intemperance does exist in Canada to a distressing extent, is admitted by all; the difference of opinion is as to the means of removal. It is a matter of congratulation to the friends of Temperance that a parliamentary inquiry is to be made, and, we have no doubt, that in the course of the year, the Montreal Committee will place themselves in correspondence with Col. Gagy, and have evidence ready on all the points which the inquiry will embrace, and, of course, whatever assistance can be given from other quarters, will, they are assured, be cheerfully afforded. We much fear the day is yet distant when distilleries and breweries will be suppressed, and the importation of intoxicating liquors prevented by law; but we hope to see it. There cannot be a doubt that it is right to use preventive measures in this matter. These measures, will, of course, include the rendering the sale, manufacture, and importation, illegal. It may be said that it would be contrary to the principles of political economy, as universally admitted, to interfere with any branch of trade; that every one has a right to raise from the soil what he chooses, and to sell the produce to whoever will buy it. That the buyer should be left at perfect liberty to use whatever manipulation he pleases towards the said produce, and that he may also dispose of the results of any chemical or mechanical process adopted by him, without let or hindrance, to any one who will pay him for his trouble, or without pay if it so please him. That no law should intermeddle, nor law-giver move his tongue against him in any shape or way. We are not quite so sure of this, and we do not rest our uncertainty about the matter on the ground that a people making their own laws have a right to make such laws as they please, so far as they affect those who are around them; because through ignorance these laws might be made so as to work injuriously against the framers, which, it is quite possible, is the case with most protective laws so called. But we do think that there is as much difference between the manufacture of alcoholic drinks, and any other kind of manufacture, as there is between a man in the full possession of his moral and intellectual powers, and the raving maniac.

To the former we accede the most perfect liberty, assured that it is altogether for the benefit of the community that his powers should be perfectly free and untrammelled. Here, law would only be an intermeddler—a mischief-maker. For such a one the law of man is not intended, he is a law unto himself. But the madman we strip of liberty, and if need be, even chain him in his prison. Reason, the means by which his physical powers were kept in their proper place, and made useful to those around him,

is gone, and now he is deprived of freedom and placed on a level with the brutes, whom "we confine with bit and bridle, that they come not nigh us." Now, if the State, the powers that be, have a universally admitted right to see that those who have, in whatever way, lost their reason, are not permitted to go at large, in what respect can it be wrong to place under law—to forbid entirely—the manufacture and sale of that which is the most direct means which can be used for unsettling the reason, of which, in fact, the most esteemed property is its power of doing so? This property makes it the exception to the law that trade and manufacture should be free. As it is not our business here to advocate one line of politics in opposition to another, we do not say that trade should be perfectly unrestricted; but as we know very well that all the distilling and brewing gentlemen are thorough free traders, as far as their liberty of manufacturing is concerned, whatever may be their opinion as respects free trade in general, or the importation of foreign spirits to compete with theirs, it is necessary to show why their business should be made an exception, and we do hold that there is no infringement of the truths of political economy in chaining up this manufacture. If it is a truth that freedom is the inalienable birthright of man, and this truth is not infringed by placing the madman or idiot under restraint, it seems to us very clear that the same exception is to be made against that which, by the highest medical authority, is declared to be hurtful and unnecessary, and which every one may declare, on his own authority, is valuable only in proportion to its power of making madmen and idiots. For what is the intoxicated man but a compound of both, even were we to leave out of the question the facts that our lunatic asylums are in so many cases filled from the ranks of the victims of strong drink; and that, as shown lately by a most extensive investigation made in the United States into the causes of idiocy, more than nine-tenths of the number were made so by the drunkenness of the parents.

This property, then, this power of destroying reason and letting loose on society all the desperate wickedness of the human heart, is what takes it out of the category of things which ought to be free. The very property which makes it desired is the one which makes it murderous; and because it has this property, it comes justly and appropriately to be dealt with by the law.

It may be said by some persons that there is no question as to the right of the State to put a stop to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks; but the fact is that some do question it, and consider the matter one for moral suasion alone. Now, as there can be no doubt that there are things which ought to be done, but which can best be done only by the people, by influencing the opinion and consciences of those who are around us, if the prevention of the traffic in intoxicating drinks is one of those things, it would be a great pity to lose our time and pains in bothering Government to pass laws to bring about summarily what can only be done permanently and efficiently by the slow process of persuading all voluntarily to cease from such traffic and use. If it is contrary to "the unalterable rule of right and the eternal fitness of things" for Governments, as such, to interfere and prevent the traffic, by all means, then, let us hold on our way, preaching to the particles of conscience yet remaining to the distillers, and endeavouring by the solid truths of total abstinence to win them to our way of thinking. We are, however, beginning to be persuaded other things, and to be satisfied that no act of Parliament can, in the proper sense of the term, legalize the traffic. They of course can pass laws permitting it as far as they are concerned; they can declare that they will permit it to certain persons for a

"con-sid-er-a-tion," but we doubt very much if any legislature can place it in accordance with sound policy, or, what in reality is the same thing, the law of God.

LADIES' TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

On the 16th instant, an interesting and important Soiree was held in the Temperance Hall, on occasion of the second anniversary of the Montreal Ladies' Temperance Society. The meeting was well attended, and went off with much spirit. The ladies deserve great credit for the manner in which their second anniversary was got up, and we would hope that it will result in considerable additions to their ranks.

Mr J. C. Becket was called to the chair, who, after having called upon the Rev. J. Girdwood to open the meeting with prayer, introduced J. Dougall, Esq., who read the Report of the Society's proceedings for the past year.

This Society was formed in June 1846, with the following

PREAMBLE, PLEDGE, AND CONSTITUTION.

Preamble.—Believing that the present condition of our city loudly demands the prompt, efficient, and combined action of old and young, male and female, to arrest the onward march of intemperance which pervades all ranks of society, and prepares the way for almost every other sin, and causes most of the wretchedness, misery, degradation, and pauperism to which our country and city are subjected; and believing that the female portion of our community can and will act more efficiently by a distinct and separate organization than if connected with other societies, for the suppression of intemperance, and the relief of the reformed inebriate and his suffering family; therefore, we, the undersigned, do agree to form ourselves into a society, to be governed by the following Pledge and Constitution:—

Pledge.—That the members of this Society will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor provide them as an article of entertainment, nor for persons in their employ, and will in all suitable ways discountenance the use of them throughout the community.

CONSTITUTION.

Art. I. Resolved, that this society be called the "Montreal Ladies' Auxiliary Temperance Society."

Art. II. That the object of this society be to reclaim the intemperate of both sexes, and especially our own, and to relieve the necessities of the reformed inebriate, and those that suffer with him or her, by all consistent and proper means that are in our power.

Art. III. That the officers of this society be a First and Second Directress; a Corresponding and Recording Secretary; a Treasurer; and Visiting Committee.

Art. IV. That it be the duty of the First Directress to preside in all the meetings of the society, and superintend all its operations.

Art. V. That the Visiting Committee shall consist of 15 ladies, whose duty it shall be to divide the city into sections, for the purpose of visiting such families in their respective sections as may need their assistance.

Art. VI. That any lady may become a member of the society by signing the pledge and constitution.

Art. VII. Meetings to be held monthly; five to form a quorum.

Art. VIII. That the society meet annually for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, when a report of the proceedings and success of the society during the past year, shall be read.

Art. IX. That the above constitution be subject to revision at any monthly meeting, two-thirds of the members then present consenting thereto.

Art. X. That all meetings be opened and closed with prayer.

REPORT.

The Committee last appointed, confidently hoped that the Society would gradually rise in usefulness, and as a consequence, in public favour. Difficulties were, it is true, foreseen, but they expected to be able to obtain a sufficient number of visitors among whom to divide the whole city, so that it might be visited with some measure of regularity. In this expectation they were disappointed; but some measure of activity and usefulness was mentioned in the last report.

Nor have the Committee elected for the past year had better success in obtaining co-operation, and owing to several causes, they have not personally been able to do so much as last year; so that their present report, so far as regards work accomplished, must be nearly a blank.

Visiting.—Few of the districts into which the city is divided by this Society, have been visited at all by the ladies during the past year; but this has been less necessary on account of the regular, monthly visits of Mr. McCallum, the city tract distributor, and temperance missionary of the Montreal Society. In the few districts that have been visited by the ladies of this Committee, the visitors have been well received; a number of signatures have been obtained to the pledge, and tracts and *Temperance Advocates* have been distributed. These means, together with the conversations held, will, it is hoped, prove instrumental in arousing some from the apathy of intemperance, or of the habits that lead to it. As an encouragement to others, the Committee would instance the successful efforts of one of its members during the past year, who reported having visited in her district 185 families, distributed 45 tracts and *Advocates*, and obtained 19 signatures to the pledge. Several other members have also visited to a greater or less extent, and found that they were well received, and met with encouraging success in their missions of benevolence.

Social Meetings.—Although not specified as an object of this Society in the constitution, your Committee have deemed that the social meeting was one means of advancing this cause, peculiarly within their own sphere.

A soiree, in honour of Mr. Kellogg, a distinguished Temperance lecturer, under the auspices of the parent Society, was held on the 30th September last, the management of which was confided to your Committee. At this important meeting, addresses were delivered by Mr. Kellogg, several ministers of the Gospel, and others, and £6 0s 7d, over and above all expenses, remained to relieve suffering from the effects of intemperance during the winter. Your Committee also united with that of the parent Society in the arrangement for and management of the soiree at the opening of the Temperance Hall.

Although it will be seen by the preceding extremely brief report, that the objects for which this Society was formed, have hitherto been in no adequate degree realized; yet the Committee do not feel that they would be warranted in recommending a dissolution of the Society. Believing as they do that the intemperance of both sexes may be reformed, and that future generations may to a great extent be prevented from acquiring habits of intemperance, and believing also that woman has no unimportant part to act in this great enterprise, they cannot do otherwise than call for additional co-operation on the part of sisters who are at one with them in temperance principles, and who may have more time and ability to devote to the effort. They would, therefore, in rendering up their stewardship, confess their unfaithfulness, but recommend greater exertion and devotedness to their successors in office.

Mr. C. P. Watson moved the adoption of the Report. The second resolution, viz., "That the inculcation of dislike and distrust of, intoxicating drinks, should begin early; and therefore females in charge of the young have peculiarly favourable opportunities for training them in temperance principles, which ought to be improved," was proposed by Mr. John Holbeck, and seconded by Mr. A. Gemmill, both of whom spoke to good purpose; insisting especially upon the importance of training up the young in the full knowledge of the awful consequences resulting from the love of strong drink, and that it was the part of mothers especially to sow those seeds in the young mind which would, by the Divine blessing, effectually secure to the world a temperate population.

The third resolution, viz., "That, inasmuch as the social principle of our nature has been enlisted on the side of intemperance with peculiar effect, it is especially the duty of the Ladies' Temperance Society to rescue it from that service, and engage it on the side of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks," was moved by the Rev. John Girdwood, and seconded by Mr. P. V. Hubbard. This resolution opened up a wide field for the Rev. mover, and which, we must admit, he occupied with peculiar effect. We would not attempt anything like a report of the speeches—our space forbids it; and, were we to attempt it, we should give a heavy blow at those various but very objectionable means

so often resorted to by the young as well as the old, for calling forth that delightful feeling of our nature, the social principle; and exposed its direct tendency, in the end, to destroy what might be called the best part of our nature. The speaker was very happy in his remarks on the true nature and dangerous tendency of the free use of stimulating drinks, and could not fail to convince all still unconverted to our principles, that teetotalism is the more excellent way.

The fourth and last resolution, viz., "That the following ladies, with power to add to their number, do form the Committee for the present year:—Mrs Woodbury, First Directress; Mrs Milne, Second do; Mrs Frost, Secretary; Mrs Dougall, Treasurer; Mrs McWatters, Mrs Wadsworth, Mrs Hodgson, Mrs Smith, Mrs Dr McCallum, and Mrs Samuel Hedge," was moved by John Dougall, Esq., and seconded by Mr James Milne. Generally the last resolution, when it happens to be the appointment of the Committee, is regarded at our anniversaries as the least interesting part of the proceedings, if we may judge from the general feeling amongst the audience to leave the meeting when this part of the business comes on. We have often regarded this as a great mistake; it is, without doubt, the most important part of an anniversary to select for the next year's service those who will work out the design of any society. We were glad to find that both the mover and seconder of the last resolution on this occasion did not seem to participate in the feeling adverted to above, for both seemed to enter fully into the spirit of their work, to recommend to the meeting a list of *individuals*—not names merely—who should take hold of this great work as one on which the weal of thousands depended.

We insert the constitution of the Ladies' Society, in the hope that in many localities other societies may be formed for the same purpose. The importance of female temperance associations is not yet felt in Canada, but we must contribute our mite to the furtherance of this desirable object.

We had almost omitted to notice that the Rechabite Choir were in attendance, and contributed to the enjoyment of the audience. 14 signed the pledge at the close of the meeting.

BOWMANVILLE, March 9, 1848.—Dear Sir: I embrace a leisure moment to drop you a line respecting a few additional meetings held since I last wrote to you. The collections you will no doubt consider *very small*, and they are so, but really, if I may believe the people, we have fallen on "hard times."

Meeting at Haldimand's Four Corners,	13 signers,	4s 5½d collection	
" " " " " "	48	" 23s 5d	" "
" " " " " "	17	" "	" "
" " " " " "	8	" 1s 4d	" "
Sermon " " " "	—	" 7s 2½d	" "
Meeting " " " "	7	" 4s 4½d	" "
" " " " " "	9	" 3s 7½d	" "
" " " " " "	43	" 6s 7d	" "
" " " " " "	6	" 8s 10d	" "
	151	£2 19 10	
Formerly reported,	1033	12 0 7½	
	Total,	1184	£15 0 5

And sixty-two subscribers to the *Temperance Advocate*, making, with those previously reported, a total of 240.

Taking all things into consideration, I look upon the foregoing report of progress as somewhat encouraging; but I deeply regret that there is not more zeal, more united effort, greater diligence and punctuality in getting up and sustaining public meetings for the advocacy of our principles. Neglect in this particular weakens our hands, and strengthens those of our enemies. I will probably write you again from Toronto.—R. D. WADSWORTH, Cor. Sec. M. T. S.

AGENT'S REPORT FOR MARCH, 1848.

Contributions received this month, £1 0s 1d.

A poor woman says, that, for the first two years of her married life, she was kept in great misery through the drunken habits of

her husband; but within the last ten months, he came under the influence of the temperance movement, he is attentive to his work, a *sobber man*, and all is peace and happiness at home.

I might record many more cases of encouragement arising from tract effort, but, not being able to trace them beyond the first steps of temperance, I forbear, feeling assured that what the light of time will not fully reveal, eternity will unfold.—J. McC.

The subject for the Thursday Evening Meetings at the Temperance Hall, a few weeks to come, will probably be—the propriety of restraining the traffic in intoxicating drinks by law. We trust that public attention will be effectually called to this subject.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Protoxide of Hydrogen" cannot surely be in earnest. How would

"The temperance cause do flourish still"
sound in the ear of a grammarian?

Education.

THE SOURCE AND FOUNTAIN OF DISEASE.

From Dr. E. Johnson's work, entitled, *Results of Hydropathy.*

As soon as we have become capable of thinking for ourselves, we look round, and instantly perceive, that there is now but one road to fortune—mental exertion; and but one road to fame—mental superiority. If we would live, we instantly perceive that it must be by the sweat of the brain, and not according to God's ordinance, by the sweat of the brow.

But we are not left to find all this out for ourselves. It is instilled into us, at every possible opportunity, from our very earliest childhood. And thus children are encouraged, and urged at school, to wrestle with each other, not with their infant limbs, but with their infant brains. If one boy, wrestling (literally) with another, kick his shins, and bruise them, making them look black and blue, the bruise is pointed at as a mark and sign of the "horrid barbarity" of the sport. Yet this insignificant bruise will be utterly gone in two or three days, and the bruised shins just as good as ever. But the very same persons, who are shocked at an insignificant bruise on the shin, will go on, with the utmost self-complacency, urging, and stimulating with every species of argument, temptation, bribe, and promise, these self-same boys to batter and bruise their young, and tender, soft and half-grown brains, one against the other, year after year; and think they are doing them good service. While, in fact, they are inflicting upon them an amount of disease and feebleness, millions of times more important than a paltry bruise on the shin, and whose effects are to be manifested in after life, in the shape of some such maladies as those we are now considering. I say, I repeat, and I would cry it from the house-tops if I could, that those very persons who raise such an outcry against the cruelties inflicted upon the limbs and the health of the factory children, are guilty of a greater cruelty against their own offspring—are diligently and mercilessly sowing in their little and highly impressionable brains the seeds of disease and future suffering, more important, both in amount and intensity, than any which could result from the mere excess of physical labour.

I, of course, here only mean those parents who are in the habit of sending their children to school at an early age. The confinement and mental exertion to which many of these children are submitted, and to go diligently through which they are spurred by every possible argument, is such as would be sufficient to injure the health of a full-grown man. How many office-clerks lose their health simply and solely from their confinement. And wherein does this confinement of office differ from the confinement of school? And if the confinement of office, and the mere mental drudgery of writing in ledgers and day-books, where any act of thought or memory has so little concern, be too much labour for the brain and health of a man, with what show of reason can we suppose that these can be borne with impunity by the half-grown brain of a child? If a parent were seen urging, and tempting, and stimulating, and tasking his child to the perform-

ance of an amount of labour, with his legs and arms, sufficient to tax the health and strength of a full grown man, all the world would cry, "Shame upon him! he will cripple his child with excessive work." Yet everybody seems to think, that, though the limbs of children cannot, without injury, be urged and tasked to do the work of a man's limbs, yet that their brains may be asked to any degree with impunity. What is there in the brain and its powers essentially different from the leg and its powers? Nothing whatever. But people seem to look upon the brain as some extraordinary, mystical, magical something or other, which is exempt from the ordinary laws which govern all the other organs of the body. The principal business of a child's brain, like that of a child's limbs, is to grow and to acquire strength. Thought, reasoning, reflection, study—these constitute the natural work of a man's brain; as ploughing and sowing constitute a species of labour only proper for a man's limbs. Play is the proper business of a child's life.

Many an indigestion and many a constipation which have embittered the lives of their victims, making existence almost a curse, have had their foundations laid in the school-room. The over-tasked brain, compelled to appropriate so much of its own energies to its own labours, has too little to spare and to distribute to the other organs to enable them to perform their several offices, which they all do, and can only do, by virtue of a power distributed to them from one or more of the three great nervous centres, the brain, the spinal chord, and the sympathetic ganglia.

From the school-room the boy is sent, at the age of fourteen or fifteen, to commence the business of life, and, in nineteen cases out of twenty, to have the greater part of all he has acquired at the school of his childhood, by the injurious labour of seven or eight years, swept away by the lessons of this new school of his manhood—the school of the world—cleanly and completely, as with a broom.

But the evils of the first school are equally inseparable from the latter. As in the old, so in the new, it is still work, work, work for the brain, and confinement for the limbs.

By dint of incessant exertion of the faculties of his brain, and incessant confinement, for ten or twelve years, he is enabled to enter the third school, marriage, and business on his own account. And still the evil goes on, and now with greater vigor than ever; for now his own personal interests are more immediately and manifestly at stake. Everything now depends, more than ever, upon his own exertions. His parents are dead, and cannot help him; his capital is staked; he has three or four persons now to support instead of one; an establishment, and certain appearances, and a certain position in the world to maintain; his ship is now fairly afloat, and he and all his household are embarked in her, and must sink or swim with her. His eye now watches the horizon with redoubled intensity; his ear hears every varying sound of the wind with a painful acuteness; every sense is on the stretch to catch the first indications of any coming storm; while his brain is vividly impressed with the consciousness that the welfare of every creature in that vessel depends upon him—him whose hand alone it is that has undertaken to guide the helm, and trim the sails, and carry the vessel safely into port. The brain-work, therefore, still goes on, the only difference being the handsome addition of another item to the catalogue of evil influences—that anxiety of mind which is inseparable from personal responsibility.

What wonder that this individual, just when he has got his vessel within sight of harbour—just when the season for rejoicing has arrived—should find himself no longer able to rejoice at any thing; that his faculties should be withered, his temper soured, his health broken up, the final object of all his labours utterly destroyed by the very means by which he so earnestly sought to obtain it. What wonder that he should find himself a miserable and dyspeptic hypochondriac, hurrying about, hither and thither, in search of his lost treasure, health, looking for comfort and enjoyment everywhere, and finding it nowhere.

The history of the life of woman, in this same sphere of society, is not greatly different. She has the same brain taxation to support in childhood, and, when she has embarked her fortunes with those of her husband, she cannot be an indifferent spectator of his toils, nor destitute of anxiety, nor free from responsibility. She has, moreover, other duties peculiar to herself, and duties, too, which cost her anxious thought and painful reflection, involving, also, much unwholesome confinement within doors.

I do not say that this is the fate of all; but I do say, that it is, in a greater or less degree, the fate of many thousands. And I

moreover say, that this is the true cause, the source and fountain, whence flows upon society a continued stream of disease, especially of that kind so constantly and erroneously attributed to a weakened stomach and bowels, instead of an overtasked, excited, and exhausted brain; and that it is to this organ, and not to the stomach, that we must address the remedy if we would cure the disease. And it is this fatal error which constitutes the reason why this peculiar form of disease has hitherto baffled all skill and defied all remedies.

In the upper circles the case is essentially the same. There is the same mental drudgery at school as in the other instances. Then comes the excessive indulgence in all sorts of exciting and exhausting pleasures which their pecuniary circumstances enable them to purchase. Then comes the political arena, where the struggle is deadly as the gladiator's, and the prize an unsubstantial shadow.

Agriculture.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE—BUYING LAND.

"You know very well," said Science, "how your neighbour, old Mr. Stubborn, went into the next State to buy a farm. The owner knew what the farm was, and advertised it in spring time, when he expected damp weather. I advised Peter to take me with him to view the strata of rocks below, and to analyze the soil on the surface, to see how it laid for draining, and what aspect it presented to the atmosphere. I told him I could save my expenses many times over. But Peter scorned my advice—he thought he had worked more land than I had, and was as good a judge of land as any man in the States; and he set off muttering something about 'not letting book-worms make money out of him.' He walked carefully over the farm—it looked green and flourishing, and not swampy, even in that damp, wet weather. He was delighted with it, and gave forty dollars an acre for three hundred acres. He paid his twelve thousand dollars and took possession. But in summer time as I passed that way, I found that so much-praised farm almost burnt up with drought, and its vegetation drooping and panting for moisture which the soil could not supply. Peter had bought a light, sandy soil, lying upon what we call, geologically, a cool formation, with a pretty decided slope eastward. I took a little bit of the soil and analyzed it, and showed what it contained. In one hundred parts there were about eighty-three of lime, three of oxide of iron, one of potash, and one part of phosphoric and carbonic acids, and four parts of vegetable and organic matter. 'Now,' I said, 'the soil will be beautifully productive in wet weather, but will be parched in dry weather.'"

"Ah," he said, "that was how I was taken in—I saw it in a wet spring season."

"If," I rejoined, "you had taken me with you, I would have taken a handful of this soil from various parts of the farm, and would have told you exactly what it contained, as I do now. I would have told you that sand, which predominates here, cannot retain moisture, which flies off; nevertheless, I would have told you that in certain positions the soil might be made fruitful, if it laid upon a faithful geological formation, and with a moist atmospheric aspect. I should then have examined the geological strata here, and have told you that it was on a coal formation, consisting of beds of limestone and blue shale, near the surface, which generally underlays the worst lands, and sloping so rapidly toward the east, the moisture would drain away through the sands and down the slope, while the east wind, the most drying and piercing of all winds, would blow with its keen, droughty breath into the soil, driving out that moisture which had not drained away; that in summer your crops would be impoverished, and, in long droughts, probably would not grow at all. I could have shown you all this, and you would have known that the farm was of small value, and saved your money. Your ignorance has caused you to throw away as much as you have made in many years of hard work."—*Saturday Courier*.

TUSSAC GRASS.—It appears that this species of grass recently imported from the Falkland Islands into Britain, is likely to prove advantageous. Several trials have been made, particularly in

Scotland, and as far north as the Orkney and Shetland Islands apparently with encouraging success. The grass appears to be hardy and easily propagated, both by seed and separating its roots,—the latter to an immense size, from one to two and three feet in circumference. Cattle and sheep are particularly fond of it, and it keeps green and nutritious all the winter. It seems to prefer a peaty soil, or at least one that is rich in decayed vegetable matter. May it not be worth a trial in Canada? If it succeeds, the large amount of provender it yields would be of immense advantage to cattle during our long winters. Professor Johnson has, it appears, analyzed several specimens grown in Scotland, and he pronounces it very nutritive, abounding in protein, or muscle forming compounds, as much so in a dry state, as wheat or oats.

TO DESTROY THE TURNIP BEETLE.—Finely pulverised lime sifted over the tops of the young turnip plants, has been found a certain remedy against the depredations of the turnip beetle. A number of farmers have tried this remedy on a large scale, and speak in the highest esteem of its utility in driving away the turnip beetle, or "fly," as it is generally called.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.—It appears that this virulent disease among cattle is still very prevalent in many parts of the united kingdom, and in many cases is extremely fatal. In Germany and adjacent countries it continues to produce sad havoc, and it is from these countries, it is supposed, the disease was first introduced into England.—*British American Cultivator*.

News.

CANADA.

Seely, the fugitive exchange broker, has had his leg amputated, and is doing well. He will be brought to Montreal, on a charge of forgery, under the Ashburton treaty.

His Excellency the Governor General went in state to the Legislative Council on the 23d ult., when the Provincial Parliament was prorogued, after eighteen bills having received his Excellency's sanction. The principal bills were the Emigration Act and the one for the inspection of Butter and Flour.

A deputation of three Indian chiefs of the Wataignais tribe, on the Saguenay, waited lately on Lord Elgin with a petition for assistance. They were tall muscular men, dressed in flannel, with red caps and eschies.

A man named Carrol was found by the police in a yard in Quebec lying asleep drunk. He had been exposed to the frost for many hours, and will likely lose his hands from being frost-bitten.

Near Goderich, on the 15th February, George Gordon, aged 38, a native of Craig, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, died in a fit brought on by the use of ardent spirits. A verdict was returned accordingly.

The labourers on the Great Western Railroad, near Hamilton, who were receiving 3s. 1½d. per day, struck for higher wages. The contractor refused to comply with the demand, and paid off the whole squad.

Of the capital stock of the Great Western Railroad, amounting to £1,500,000, only £625,000 has been subscribed for. It is proposed to apply to Government for assistance in procuring a loan of £500,000. The remaining £375,000 must yet be raised by subscription.

The New Brunswick House of Assembly has appropriated £5160 for the relief of the sufferers by the failure of the potato and other crops. The Intercolonial Free Trade Bill passed committee, and is likely to become law.

The English mail, by the "Cambria," arrived in New York at 11 o'clock on the 18th March, and by one o'clock the principal items of news were received in Montreal. The "Cambria" reached Halifax on the 15th, and her letters were delivered here on the 20th.

The commissioners from the different British North American Provinces to make new postal arrangements have published their report. The principal point seems to be the recommendation that a uniform rate of 3d. currency, per half ounce, for all distances under 300 miles, and, if necessary for revenue, 6d. currency for all distances over 300 miles, be adopted over the Province.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

The Austrian army in Italy amounts to 150,000. Its cost must be very great.

The house of Rothschilds, on being applied to lately, refused to lend Austria money for war purposes.

The daring Schamyl still defies the Russians in the Caucasus.

Another revolution has occurred in Paris. Louis Philippe has abdicated the throne, and the royal family has left Paris and arrived in England. The immediate cause of the outbreak seems to have been the determination of the Government to prevent a reform banquet taking place. The National Guard joined the people. The Palais Royal was attacked and fell into the hands of the people. Five hundred lives are said to have been lost. A regency under the Duchess of Orleans was proposed and rejected. The Chamber of Deputies declared itself *en permanence*, and refused to allow the family of Louis Philippe to resign the throne. All Paris was in the hands of the National Guard and the people. The Tuilleries was sacked, and the furniture burned. A Provisional Government has been appointed and confirmed. The throne was carried publicly through the streets and burnt.

A rumour was current at the time the mail left Liverpool that Lord John Russell had resigned the Premiership, his budget having caused much dissatisfaction. The deficiency in the revenue was £2,900,000. Lord John Russell proposed to increase the income tax to five per cent for two years. The Ministry have been defeated in several measures.

The Caffre war is ended, all the chiefs having been taken prisoners.

The news from England, per steamer of 11th March, was received by telegraph in Montreal on the 28th ult. Louis Philippe had arrived, after much difficulty, at Brighton. A republic was declared in France, and acknowledged by Belgium, England, &c., through their representatives in Paris.

Bavaria has demanded a free constitution from the Government. Other parts of the Continent were feeling the excitement consequent on the New French Revolution.

During 1847, 210,000 slaves were shipped from the coast of Africa, of whom 178,000 had died on the passage to the slave market.

Between 1st August and 11th Dec. 1847, 193 failures of mercantile firms occurred in England; the amount thrown into bankruptcy being over £25,000,000 sterling.

The imports of England in 1803 were £26,622,696. Exports, £28,541,405. In 1845, the imports were £35,231,958. Exports, £150,877,902.

UNITED STATES.

One of Morse's telegraphic apparatus is in operation between Lima and Callao.

At New York on the 22d ult., some gentlemen partook of mutton 36 years old, but perfectly good and sweet. It was larded from the "Fury" by Sir J. Ross in 1823, in lat. 72 deg. 47 min., long. 95 deg. 50 min.

Ten boys in New York were lately sent to the Tombs for desecrating the Sabbath, by playing in the Park, flying kites, playing ball, marbles, &c.

A revolt lately took place in Sing Sing State Prison, arising from a declared preference on the part of 40 convicts of pork to beef, and a refusal to work unless their rations were changed. The refractory were induced to resume work by the application of the shower bath as a punishment.

United States papers generally complain of the breaking off of the Post Office negotiation with Great Britain, which they attribute to their own Postmaster-General.

A very large and most respectable meeting was lately held in Portland, to consider the propriety of loaning the city credit to the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. The State Legislature is to be petitioned for power to grant such a loan.

The day of sailing of the Cunard steamers from Boston and New York has been changed from Saturday to Wednesday, to commence 5th April, when the "Caledonian" will sail from Boston.

The project of a railroad to the Pacific is still in agitation before various State Legislatures.

The American Senate has ratified the treaty with Mexico, and there is little doubt but it will be accepted by Mexico as amended. This will add very much to the United States' territory.

Mr. Aster has laid aside nearly \$500,000 for the establishment of a free library in the city of New York. The cost of the building is limited to \$60,000.

It is said that the number of Sunday papers sold in New York is as high as 40,000 copies each Sabbath.

10,890 emigrants arrived at the port of New York in the months of January and February of this year.

Henry Clay seems to be the favourite amongst the Whigs for next Presidential election. Taylor, however, has many adherents. The Rothschilds have taken nearly four millions of the five million loan of the United States Government.

Mr. Sevier has been appointed a special commissioner to proceed to Mexico without delay, to negotiate and close the treaty of peace. He has full powers.

Monies Received on Account of

Advocate.—Malahide, W Murray, 15s; St. Catherine, Rev. W Hewson, 2s 6d; Holland Landing, A Jakeway, 15s; Quebec, G Mathison, 35s; Rev. Mr Drummond, 2s 6d; Halifax, Sergeant Brogden, 12s 3d; Toronto, M'Bean and Withrow, 25s; Edwardsburg, J Clarke, 2s 6d; J Adams, 2s 6d; Emily, P Matchitt, 10s; Aylmer, P Kennedy, 25s; Darlington, J Andrew, 25s; Chippawa, Mr Fell, 10s; Stanbridge, W Jersey, 25s; Matilda, J A Carman, 15s; Huntingdon, Jas. Clyde, 2s 6d; W Cowan, 2s 6d; Martintown, P Christie, 2s 6d; D M'Callum, 2s 6d; Smith's Falls, R Bartlett, 31s 6d; Lanark, Rev. Thos. Fraser, Jno. Mar, A Craig, J Dick, 2s 6d each; Clarence, R Surtees, G Roc, Mrs M'Queen, Mr Edwards, 2s 6d each; Humber, W Hewgill, 15s; Bytown, Corporal G Goudie, 5s; Ingersoll, R Wright 27s 6d; Mill Creek, P Timmerman, 10s; Chelsea, Mr Allen 2s 6d; West Williamsburgh, H G Stearns 2s 6d; J Hanes, 2s 6d; Crowland, Rev. S Brownall, 5s; Van kleeck Hill, J Denovan, 2s 6d; Adelaide, Rev. J W Constable, 2s 6d; Warwick, Mr S Shepherd, 2s 6d; Mr Campbell, 2s 6d; Brockville, B Coleman, 25s; Windsor, Mr Brown, 2s 6d; Ormstown, J Russell, 2s 6d; Port Robinson, S Johnson, 2s 6d; Montreal, Mr J Middleton, 2s 6d; Mr M'Gill, 1s 3d; Mr Cooper, 7s 6d; Mr Currie, 5s; Mrs Barratt (two years), 5s; Mr Dunbar 2s 6d; Sergeant Bennett, 1s 3d; Captain Townsend, 5s; Mr Churchill, 2s 6d; Mrs Hutchinson, 2s 6d; R Irwin, 12s 6d; Jas. Bowes, 2s 6d; Jas. Mills, 2s. 6d; Mr Riley, 2s 6d; Mr Sealey, 2s 6d.

Per R. D. Wadsworth.—River Trent, W Shea, T Herrington, P Walden, T Bissell, H Brundage, sen., W Cross, 2s 6d each; Kingston, E Chown, 2s 6d; Madoc, Rev. R Miles, 2s 6d; Belleville, Holden and Sawyer, 20s; J Harrison, 2s 6d; Colborne, G Inglis, 2s 6d; W Easton, 2s 6d; Halimand, Jno. Wilson, Jas. Muirhead, Lewis Card, 2s 6d each; Lobo, Rev. Mr Wilkinson, 2s 6d; Fredericksburgh, W Church, 2s 6d; Coburg, Jas. Munn, W Tourje, O W Powell, A Mine. H Lapp, Jas Cuthbert, J G Caruthers, R Kingan, Jas. Croll, S Helm, R Croft, A Secor, W Carveth, A Fraser, W Alexander, W Grapeley, P Dobson, A M'Donald, Esq., Jno. Helm, sen., R Croson, S Doncy, Jas. Bertram, W Kittington, Thos. Pratt, W Forma, E Perry Esq., H Terry, Esq., Jno. Holman, T M'Iver, P M'Callum, 2s 6d each; Newcastle, Geo. Curtis, J Jubes, Jas. Eddy, S Parish, A G Alexander, S M'Coy, W Hill, R C Tumblyn, W Allen, 2s 6d each; Clarke, T W Mulligan, T Dickey, L F Smith, W Smith, Jas. Wilcock, 2s 6d each; Darlington, R Hovey, D Fisher, W Slater, C Brown, S F Newson, Rev. W Haw, S W Davison, Mr Cryderman, Jno. Williams, Jas Jones 2s 6d. each.

Donation.—Bytown, Corporal G Goudie, 10s.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—MARCH 27.

ASHES—Pots, 26s 9d a 27s 6d	PEASE - per min.0s 0d a 0s 0d
Pearls 31s 0d a 31s 6d	BEEF per 200 lbs.—
FLOUR—	Prime Mess (do) 00s 0d a 40s 0d
Canada Superfine (per brl.	Prime - - (do) 00s 0d a 30s 0d
196 lbs.) - - - 00s 0d a 00s 0d	PORK per 200 lbs.—
Do Fine (do) 24s 0d a 00s 0d	Mess - 00s 0d a 85s 0d
Do Extra (do) 00s 0d a 00s 0d	Prime Mess 00s 0d a 60s 0d
Do Middlings, 00s 0d a 00s 0d	Prime - - - 00s 0d a 50s 0d
American Superfine	BUTTER per lb. - - - - 0d a 0d
(do) - - - - 00s 0d a 00s 0d	
Wheat, U. C. Best,	
(per 60 lbs.) - 5s 3d a 5s 6d	