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# THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

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

VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 15, 1849.

No. 18

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

### PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

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### THE DRUNKARD'S GOOD ANGELS.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Come, Ady and Jane, it's time you were in bed," said Mrs. Freeman to her little girls about nine o'clock one evening. Ady was nine years old, and Jane was a year and a half younger. The two children had been sitting at the work table with their mother, one of them studying her lesson and the other engaged on a piece of fancy needle work.

"Papa has'nt come yet," answered Ady.

"No, dear. But it's getting late, and it's time you were in bed. He may not be home for an hour."

Ady laid aside her work and left the table, and Jane closed her books and put them away in her school sachel.

"You can light the lamp on the mantelpiece," said Mrs. Freeman, after a few moments, looking round as she spoke; then she saw that the children had both put on their bonnets, and were tying their warm capes close about their necks.—She understood very well the meaning of this; and, therefore, did not ask a question, although the tears came to her eyes, and her voice trembled as she said—

"It is very cold out to-night, children."

"But we won't feel it, mother," replied Ady—"We'll run along very quick."

And the two little ones went out, before the mother, whose feelings were choking her, could say one word more.

As they closed the door after them, and left her alone, she raised her eyes upward and murmured,—“God bless and reward the dear children.”

It was a bleak winter-night; and as the little adventurers stepped into the street, the wind swept fiercely along and almost drove them back against the door. But they caught each other tightly by the hand, and bending their little forms to meet the pressure of the cold rushing air, hurried on the way they were going as fast as their feet could move. The streets were dark and deserted; but the children were not afraid. Love filled their hearts and left no room for fear.

They did not speak a word to each other as they hastened along. After going for a distance of several blocks, they stopped before a house, over the door of which was a handsome gas lamp, bearing the words, “Oysters and Refreshments.” It was a strange place for two little girls like them to enter, and at such an hour, but after standing for a moment, they pushed against the green door, which turned lightly on its hinges, and stepped into a large and brilliantly lighted bar room.

“Bless me!” exclaimed a man who sat reading at a table. “Here are those babes again!”

Ady and Jane stood still near the door, and looked all around the room. But not seeing the object of their search, they went up to the bar, and said timidly to a man who stood behind it, pouring liquor into glasses,

“Has Papa been here to-night?”

The man leaned over the bar until his face was close to the children, when he said, in an angry way,

“I don't know anything about your father. And see here, don't you come here any more. If you do, I'll call my big dog out of the yard and make him bite you.”

Ady and Jane felt frightened, as well by the harsh manner, as the angry words of the man, and they started back from him, and were turning towards the door with sad faces, when the person who had first remarked their entrance, called out loud enough for them to hear him,

“Come here my little girls.”

The children stopped and looked at him, when he beckoned for them to approach, and they did so.

“Are you looking for your father?” he asked.

“Yes, sir,” replied Ady.

“What did the man at the bar say to you?”

“He said Papa was not here; and that if we came here any more he would set his dog on us.”

“He did?”

“Yes, sir.”

“Who sent you here?”

“Nobody,” answered Ady.

“Don't your mother know you have come?”

“Yes, sir. She told us to go to bed,—we could'nt until Papa was at home. And so we came for him first.”

“He is here.”

“Is he?” and the children's faces brightened.

“Yes. He is at the other end of the room asleep. I'll wake him up for you.”

Half intoxicated, and sound asleep, it was with some difficulty that Mr. Freeman could be aroused.

As soon, however, as his eyes were fairly opened, and he found that Ady and Jane had each grasped tightly one of his hands, he rose up, and yielded passively to their direction—suffering them to lead him away.

"Oh dear!" exclaimed a man who had looked on with wonder and deep interest. "That's a temperance lecture that I cannot stand. God bless the little ones," he added with deep emotion, "and give them a sober father."

"I guess you never saw them before?" said one of the bar-keepers lightly.

"No, and I never wish to again, at least in this place.—Who is their father?"

"Freeman, the lawyer."

"Not the one, who, a few years ago, conducted with so much ability, the case against the Marine Insurance Company?"

"The same."

"Is it possible?"

A little group now formed around the man, and a good deal was said about Freeman and his fall from society. One who had several times seen Ady and Jane come in to lead him home as they had just done, said it was a touching case.

"To see, said one, how passively he yields himself to the little things when they come after him. I feel sometimes, when I see them, almost weak enough to shed tears."

"They are his good angels," remarked another. "But I am afraid they are not strong enough to lead him back to the path he has forsaken."

"You can think what you please about it, gentlemen," spoke up the landlord, "but I can tell you my opinion on the subject. I would not give much for a mother who would let two little things like them go wandering about the street, alone, at this time of night."

One of them who had expressed interest in the children, felt angry at this remark, and he retorted with some bitterness:

"And I would give less for a man who would make their father a drunkard!"

"Ditto to that," responded one of the company.

"And here's my hand for that," said another.

The landlord finding that the majority of his company were likely to be against him, smothered his angry feelings and kept silence. A few minutes afterward, two or three inmates of the bar-room went away.

About ten o'clock the next morning, while Mr. Freeman, who was generally sober in the fore part of the day, was in his office, a stranger entered, and after sitting down said:

"I must crave your pardon beforehand, for what I am going to say. Will you promise not to be offended?"

"If you offer me an insult I will resent it," said the lawyer.

"So far from that, I come with the desire to do you a great service."

"Very well. Say on."

"I was at Lawson's refectory last night."

"Well?"

"And I saw something there that touched my heart. If I slept at all last night it was only to dream of it. I am a father sir! I have two little girls, and I love them tenderly. Oh, sir, the thought of their coming out, in the cold winter night, in search of me, in such a polluted place, makes the blood feel cold in my veins."

Words so unexpected coming upon Mr. Freeman when he was comparatively sober, disturbed him deeply. In spite of all his endeavors to remain calm, he trembled all over.—He made an effort to say something in reply, but could not utter a word.

"My dear sir," pursued the stranger, "you have indeed fallen at the hand of the monster intemperance, and I feel that you are in great peril. You have not, however, fallen hopelessly. You may yet rise if you will. Let me then,

and hein the name of the sweet babes, who have shown us in so wonderful a manner their love for you, conjure you to rise superior to this deadly foe. Reward these dear children with the highest blessing their hearts can desire. Come with me and sign the pledge of freedom. Let us, though strangers to each other, unite in this one act. Come."

Half bewildered, with a new hope in his heart, Freeman arose and suffered the man, who drew his arm within his, to lead him away. Before they separated, both had signed the pledge.

That evening, unexpectedly, Mr. Freeman was perfectly sober when he came home. After tea, Ady and Jane were standing on either side of him, as he sat near their mother, an arm round each of them, he said in a low whisper, as he bent his head down and drew them closer,

"You will never have to come for me again."

The children lifted their eyes quickly to his face, but half understanding what he meant.

"I will never go there again," he added, "I will always stay at home with you."

Ady and Jane, now comprehending what their father meant, overcame with joy, hid their faces in his lap, and wept for very gladness.

Low as all this had been said, every word reached the mother's ear; and while her heart yet stood trembling between hope and fear, Mr. Freeman drew a paper from his pocket and threw it on the table by which she was sitting. She opened it hastily. It was a pledge, with his well-known signature subscribed at the bottom.

With a cry of joy she sprang to his side and his arms encircled his wife as well as his little ones, in a fonder embrace than they had known for years.

The children's love had saved their father. They were indeed his good angels.

#### THOUGHTS ON THE NECESSITY OF LAW.

In the United States there are about 400,000 drunkards, and of this number, New-York contains probably 50,000. Every one of these becomes such contrary to his intention. He complied with a perverse custom which all classes shared, and found that he had formed for himself a chain of habit stronger than fetters of iron. He never dreamed of danger until it was too late.

But nature at last vindicated her broken laws. Behold him now plunged in a state of utter misery and weakness, of which no mind, save that of an inebriate, can ever conceive?—A bottomless ocean of despair, above which are heard the mingled hiss of men and demons, and the thunders of God's wrath!

Here has he struggled through long years of agony unutterable, beholding in the fate of each companion that has sunk at his side, a foreshadowing of his own. Does he wish to escape? Fools are they that ask the question. Ask the slave that cowers and groans beneath the bloody lash, if he longs for freedom!—Ask him that writhes in the remorseless fangs of the pestilence, if he would wish to be restored! Yes, the wish is there. The one burning desire of his soul is for restoration. From his first fall it hath ever been so. His whole life has been one vain struggle to that end.

Again and again has he toiled up the dismal forbidding shores, mangled and weary and bleeding, and looked for a while upon the promised land of Sobriety beyond. Like the man from whence the evil spirit had gone out, he hath for a while walked "through dry places, seeking rest, and finding none," watching against danger narrowly, mayhap prayerfully;—when suddenly at some unguarded moment, the flood-gates of a fiery stream are opened, whose current with resistless sweep bears him back to the ocean from which he had with such toil emerged, and "the last state of that man is worse than the first." Then arises the hiss

of scorn from human and super-human faces, and the still more deadly sneer of pretended friends. Say they: We knew he would be swept away;—we never had any confidence in him—he never meant to escape—let him go his own way. Thus even the friends (so called) of temperance, Pilate-like, wash their hands of guilt, when every year they give their votes and influence to keep the burning stream still flowing! Yes! The floodgates of hell are a part of the *public works of the State of New-York*, sustained and sanctioned by the people? To increase the tolls by a few dollars, and promote the fancied interest of a few gate-keepers, a *Christian Legislature* will sweep thousands of men to perdition! Far better would it be for the inebriate who desires to reform, unless our laws are changed) to seek refuge among Mahometans or Pagans from the legalized temptations with which Christian governments surround him.

Temptation is incident to human existence, under God's moral government. Put is not one devil enough? Yet we are *practically* assenting year after year, in suffering the liquor traffic to continue, to the proposition that the *business of law is to see that the people are provided with thorough and irresistible temptations to evil!* This, however, applies only to one kind of temptation. The same Legislative power which passes by the liquor seller with a nod of approval "for value received," in these times of cholera, empties our markets of vegetables and shows its bravery upon decrepid old apple women, through its Boards of Health and Sanitary Ordinances! Yet, all men admit that intemperance is far more destructive than cholera, and at the same time consent that its exciting causes (the grog shop) shall not only be not forbidden, but actually legalized! Indeed cholera itself has no promoter equal to intemperance, yet the liquor traffic was never more brisk than in the very midst of the pestilence! Poor vegetable provokers of cholera! Who shall declare on what principle the legal *taboo* is placed upon you, while the brandy-bottle and rum-jug, which not only promote cholera, but *kill without it*, are sanctioned and approved!

There is no shadow of a principle on which the license laws can be sustained;—while the best interests of the community, demand a legal prohibition of the traffic. The rising generation demand it. The moderate drinkers need, if they do not demand it. By the help of a prohibitory law they might reform. Many have tried earnestly to reform without it, but, temptation has been too strong for them. Thousands of this class stretch out their trembling hands, and plead with tears, that the people who hold the influence and wield the power of the State, would rescue them by removing the temptation, which is now everywhere legally placed before them. Thousands of this class would vote no license and live soberly—who without a prohibitory law must sink to an untimely and dishonored grave. We cannot expect the liquor traffic to continue without destroying thousands. As well might a republic of moths expect to keep lighted lamps in their midst, without being burned. Their only safety would be in *removing the flame*, as that of our race is, in banishing Alcoholic Drinks forever from amongst us.—*Temperance Protector.*

#### FATHER MATHEW'S ADVICE.

*Keep away from the Public House.*—You will derive no advantage from its company. There the drunkard holds his revels—there the gambler entices to the waste of property—there the blasphemer utters his horrid imprecations—there those who are ripe for destruction tempt others to imitate their crimes, and lead the unwary to their ruin.

*Keep away from the Public House.*—You will entail distress upon your families and yourselves by its expense. The money which is thoughtlessly spent upon its gratification is drawn away from the comforts of home. Do not say you spend but a little upon your pleasures—that little saved

would provide education for your children, confer comparative plenty upon your home and afford a fund against affliction and illness.

*Keep away from the Public House.*—Let any man accustom himself to the excesses of the public house, and want will be his home, rags will be his clothing, and destruction will be his end.

*Keep away from the Public House.*—Look around you and mark how many in the public house have stupefied their faculties, imbruted their reason, and have entailed upon themselves cruel diseases, which are hurrying them with fearful haste, and in a state of awful unpreparedness, to the bed of death and the bar of God.

*Keep away from the Public House.*—The man is not your friend, but your enemy, who entices you to spend your money, to waste your time, and to degrade yourselves by an association with the profligate and profane.

*Keep away from the Public House.*—Every person who has frequented the public house must be conscious that the knowledge acquired there is not the knowledge of good, but the knowledge of evil; not that of advantage and peace, but that of sorrow, sin, and shame.

*Keep away from the Public House.*—How many fathers, by habits contracted at the public house, have had to bewail the profligacy of their sons; how many children the degradation of their parents; how many wives the unkindness, the crimes, and the brutality, of their husbands; and how many families have been filled with mourning, lamentation, and woe.

*Keep away from the Public House.*—What is the public house, as a place of common resort, but the wicked man's pleasure, the drunkard's home, the profligate's delight? where many who were previously estimable and respectable, have been rendered curses to themselves and pests to their miserable families; until they have finally disappeared, and passed through the gloomy grave into endless perdition and despair.

As you value your honor and happiness in living—as you prize the peace and prosperity of your families—as you desire to avoid the wickedness which has disgraced, and crimes which have destroyed so many of your fellow creatures—as you wish for comfort on the bed of death, and hope for happiness in the world to come—*Keep away from the Public House. One Loaf of Bread in a Family is worth a dozen pints of Ale.*—*Massachusetts Catalyst.*

#### RUM, AND A YOUNG GIRL AT SEA.

The *Rainbow*, from Southampton to Aden, arrived there about the 16th ult.—Captain Arnold, her late commander, died ten days before the ship reached that port, and the chief mate was so habituated to drunkenness, that he had been confined to his room several times during the passage. The Captain's daughter, about 16 years of age, was on board, and after her father's death, the second mate, who had assumed the command, made a daring and insidious attempt to entice the young lady and run away with the ship. She indignantly and successfully repelled all his base and dastardly attempts, and although suffering under a painful bereavement, at once rushed on the quarter-deck and made a public appeal to the ship's crew, as British seamen, and threw herself on their protection.—This well judged resolution, had the desired effect: the seamen, (except two of their number, who were led away by the second mate) declared, with that manly feeling which sailors so often display, that they would to a man protect her from all harm, and told the second mate and their misguided shipmates in very plain terms, that if he, the second mate, gave the slightest molestation to their late Captain's daughter, they would pitch him overboard, and any one else who dared to follow his example should share the same fate.

Miss Arnold then, with great presence of mind, begged the ship's company would grant her one especial favor. Her character, her manner, and the well-timed appeal which she had made, induced the crew to declare their assent to anything she might ask. Miss Arnold then said that the safety of the ship and her own security from insult, could only be insured by throwing overboard that instant every drop of spirits in the ship. Without hesitation the seamen consented, and leaving no time for reflection, they forthwith got the spirits on deck and threw every drop overboard. From that time Miss Arnold had her screened cot secured near the wheel, and slept alongside the binnacle, and three of the crew kept a faithful watch around her during the remainder of the voyage; and these faithful guardians of one of our beloved countrywomen never failed to evince the utmost respect, and preserved the most rigid decorum, honorable in every point of view to themselves, and to that charge which they had pledged themselves to undertake.

Miss Arnold wrote a statement of all these occurrences, and forwarded it to Captain Haines, and on the ship's arrival, when the second mate and disaffected men were immediately arrested and sent to prison. The chief officer had indulged himself to such an excess, that after the Captain's death, and in the absence of all means of resort to his favorite stimulants, he was perfectly useless.

Miss Arnold became the welcome guest of Captain Thomas at Aden, and every possible attention was shown to this noble minded lady by the whole society there.

Subsequent to Miss Arnold's charge against the second mate, Captain Haines applied to her for circumstantial statements of what occurred on board the Rainbow after her father's death. The lady complied with his request immediately, and her narrative was so well written, that it excited admiration on all sides. At her solicitation her father's remains were preserved in a cask of spirits, and were buried at Aden the day after the ship's arrival. She had always kept his accounts. The second mate navigated the ship, but several of the crew knew the proper course to Aden, and all his proceedings were narrowly watched.—*Hombay Telegraph and Courier*.

#### WHO IS TO BLAME?

We cut from the *New Bedford Echo* the following excellent account of where the responsibility is.

"In the afternoon Mr. Richardson addressed the 'Sons of Temperance.' His subject was 'Our responsibility and duties in relation to the temperance reform.' He gave us a happy illustration in the story of a king who wished to exterminate all vice in his kingdom. To do this, he called to his assistance an aged man, distinguished for his wisdom. All who had been arrested for crimes, were, in their turn, brought before the king and his counsellor, that upon the one who had been guilty of the greatest offence, the severest punishment might be inflicted, as an example to all other offenders. The murderer, the robber, he who had set on fire noble buildings, the hangman, the duelist, the thief, were successively brought forward for trial. 'Villain! Rascal! Wretch!' ejaculated the horror-struck king, as each gave in his confession, 'you are deserving of the severest punishment.' 'Hold,' replied the wise man, 'there are worse men here.' Finally but one remained to be judged. His countenance was not bloated, but fair to look upon; his hands were not stained with blood; though there was a look of cunning in his eye. 'And what hast thou done?' inquired the king. He answered, 'I have committed none of the crimes of which these men are guilty.' 'There is some mistake,' said the king, 'for this is an innocent man.' 'Not so,' replied his friend, 'ask him and he will tell thee that he is guilty.' 'Why art thou here? what hast thou done?' repeated the king. Then he confessed, 'Though I have committed none of these crimes, yet there is not a man

here who has not been ruined through my influence.' Then the king pronounced sentence upon him, 'nor,' said Mr. R., 'was the king's decision an unrighteous one. Men are responsible for their influence, the influence of their principles, characters, habits and actions. If we punish the criminal, is not the man also deserving of punishment through whose influence he has been tempted to commit the crime? But not only are men responsible for the evil deed, but for their indifference. God inquires 'where is thy brother?' and he will hold men accountable not only for what they do, but for what they do not do."

#### REMARKABLE TEMPERANCE FACT.

It appears that the principles of temperance have lately been the subject of much discussion in Germany; so much so, indeed, that some of the states of the German Confederation determined no longer to permit strong drinks to be dispensed to the soldiers. Instead of this, they ordered that the money formerly spent in drink should in future be expended in an extra allowance of substantial food. It was very desirable to know what was the result, and it was ordered that the most exact statistical calculations should be made to prove what, since the change, had been the sanitary condition of the soldiers. It is necessary to say, that the greater part of those who had been deprived of strong drinks, were the inhabitants of towns, of a constitution less strong and inured to fatigue. The soldiers to whom they continued to distribute large quantities of strong drink, were for the most part strong laborers or wood-cutters from the country, and yet it was proved that the sanitary state was as follows: Corps to whom strong drinks were distributed—Holstein, out of 3600 men, there were 82 sick, 1 out of 44. Mecklenburg, out of 3580, there were 82 sick, 1 out of 44. Oldenburg, out of 718 men, there were 21 sick, 1 out of 29. Hannover, out of 13,054 men, there were 284 sick, 1 out of 46. Corps to whom strong drinks were not distributed—Brunswick, out of 2096 men, there were 18 sick, 1 out of 116. Oldenburg, out of 2819 men, there were 47 sick, 1 out of 60. Hanse Towns, out of 2190 men, there were 14 sick, 1 out of 156. "The writer who collected these facts, ends with these words—'After examples so decisive, and the testimony of superior officers who have made analogous observations there remains nothing to add.'"—*Family Economist*.

#### WHERE ARE THEY?

Where are who? Why, the tee-total "Big Guns." They will be wanted in the field during the coming fall and winter campaign against the legions of the rumocracy. Well, here are some of them numbered in alphabetical order, viz:—

GEN. BONNER has gone by the way of Cape Horn to California, and is probably there by this time, presenting the bill of his pick-axe to the gold placer for the "dust" in payment of his long and unrequited services in the cause of cold water.

GEORGE W. BRIDGEMAN is now in this region, and with a vigorous arm, will lay the lash of truth upon the back of old Alchy, where the friends of temperance solicit his services.

JOHN B. GORRIS is now at home, but will return to his late field of labor in the Empire State, about the 1st of Sept., where he is engaged for nearly the whole of the Autumn and Winter.

JOHN H. W. HAWKINS has been for some months at the West, and is now "stumping it" to large audiences in Michigan and Wisconsin.

DOCTOR JEWETT having finished up the "haying and harvesting" of his little farm in Millbury, is again in the field, subject to the requisitions of his friends, and ready to continue in other parts of the State the cannonade, that he commenced at Clintonville on Saturday and Sunday evenings of last week.

DANIEL KIMBALL is at Woburn when he is not abroad, dealing forth "hot shot" against the citadels of his Alcoholic majesty, and is always ready to obey every summons to the field of duty.

F. W. KELLOGG, the "Huckeye Hunter," has just returned from a long tour in the British Provinces, and is doubtless ready to "fire away" again at the Imps of the bottle in the old Bay State.

#### A MILITARY FATHER MATHEW.

It appears that Sir Charles Napier, recently appointed to the command of the British forces in India, is an out-and-out temperance man. On his landing at Calcutta he addressed one of the regiments in the following amusing and characteristic strain:—

"I am very glad to meet the 29th again. We have both been a good deal about the world since we were last together, and I am very glad to hear such a good account of the regiment. Your colonel tells me that you are not only in good health, but that you are in good conduct—that you have very few men in hospital. Now, this is all right, and I hope you will continue to bear a good character. But let me give you a bit of advice—that is, don't drink. I know young men. They put their tongue in their cheek, and think they know a good deal better than the old cove that is giving them advice. But let me tell you, that you are come to a country where, if you drink, you're dead men. If you be sober and steady, you'll get on well. But if you drink, you're done for. You will be either 'invalided or die. I know two regiments in this country—one drank, the other did not drink. The one that didn't drink is one of the finest regiments, and has got on as well as any regiment in existence. The one that did drink has been all but destroyed. For any regiment for which I have a respect, and there is not one of the British regiments which I don't respect, I should always try and persuade them to keep from drinking. I know there are some men who will drink in spite of the devil and their officers—but such men will soon be in hospital, and very few that go in, in this country, ever come out again. I wish the 29th Regiment every success, and am very glad to see it in the state it is."—*Herald.*

#### ALE, OR INFORMATION?

How strangely the value of different things is estimated in some minds! A few grains of toasted barley are wetted, and the juice squeezed into a little water, with a taste of the leaves of the hop plant—the value of both being too small to be calculated; and a very slight tax is laid upon the mixture which costs also little labor as hardly to be reached in our courage. A pint of this sells, retail, for fourpence; and, if of good flavor, it sells reckoned cheap and well worth the money;—and so it is. It is drunk off in a minute or two; it is gone. On the same table on which this was served, lies a newspaper, the mere white sheet of which costs one penny, with no deductions for damage, crooked, or over-printed copies made ready for sale and charged too with carriage from mills and stamp office at a distance; and it is covered with half a million of types, at a cost of thirty pounds for itself and other sheets printed at the same day; and this sells for no more than the pint of ale, the juice of a little malt and hops! And yet after one person has enjoyed it, alluding him news from all parts of the world and useful thoughts on all that interests him as a man and citizen, it remains to be enjoyed by scores of others in the same town or elsewhere; and it promotes trade, and finds employment, and markets for goods, and cautions against frauds and accidents, and gives subjects for conversation; and there are some who think this article dear, though the swiftly gone barley water is paid for cheerfully. How is this? Is the body a better pay-master than the mind, and are the things of the moment more prized than things of value? Is the transient tickling of the stomach of more consequence than the improvement of the mind, and the information that is essential to rational beings? If things had their real value, would not the newspaper be worth many pints of the best ale?—*Liverpool Mercury.*

## Progress of the Cause.

### SCOTLAND.

The annual public meeting of the Scottish Temperance League was held at Glasgow, on the 9th of July. The day previous Temperance Sermons were delivered in several of the churches. On Monday evening the Hall was crowded with an intelligent and attentive audience. At eleven o'clock forenoon, in East Regent Street Baptist Church, the Rev. James Taylor, minister of that chapel, chose for his text, Genesis, chap. iv. verse 9, "Am I my brother's keeper?" from which he delivered, with great earnestness, an excellent practical discourse, which was listened to with much attention by a large audience. In the afternoon, the Rev. James Towers, of Birkenhead, preached in Kenfield Street United Presbyterian Church, from Jer. ii. 31, "Also in thy skirts is found the blood of the poor innocents," an eloquent and arguative discourse, much calculated to do good in promoting the cause of Temperance.—In the evening the Rev. W. H. Gray, A. M. of Perth, delivered a very excellent sermon in St. Paul's Free Church, from the text, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God," and the Rev. Mr. Towers, in West George Street Chapel, preached a very effective discourse, from the text, "Is my son safe?" The different services were well attended, and excited considerable interest amongst the friends of temperance in the city.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Dunkeld.

The Chairman, Robert Kettle, Esq., rose and said,—I have much pleasure in again meeting you at another Anniversary of the Scottish Temperance League. Such seasons remind us of the flight of time—that our short span of life is slipping—our working day drawing to a close—and our day of final account coming on apace; and should teach us to work while the day lasts, by being zealously affected in every good thing. On such occasions as the present, it is natural for us to review our past progress, and to examine our present position. It is now 20 years since special efforts were first made in this city for the suppression of intemperance,—at that time the interest excited among all classes was very great. It was noised abroad that something was about to be done to deliver our people from the sin and misery of drunkenness. Great excitement arose, the factory, the foundry, and the workshops poured out their inmates to attend the meetings. One of the earliest of these was held in this hall, and so great was the crowd, that a second meeting had to be held in order to accommodate those who could not get into the first. The idea of getting rid of drunkenness delighted everybody, and they came to the meetings expecting a speedy deliverance from the vice. All were in arms against it—not a single friend had a word to say in its favor; but when they listened to the arguments, and understood that the plan proposed was to give up drinking, they were sadly disappointed, (applause and laughter), and went away very sorrowful. They vainly imagined that something was about to be done which had never been done in the history of this world, and which would never be done to the end of time, viz., to separate cause and effect—to continue the free use of whiskey, and not become drunkards. Had the cure been to climb Balaclava on their bare knees, we verily believe that more would have made the attempt than those that put their names to the pledge, and that more would have reached the top than those who have continued to adhere to it. (Laughter and applause.) The plan, in short, was too rational, too simple, too easy, to meet with general acceptance in a community corrupted by drinking customs, and by fashionable follies, and among a people demoralised, pauperised, blinded and misled by alcohol. During the 20 years that temperance societies have been in operation among us, their history, in almost every locality into which they have been introduced, has been remarkably similar. The agent or lecturer brings forward his arguments in behalf of temperance institutions.—They carry the convictions of his audience, as to their necessity, their benevolent and righteous character—and many, after a good deal of thought, embrace them by becoming members; but so soon as the novelty wears off, and the agitation subsides, some old temptations of custom or appetite comes in the way, and one after another falls under it, until only a few of the more conscientious and determined are left in the

temperance ranks, to be regarded by their neighbors as well-meaning but very singular sort of persons. There is some difficulty, in ascertaining what is the present state of the case in our field of labor. In some places, we fear, it is almost extinct, while, in others, where its friends have been faithful to its interests, it exhibits not only life but healthful action. So long as the great majority of professing Christians are opposed to it, its progress must necessarily be slow; and how to propitiate them, and get them on our side, is the great practical difficulty that we have to overcome. If we let them alone, and use no arguments with them, we are unfaithful to them and to the principles we have espoused; and when we address them specially, and show cause, as we think, why they should join us, we are accused of intolerance, of presumption, of interfering with their Christian liberty, and so forth, and they sit still, acknowledging the evil with which we are at war, lamenting its prevalence, but doing nothing special and direct in order to arrest its ravages. Such conduct does them no credit as Christians, and is, in our opinion, opposed to the spirit of the religion we profess; for the man who will not lay down his glass for the sake of his brother, is surely not the man who would lay down his life for him. In seeing the backwardness of so many of my Christian friends on this subject, and their forwardness in other schemes of Christian benevolence, I have been frequently led seriously to reconsider the whole matter, in case it should be a mere mischance on my part; but every renewed investigation has left me more confirmed than ever in the benevolent nature of our object—the soundness of our principles—the simplicity of the means we employ—their undoubted efficacy when applied—and the unmixed good that attends every step of our progress, both to ourselves and others, benefiting our best interests in time and in eternity, and casting a soothing, mellowing, sweetening, healthful influence over the whole face of society. This being our opinion, we must continue to prosecute our labors with increased earnestness, looking up to God for wisdom to guide us, we may not only do that which is right, but do it in the right spirit. In glancing over the abstract of the forthcoming report of the League, I observe some statistics which may be interesting to the meeting. During the last year, about five hundred lectures, sermons and addresses have been given. Of abstinence ministers there are now 220 in Scotland. True it is that some of these do not come up to the mark in point of quality, but I trust that a little more time, consideration, and experience, will introduce among them a process of solidification, as to decision and principle, which will be attended with beneficial results to the cause they have espoused. In the meantime, we are glad to see them on the right road. Of these 220, 102 belong to the United Presbyterian Church. 5,368,950 pages have been issued in the shape of tracts and other publications by the League during the year, and 40 societies had connected themselves with it—all of which have paid at least one pound to its funds. These are encouraging facts. We must not, therefore, depend, but rather increase our efforts. I now call upon a well-known, long-tried, much-esteemed friend of the cause to address you, the Rev. William Reid, of Edinburgh.

Rev. Wm. Reid said, from the manner in which the chairman had referred to him, they would be satisfied he was not one of the under-proof teetotal ministers. He thought, however, that there was among them an improvement in quality, as well as in quantity. It was true, there were some who did not at first go so far as they could wish, but in general a better knowledge of the cause, brought them fully up to the mark. He then went on to observe, when an association gains the end of its institution it deserves well of all who approve of its principles. That the Scottish Temperance League has gained the end of its institution, I think few will deny. True, intemperance is still the characteristic evil of our nation, and the effects of our labors may not be obvious to the general observer. But the League has proved itself the able exponent of those principles through which we believe deliverance is to come, and gained for itself a standing which no similar institution in the country ever has reached. In the extent and character of its publications, the number and ability of its lecturers, it has never been equalled. To the extent of the resources furnished, it has been a faithful servant. Were the means of doing more freely supplied, I doubt not that the fruits would be accordingly. Benevolent institutions are much needed in these days, when men "haste to be rich." Wealth must prove a blessing or a curse, according to the purpose to which it

is applied. If employed in advancing the well-being of the community, there cannot be too much of it; but, if the utmost aim and ambition be to procure costly furniture, and give splendid entertainments, or to provide for those who ought rather to be taught the duty of self-reliance, the less we have of it the better. It is a little, then, of the wealth of the rich, and much of the hard-earned savings of the poor, that exult in behalf of the Scottish Temperance League. To comply will be worldly wisdom. It is found by the system of tile-drawing, the land is rendered doubly profitable, the souring moisture is carried off, and a sweet healthy bed left for the reception of the seed. What, then, is our Temperance movement but a system of moral draining? By means of it we seek to carry off all the wine and whisky, beer and ale, which embitter and destroy every good seed planted in the soil of human society. Intelligent farmers see it their interest to spend their money on tile-drawing; may we not with confidence go to the moral husbandmen of our land, and solicit both their money and their countenance, that their success may prove worthy of their efforts and designs? As benevolent institutions multiply with the growth of the spirit in which they originate, the opportunity becomes more favorable to the advancement of our cause; for every fresh incision made into the diseased and festering body of human society discloses intemperance, and demands its cure. To supply the remedy is the mission assigned us. Whatever be the means of reformation employed, with the embodiment of the principle of abstinence, they must of necessity prove comparatively inefficacious. The question, then, comes to be, how are we to make our principles tell in the right direction? Existing modes of operation I will not undervalue. It is well that the young be enlisted and the vicious reclaimed. But I submit if the hope of our greatest success does not lie in another direction. Enlist the men who preside over our public institutions, the men of influence, the men and women who form the sentiment of the community, and then we have got at the channel through which the health-giving influence must flow. Enlist the magistrates, the medical men, and the teachers of religion, and we shall soon make advancements worthy of the object we aim at, and the principles we defend. That the minds of these classes are not shut up in hopeless darkness, and that their hearts are not impenetrable, I think facts prove. Whoever has the merit of the reduction of the license plan, I don't think we heard of it till after the formation of total abstinence societies; and whoever has the merit of calling in question the great medical virtues ascribed to alcohol, we did not see the two thousand doctors' names at the medical certificate, till Mr. Dunlop had brought the subject under their notice. And whoever has the merit of forming in the Free Church—and in the united Presbyterian Church—and in the Established Church—ministerial total-abstinence societies, we heard nothing of them till the men of Preston, and the mechanics of Glasgow had lifted up their voices, and declared abstinence to be the only radical cure. These things ought to encourage us. They show what may be done. And by what means are we so likely to gain a farther hearing among these classes than by an association such as the Scottish Temperance League? I still find that it is among professedly religious people the greatest opposition is to be met. When we hear of the most popular London preacher standing up in his pulpit and giving an alcoholic and intemperance-tending interpretation to the marriage of Cana. When we find him saying, "a Christian man will not become intoxicated if he drink from a cask; a drunkard will become intoxicated if he drink from a bottle," we learn how much is to be done. The man who believes that sentiment is utterly ignorant on the subject. If even a Christian man drinks, it matters not whether it be from a glass or a punchbowl, he runs the risk of having created within him the drunkard's appetite. It is vain for Dr. Cumming, or any one else, to adduce the marriage of Cana in support of the drinking customs of our country. Before an example can be of any avail, it must be proved that it contains the thing contended for; in other words, before the marriage of Cana can be adduced in favor of our wine-drinking practices, it must be proved that the wine there made and used, was equal to ours in its intoxicating and seducing power, an achievement which is left for some more able defender of drinking practices than has yet appeared. As to the nature of scripture wines, I care little. Were I to wait for a settlement of that question before adopting means for the destruction of intemperance, I should find souls lost in the interval, and after all the same means necessary. Even although the wines of scripture were intoxicat-

ing, it is not essential to my Christian character that I drink such liquors. In abstaining, a good is to be obtained, which will otherwise be lost, and while in abstaining I violate no law of my Master, I cheerfully abstain that good may be gained. It is not, I apprehend, a larger share of biblical erudition that is requisite to the settlement of this question, but a larger share of biblical benevolence. Give us more of Christian disinterestedness and love, and there will be less of a pertinacious vindication of the Bible right of drinking, and more of the Bible practice of self-denying. Many are the sins which may be vindicated on even apparently pious grounds. Niggardliness may be glossed over with the appearance of scriptural propriety. Fault finding may be set forth as a sensitive regard for the true interest of religion. Pride may become nothing but a spirit of self respect; and so dram-drinking may assume the garb of a holy jealousy for the Saviour's character. On the very same principle the martyrs, whose heroism we so loudly extol, might have saved their own lives on the plea of a commendable prudence. What we want is more of Christian love, more of Christian benevolence. Had we but the spirit of Thomas Wright, of whom I read the other day, our speeches would have in them fewer answers to objections. This modern Howard, although occupying but an humble situation in a foundry at Manchester, has, during the last ten years, been the means of recovering to their lost position in society three hundred discharged criminals; often lodging them at his own expense until situations could be found, and becoming surety for their behavior. And how does he proceed? First, he pledges them to abstinence, takes them to the house of God, and awakens anew the slumbering self-respect of their natures. And all this by a poor man of seventy years of age, with a family of nineteen children to care for. Is this benevolence merely to be applauded?—is it not also to be imitated? Oh, man, even in his ruins, is a noble being. The instrument may be unstrung and broken, but let only the hand of divine skill pass over it, and the spirit of Christian benevolence breathe upon it, and what celestial harmony will it yield!

#### UNITED STATES.

**INTEMPERANCE IN KENTUCKY.**—Several of the Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Kentucky have done good service in collecting statistics of Intemperance. In the last May number of the *Star of Temperance*, published at Louisville, were returns from several counties, which we read at the time, with interest. Only want of space has before prevented their publication. We give them much abridged, for they are of much intrinsic value to show the strength of the curse against which we contend.

**REPORT OF ANDERSON COUNTY.**—In this county there are nine distilleries in operation, turning out every year 70,000 gallons of spirituous liquor, chiefly whisky, and consuming 17,500 bushels of grain, at a cost of over \$7,000 per annum. In 1843 there were ten persons engaged in retailing spirituous liquors; at present there are 14, half licensed, and whose sales amount to \$1,000 per annum.

It has cost the county over \$700 in the last five years to maintain paupers made by the influence of whisky; and in that time 20 prosecutions at law with 20 convictions have grown out of the same source; 17 have died from the use of ardent spirits, leaving 13 widows and about 23 children. Candidates at elections treat universally, and it is believed as much as 500 gallons are drunk at every election that takes place.

**BATH COUNTY.**—Fourteen distilleries, turning out about 4000 gallons per annum.

In the year 1814 there were 11 persons engaged in selling liquor; in '45, 11; in '46, 11; in '48, 26; in '49, 12—12 of whom are licensed.

Ten thousand dollars are annually received by these 42 vendors, and the cost of keeping the paupers made by them has exceeded to the county \$100 per year.

In the last five years about 80 prosecutions for violation of law have been annually laid against persons so acting under the influence and excitement of liquor, with about forty convictions, at a cost to the parties of over \$100; and during that period, 15 have come to violent ends while in liquor.

For several years previous to 1847 [say four] there were about 900 gallons used yearly by candidates in treating before and at

elections. Since that time "treats" have been in a great measure suspended.

**BOURBON COUNTY.**—Two distilleries, employing about 30 persons each, and making about two hundred gallons per day, and 250,400 gallons annually.

To feed these distilleries, 83,258 bushels of corn and grain are annually consumed, at a cost of—including hired labor—\$45,000.

In the year 1813, there were only 4 licensed liquor shops retailing, but of unlicensed, over 30. Now there are 19 licensed liquor shops, and over 115 persons selling without a license—vending, altogether, over \$10,000 worth of distilled liquors annually.

The cost to this county, of maintaining those who have been directly or indirectly made paupers by the use of alcoholic liquors for the past five years has been over \$1,500 per annum, and in that period, 91 prosecutions for violations of the law, by persons when under the influence of intoxicating drinks have been recorded, with 23 County Court convictions, at a cost of about \$600, and before Justices of the Peace, to the amount of \$200 and costs.

During the last five years, over 100 persons have died from the use of ardent spirits in this county—many of them violent and untimely deaths. About one-half of that number have left widows, and, at an average, three children each; so that fifty widows have been made thereby, and about one hundred and fifty orphans. There are in the county about 75 men who do not support their families on account of habitual drunkenness. Their families are exposed to all the evils of families of drunken fathers, and have to resort to various ways to obtain food and clothes.

About 400 barrels of whisky are used and drunk in this county annually; and elections average the consumption of fifty barrels each,—the proportion of those who treat to those who do not, being about 10 to 4.

**BRACKEN COUNTY.**—In 1815 there were 8 persons engaged in retailing spirituous liquors; in '46, 7; in '48, 5; and at present 5—three of whom are licensed. These establishments take in about \$800 each per annum.

Three prosecutions at law with two convictions, at a cost to the parties concerned of \$250, have been caused by the influence of liquor; and one man came to a violent end, leaving a widow and four children, from the same cause.

The proportion of liquor used by candidates for political favors is on the decrease.

**CHRISTIAN COUNTY.**—Six distilleries. The number of those engaged in retailing spirituous liquors, have diminished one half within the past five years, leaving at the present time, five licensed, and twenty-five without license, who continually sell.

The gross amount received by such vendors and the distillers, is believed to amount to \$15,640 per annum.

The cost of maintaining those who were made paupers through the influence and use of liquor, amounts, in the last five years, to over \$200 per year, and during that period seventy-eight prosecutions have been entered against persons, for violating law while intoxicated. The cost of such prosecutions is estimated at \$3,580.

Since the month of June, 1847, when the first division of the Sons of Temperance was established in this county, no criminal prosecutions, growing out of the use of liquor, have been entered.

About one hundred and seventy persons, it is believed, have died within the last five years from the use of intoxicating liquor—leaving, as near as can be estimated, one hundred and twenty-seven widows, and three hundred and eighty-one orphans.

Of twenty-four candidates for public office in this county, in the last five years, it is estimated that eighteen treated before and at elections—many of whom supplied to voters by the barrel.

**CALDWELL COUNTY.**—One distillery which makes 10,000 gallons of spirits annually, in which process is consumed 15,000 bushels of grain.

About fifty persons in the county have retailed liquor each year, for the last five, not more than seven of whom have a license so to do.

It is believed that \$50,000 changes hands in the traffic annually in this county, and within the last five years, over fifty prosecutions have been entered against persons who violated the law while under the influence of liquor, with 45 convictions—three of them capital—for murder in the first degree.

The probable cost of such prosecutions was, we should believe not less than \$3,000.—*Journal of Am. Temp. Union.*



## HURRAH FOR THE TEETOTAL MILL!

Two jol-ly old to-pers once sat in an inn, Dis-cuss-ing the mer-its of bran- dy and gin;

Said one to the o-ther, "I'll tel- you what, Bill, I've been hear-ing to-day of the Tee-to-tal Mill." 'I've been

hear-ing to-day of the Tee-to-tal Mill.

Omit this for last Line. For the last Line.

Were shout-ing "Hur-rah for the Tee-to-tal Mill."

You must know that this comical Mill has been built  
Of old broken casks, when the liquor's been spilt;  
You go up some high steps, and when at the sill,  
You've a paper to sign at the Teetotal Mill.

You promise, by signing this paper, (I think.)  
That ale, wine and spirits you never will drink;  
You give up, (as they call it,) such rascally swill,  
And then you go in to the Teetotal Mill.

There's a wheel in this Mill that they call self-denial,  
They turn it a bit just to give you a trial;  
Old clothes are made new, and if you've been ill,  
You are very soon cured at the Teetotal Mill."

Bill listened and wondered, at length he cried out,  
"Why, Tom, if it's true what you're telling about,  
What fools we must be to be here sitting still,  
Let us go and we'll look at the Teetotal Mill."

They gazed with astonishment—there came in a man,  
With excess and disease his visage was wan;  
Ho mounted the steps, signed the pledge with good will;  
And went for a turn in the Teetotal Mill.

He quickly came out the picture of health,  
And walked briskly on in the highway to wealth;  
And as onward he press'd he shouted out still,  
Success to the wheel of the Teetotal Mill.

The next that went in were a man and his wife,  
For many long years they'd been living in strife,  
He beat and abus'd her, and swore he would kill,  
But his heart took a turn in the Teetotal Mill.

And when he came out, how altered was he,  
Steady, honest, and sober—how happy was she;  
They no more now contend—no you shan't, yes I will—  
They were blessing together the Teetotal Mill.

Next came a rough fellow, as grim as a Turk,  
To curse and to swear excused his principal work,  
He swore that that morning, his skin he would fill,  
And drunk as he was, he reeled into the Mill.

And what he saw there, I never could tell,  
But his conduct was changed, and his language as well;  
I saw, when he turned round the brow of the hill,  
That he knelt and thanked God for the Teetotal Mill.

The poor were made rich, the weak were made strong,  
The shot was made short, and the purse was made long,  
These miracles puzzled both Thomas and Bill;  
At length they went in for a turn in the Mill.

A little time after I heard a great shout,  
I turned round to see what the noise was about,  
A flag was conveyed to the top of a hill,  
And a crowd, amongst which were both Thomas and Bill,  
Were shouting "HURRAH FOR THE TEETOTAL MILL."

## Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 16, 1849.

## TEMPERANCE CELEBRATIONS.

In reply to the question of a correspondent, which will be found under its proper head, we have no hesitation in stating it to be our conviction, that, where Temperance celebrations are properly conducted, they will be found to exert a powerful influence in favor of our cause; and to exert it in many families that will not hear what we have to say, through any other instrumentality. But every thing will depend on the manner in which they are conducted. We have given accounts of many Celebrations, in various parts of Western Canada, in which the arrangements have been judiciously made, and the speakers have acquitted themselves with great ability; and no one will deny, that the effect of such meetings must be to disseminate more widely the principles of the Temperance Reformation, and bring them to bear more directly on the habits of the community at large. But even their effect, at the time, would not be unmingled with evil. Some thoughtless young men, and some thirsty drunkards, would make it an occasion for resorting to the tavern; but the number of such would be small, compared with the multitudes on whom the meeting would act in a very different way. And it is possible, that even the misguided few, who would abuse it in the manner supposed, might yet receive impressions that would work out a salutary, permanent effect, after the temporary ebullition of folly was over, and sober reason began to exercise its sway. Tavern keepers may boast, if they please, that those public celebrations bring them a larger number of visitors than usual; we admit, they may do so to a limited extent, for the time being; but we maintain that the influence of these meetings, upon the whole, and in the long run, is to diminish the number of their customers, and dry up their traffic. We would advise them to shake hands with all who come from the Temperance meeting to their bar, and bid them farewell, for they may take it for granted that, with a considerable proportion, it is their last visit to the grog shop.

But in this world no good is unmingled. It is not a fair objection, however, against Temperance Celebrations, that their immediate consequences are mingled with some evil as well as good: For the same objection may be brought against Temperance meetings of every kind, and even against the ordinances of our holy religion. It is sufficient that these abuses constitute the exception, not the rule; and that the meetings themselves do not legitimately tend to them, but that, on the contrary, they are manifest perversions of their spirit and design. Let those, however, who have the charge of calling and conducting such meetings, adopt every precaution in their power, to give evil-disposed persons as little handle as possible, and 'cut off occasion' from those that seek occasion.

## SCRIPTURE EXAMPLES, No. 5.

The next weight, which we would cast into the scale of total abstinence, is the example of the Evangelist Timothy. That he abstained from the use of intoxicating drinks, whatever his motive may have been, is evident, we think, from this direction, given him by the Apostle Paul, "Drink no longer water, but use a little wine, for thy stomach's sake, and thine often infirmities." 1 Tim. v. 23. It appears undeniably, from this, that he was a *water drinker*, up to the time of receiving this advice, and persisted so strenuously in his abstemious course, that it required the word of an apostle to

persuade him to alter it. Kind friends would, no doubt urge him to drink wine, representing to him, on the one hand, the delicate state of his health, and, on the other, the nutritious qualities of the juice of the grape, as is done, in similar circumstances, at the present day; but Timothy was too staunch to yield to such representations; and it required the authority of his spiritual Father, whom he regard'd with a sentiment of the profoundest veneration and love, to persuade him to alter his course.

The direction of the apostle can't be understood as suiting him to discontinue the use of water entirely, even for quenching thirst, but only that, besides it, he should take 'a little wine.' And, in strict accordance with the principle of the Temperance Reformation, he was to take it *medicinally*, that is, to remove or counteract disease.

With Timothy, we connect the Apostle Paul himself: a another patron of the principle of Abstinence. It is difficult to conceive in what way Timothy obtained the knowledge of such a principle, except from the Apostle, with whose doctrine and *manner of life* he was fully acquainted. In his epistle to the Romans, he teaches that 'it is good not to drink wine,' if it is the means of causing a brother to stumble, i. e., to commit sin; and if abstinence was good for the Romans, the Apostle was too sincere a man, not to act upon the same good principle himself. In one of his epistles to the Corinthians, he applies the same principle to a somewhat different case, and declares, 'if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend.'

We have no clear evidence to enable us to determine what Paul's practice was, before writing the declarations just quoted, but after writing them, it must be admitted, we think, that he was bound, in all consistency, to abstain. Indeed, his writing these things was tantamount, to what is technically called, *signing the pledge*. They contain the principle of the pledge; and there are only these two points of difference between the two cases; namely, the Apostle applies the principle to three things, whereas the pledge of the Society applies it only to one; and the former seems to take into account only the power of individual example, either for good or evil, but the latter, the power of association. By writing such declarations, the Apostle *pledged* himself, first, to abstain from food forbidden by the Jewish law, whenever he was amongst a community of Jewish converts, where some 'brother' might be led into sin, by attempting to follow his example; second, to abstain from eating flesh, that had been offered in sacrifice to an idol, wherever the same consequences might follow; and third, to abstain from wine, in all places, for in every place, it made some poor victim to 'stumble.' This is the part which applies to us. In those days, wine brought about the evil result, which the Apostle dreaded, precisely in the same way in which it brings it about at the present time; that is, by its intoxicating power. It still makes multitudes to reel, and 'stumble,' some into the ditch, others into the grave, and both into sin. All therefore, who wish to follow apostolic authority, should adopt this part of the Apostle's pledge, and abstain from wine, because it intoxicates, and, by parity of reason, from all other drinks that possess the same dangerous quality.

*Donations to Montreal Temperance Society*:—Rev. W. Clark, Simcoe, 30s.; T. Robinson, Peterboro, 5s. Per R. D. Wadsworth—Brownsville Temperance Society, 10s.; J. Tyson, Brownsville, 20s.

*On account of Consignments*:—J. Kyle, St. George, 16s. 9d.; Mr. Mathews, Hamilton, 11s. 1½d.; H. Maynard, Ingersoll, 15s.

## SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

We direct attention to the account, in another part of the *Advocate*, of the annual meeting of the Scottish Temperance League. We regret that our limited space compels us to give so few of the excellent speeches made on the occasion. Our friends in Scotland are rather late in the field on the temperance question, but this, to some extent, is counterbalanced with the powerful advocates now enlisted, if we may judge from the specimen given on the occasion referred to, in the *solidity and power* of their addresses. On the morning following the meeting, a public breakfast was given, at which more good speeches were delivered.

We are gratified to find from the Report of the League, that the press in Scotland is being imbued with the same spirit.—

**THE PRESS FOR TEMPERANCE.**—It is a gratifying fact stated in the Report of the Scottish Temperance League, that twelve of the leading papers in Scotland are conducted by gentlemen who have publicly identified themselves with the temperance reformation. And the editors in general are now much more ready than formerly to insert temperance communications. The *United Presbyterian Magazine*, *Hugg's Weekly Instructor*, and *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, have all begun to give temperance principles the prominence they deserve. The July number of the *Scottish Christian Journal*, conducted by ministers and members of the United Presbyterian Church, contains an excellent paper on the "origin and object" of the temperance movement, which is to be followed by others of a similar kind.

We have received a well written report of the Penetanguishene Road Total Abstinence Society, for the year ending June, 1849. As it is long and not of general interest, we subjoin only the concluding paragraph.—

We have said that ten years has nearly expired since this society was organized, under total abstinence principles; during that period 230 names have been enrolled as members, and we at present number 206; but the good we have accomplished is not to be measured by the mere numbers that may admit their names to the pledge. The temperance cause has been beneficial not only to individuals, but families and whole communities, even in a temporal point of view; but who can estimate their influence and value in a social and moral point of view. Think also of the lasting benefit to the rising race, how important, too, that parents who have not provided suitable works, such as the *Temperance Advocate*, for the perusal of their children, that they should do so at once, as it will be the means of their obtaining much valuable information.

Before we conclude this report, your Committee would, in the name of this society, acknowledge with gratitude the assistance received from the Rev. Messrs. Rice and Raymond during the past year, and for their addresses delivered on these occasions.

Charles Partridge, Esq., is the President for the present year.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

WELLINGTON SQUARE, May 11, 1849.

Sir,—We had a very encouraging temperance meeting here on the 19th of April, when Mr. Wadsworth lectured in my Church to a full house, with a clearness, candor, pathos, and power, which won the wish from many to have him again. Over sixty gave in their names; and a society was formed, with the following office-bearers:—Rev. Alex. McLean, President, Henry Weeks, M.D., Vice President; Mr. Hiram H. Hood, Secretary, and Messrs. Laing, Yale, Ghent, Burgess, and Dunning, Committee.

Another meeting was held on the evening of May 9th, at which Dr. Weeks, the Vice President, lectured with such success, that about twenty new names are the result. I think we number about eighty now, and hope yet to increase. What has been done has far transcended my expectation. In a neighboring

Township, a woman, the mother of a family, and once highly respectable, was added to the list of deaths by drinking—(at least so it is believed.) *She was on her way from a drinking house, and was found drowned in water not deep enough to cover her face; not long ago she was only a moderate drinker. When will moderate drinkers, those pledged recruits of the drunken host, take warning!*

A. M'L.

St. JOE, August 16, 1849.

Sir,—Your music in the *Advocate* has been a great treat to the musical part of our temperance community. I think, if you could promise to continue to gratify our musical propensities, it would induce many to subscribe who would not otherwise. I herewith send you the "Teetotal Mill," as sung with great effect by the great reformed drunkard, and now temperance lecturer, of our district, Mr. William Rusing and others, at our annual district temperance celebration. And, as I am on the subject of temperance celebrations, I wish to obtain, through the medium of your paper, your opinion respecting the public utility of such demonstrations. The reason of inquiring is, the spirited opposition to them by some of the delegates from some of the societies, at the annual meetings of our district association,—the principal objection being the pleasure it seems to afford tavern-keepers, proving a profitable day to them. I should be pleased to give you a detailed account of our celebration, if time and space would permit; but allow me just to add, that, though not so numerously attended, it was perhaps as beneficial, if not the most beneficial, of any demonstration of the kind ever witnessed in this district. Do you keep constitutions for juvenile temperance societies? If not, I would suggest the propriety of uniform constitutions throughout the country. Mr. Wadsworth's labors among us proved very acceptable, and I trust very beneficial to many of us, he is remembered with many thanks.

C. B. DAVIS.

DEAR SIR.—Having lately returned from my visit, and I trust my last visit, to Great Britain, I wish, through your interesting paper, to return thanks to God for his protection, and to all who have assisted me on both sides of the Atlantic.

Among other objects, the temperance enterprise has engrossed a share of my attention. When in Scotland, I was introduced to the Secretary, and one of the agents of the Temperance League. I find that much has been done by that institution, and by the different branches of that noble Society. I would most earnestly and respectfully invite all ministers, whether of the Church or of the State, with all teachers of the rising race, to read the report and monthly papers issued by that institution; also, the report and monthly publications of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, in London, and I would wish also to call the attention of all who wish to do good, to what Archdeacon Jeffrey and the Rev. W. Jay, have said on the subject of temperance. The age and experience of those men will command the respect of all who know them. I had a most agreeable interview with the Rev. Mr. Jay at Bath, a few weeks ago, who admitted me to the hospitality of his house, and requested me to speak to his people, to whom he has nearly sixty years ministered. This great and good man is very anxious that all may strive to do good.

While at London, I procured an address to be printed on the subject of temperance and moral reform; and sent copies of the same to ministers of Church and State; one of which I sent to Prince Albert, who kindly acknowledged the receipt of the same. And I hope that it may be read by the Sovereign of the British

Empire; for, though Her Majesty possesses many very excellent qualities, yet, by abstaining from strong drink and all vain amusements, the example of one at the head of the nation would be very important, especially among the clergy and nobility.

At a time like the present, when so large a portion of the world is disturbed, it is very important that all who possess any influence should exert themselves to promote peace, temperance and religion; against these things there is no law; but on the contrary the Divine Master hath said, "Blessed are the peacemakers." And the apostle has said, "as much as in you lieth, live peaceably with all men." Let us all think of this.

While many are complaining of hard times, it would be very desirable for all of us to ask ourselves how large a part of our sufferings have been brought upon us by our own imprudences? Should those who make the bitterest complaints against others correct their own failings, it is presumed there would be less suffering, and more happiness than we now witness. *The Saviour saith, "First cast out the beam out of thine own eye, then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."*

That all teachers of the rising generation, with all ministers in Church and State, may exert themselves to suppress vice in every form, and promote Christian knowledge, especially the knowledge of God, and their duty to each other, as taught in the Bible, is the prayer of

THADDEUS OSGOOD.

Montreal, Sept. 5, 1849.

LONDON, CANADA WEST, Sept. 5, 1849.

SIR.—It is to be lamented that so little is known of what is doing in the total abstinence movements in Canada, doubtless there are very many neighborhoods where operations of a determined systematic character are being carried out, and where much good is the result, yet for want of information being spread in reference to such operations, the opinion is not unfrequently entertained that the cause is retrograding in Canada; this, however, I am happy to say, is not generally the case in this part of the land. There are, it is true, some exceptions, which is cause of deep regret, yet, upon the whole, total abstinence is making progress. Allow me to give you one or two instances of meetings of some interest which have come under my observation. In this town, where I have been resident for about a year, I have, a few weeks since, attended the anniversary of the Juvenile Temperance Association. The day was fine, and young boys and girls dressed in their holiday clothes, assembled in front of the Mechanics' Hall, where they were duly arranged in order two and two, with several very significant and appropriate banners, bearing inscriptions and mottoes, worthy of the attention of all spectators. The juvenile Army marched in order to Burwell's Flats, on the opposite banks of the River Thames, in the rear of the Court House, where a very neat and well selected spot was inclosed with a neat brushwood fence, within this enclosure was a substantial platform and seats of plank boards to accommodate the party—who were amply supplied with suitable provisions, under the management of our townsman, Mr. Deviney. The assembly were then addressed by Simeon Mowbray, Esq., Rev. A. S. Byrne, Mr. English, Mr. Wilson, and the writer. A dialogue was recited by some of the juveniles, which called forth much applause. The meeting continued until the evening shades put us in mind that it was time to withdraw. This juvenile society is the groundwork of future prosperity; its business is generally well and systematically conducted. The Secretary, Master Good-

hue, son of the Hon. Mr. Goodhue, is indefatigable in his exertions for the good of the cause. I now turn to another scene.

On last Monday I went, by request, to the United Presbyterian Church, in the 12th Concession on the Proof-line, about nine miles from London. Here there is a flourishing society, with the good Minister, the Rev. Mr. Skinner, as their President. The house was opened at the appointed hour, and in a few minutes was filled to overflowing; and although our farmers here are busy securing the fruits of the earth, yet their interest in this cause is not thereby abated, as in other places. I was here about a month before, and had a very good meeting—but on this occasion the number in attendance was rather greater. The meeting was opened by Rev. Mr. Skinner with singing and prayer, after which the writer was introduced as speaker. I had scarcely commenced, when a person came forward with paper and pencil in his hand, and informed the President that he wanted leave to oppose the speaker; he was requested to take his seat, and that if he conformed to the rules by which the meeting was to be governed, he, or any other person, who might desire it, should have full privilege to oppose, or make any remarks they thought fit. I then requested leave from the President to put a question to this champion, which when obtained, I asked him if he came here as the advocate of the drunkard, the tippler, or the tavern keeper? He said he did not—that he was in favor of temperance. Then, said I, you have nothing to oppose here. We come here for this express purpose—then what is your aim? I came to oppose your speech, said he. Why you have not heard any speech yet, and how make up your mind to oppose what you know nothing about. Yet still he thought he should oppose my speech; so I commenced, and took for the foundation of my address the pledge of the Montreal Society—"We, the undersigned, do agree." &c. And as I proceeded, I endeavored to shew the difference between the principles and practices of those who make this agreement, and of those who take the opposite course. While speaking, the champion got uneasy at some pointed appeals which I made to his own conscience, and he got up and withdrew to the door, where were a few rowdies, of whom it appears he was leader and spokesman. The party remained at the door, and whenever I made any statement to shew the degraded position of the advocate for the intoxicating glass, his companions would strive to excite him by urging. Now hear what he says, at length my address ended, and the chairman called for any person who might feel disposed to make objections to what had been stated. He said, our principles are now declared; if there is any one (even the person who came forward avowing his intention to oppose) who now has any objection to make, we give him an invitation. After some few moments' silence, the champion came forward, took his seat beside the writer, and openly stated—"I approve of all you said, it is the truth," and then added—"As a proof, take my name to your pledge. This," said he, "will save me fifty pounds a-year at least. I get that sum annually from England, and I have hitherto spent it and all my earnings in folly, and now I am a laboring man working on the roads; but this night's doings will make a great change. I now become a teetotaler." The Committee then went through the assembly; eleven names were obtained, in addition to a list of six names which a young female teetotaler had obtained since last monthly meeting. There are upwards of 170 members in this society. The next time I see there I intend to introduce the "Advocate," as I find upon enquiry it is scarcely known in that section.

MATTHEW MAGILL.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**TEMPERANCE HOTELS.**—We have received a copy of the "Freeholder," published at Cornwall, containing an advertisement of a Temperance hotel, sent, no doubt, for the purpose of having the same transferred to our columns. We have no objection to do so, provided the parties interested comply with our instructions on this point contained in the *Advocate* of August 15.

**TRACTS.**—Parties ordering tracts will please give us the name of some merchant or other individual well known in a front town, to whom the same may be consigned, otherwise there is every probability that the parcel will not reach its destination.

## Education.

## THE MODEL SCHOLAR.

BY MISS E. PARK, OF DUDLEY HIGH SCHOOL, ROXBURY, MASS.

The various parts which, when summed up, form the character of the model scholar, are so numerous, that it would occupy more time and space than I have to describe them. There are many things which are useful, and yet which cannot be deemed absolutely essential.

Thus, natural talents, though they may be rendered, when not perverted, a blessing to their possessor and to mankind, are still not necessary; for a scholar with only common talents, can, by cultivating those which it has pleased his Maker to bestow upon him, and by acting according to the principle of right within him, render his career an example worthy of imitation by all of his companions.

He who would be a perfect scholar, must be actuated to the performance of his duties by proper motives; if he is not he will never succeed. He should also acquire knowledge, not that through it he may be known to fame, not from ambitious motives, but that by acquiring it he may benefit his species; for we are not furnished with talents merely for our own advantage, but for the advancement of those around us.

Some seek wisdom from a wish to excel, from a desire to be first in everything.—Some for the reward it brings them, and others from curiosity, from a wish to search into the mysteries of nature, and become acquainted with her hidden springs of action. But he who acquires it for its own sake, must sooner or later triumph.

Perseverance is also a necessary principle in the character of the model scholar. Without it he can do nothing, for at the least obstacle he will become discouraged. Many who have commenced the pursuit of knowledge with a determination never to flag, have become disheartened from the rough and toilsome road they were travelling.

Without perseverance, Cæsar and Napoleon would never have crossed the Alps. The mighty discoveries of Newton, which will cause his name to be remembered as long as science and truth shall be known, would never have been made, unless he had possessed, united with his great talents, an indomitable perseverance.

Let no scholar then despair, but each remember that this distinguished man was once a boy like himself, toiling up the ascent to greatness, and though he may not possess talents to shine as a second Newton, he may still be able to perform his part in the great drama of life, in as creditable a manner.

The model scholar should also be endowed with self-respect, such an inward conviction of his own worth as will deter him from stooping to perform any of those contemptible actions, on which school boys too often pride themselves.

He should never allow himself to speak disrespectfully of his teachers. On the contrary, he should always feel grateful for their instructions, and endeavor, by every means in his power, to obey their wishes. He should listen with attention to all that is said, and never allow his mind to be drawn away from the subject by anything that is occurring around him; for what can be more discouraging to a teacher, than inattention on the part of one whose mind he is endeavoring to improve.

He should conduct with respect towards his superiors, and with affability towards his inferiors. Not, however, that condescending affability, which would seem to signify a wish to impress on them

an idea of his superior attainments, for such an action would excite disagreeable feelings, and tend to make him more an object of their ridicule than respect.

He should bear with calmness the sneers of the envious. He must expect to meet with them, for there will always be found those ready to decry merit, wherever it may be found; but if he stoops to resent their conduct, he renders himself a worthy object of their contumely.

He should be careful to obey the rules of the school, and comply with the will of his teachers. The rules are made to maintain order, and are as necessary to a school as laws to a country; for in school, as well as in communities, you can always find some who will not do right unless they are compelled. A scholar should not feel that he ought to be exempted from the performance of any required duty; for much depends upon example, and if one is allowed to disobey with impunity, others will feel at liberty to do so.

He should be punctual in his attendance at school, for frequent absence is not only detrimental to his own interests, but is also injurious to the interests of his class.

He should always exercise politeness towards his companions, for much of our success in life depends upon the character that we carry with us into the world, and if, while at school, we habituate ourselves to rudeness, we shall never be able to free ourselves entirely from it.

If he perceives one below him, who is endeavoring to climb the steep hill of knowledge, and who has become discouraged at the many obstacles in his path, he will reach forth a helping hand, and cheer him on with words of hope and consolation.

If, then, a scholar is actuated by motives, loves wisdom for its own sake, is possessed of self-respect and kindly sympathies, adopts truth and perseverance for his guide, endeavors to obey the rules of the school, attends to the instruction of his teachers, and is punctual in his attendance, he may be considered a model scholar; his example may be presented as worthy of imitation.

And when he has passed through this inferior school, he will be fitted to enter the great school of life, in which we must prepare for the world to come, where, according as we have made the best use of the talent entrusted to our keeping, or have allowed it to rust in obscurity, we shall be admitted to the enjoyment of everlasting pleasure in an eternal home, or be dismissed from the presence of the Creator, as unworthy.

## EDUCATION IN UPPER CANADA.

We have received the annual reports made by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., Chief Superintendent of Schools in Upper Canada, to the Governor General, for 1847 and 1848. The thoroughness of the Superintendent's supervision may be inferred from the perfection of his reports, which are replete with statistical tables, and must have required great diligence and patience in the preparation. The number of schools in operation in that Province in 1847 was 2747; in 1848 it was 2690, and the average number of pupils attending at each school was also considerably increased.

The whole school population of Upper Canada in 1848 was 211,102, being an increase of 10,127 over that of the preceding year. In 1847 the whole number of pupils reported in attendance was 121,829; in 1848, 130,738, increase, 8,910. The average attendance in the summer of 1847 was 84,537; in that of 1848, 112,030; in the winter of each year respectively, 89,991 and 111,800. The amount appropriated by the Legislature for the purposes of education for 1848 was £19,247; amount imposed by the municipal councils in the different sections, £23,654; and imposed by rate bill, £38,769. The total amount of teachers' salaries was £101,565; of which £26,970 had been paid, leaving arrearages of about £5000 on salaries account.

We observe that out of twenty seven districts, &c., which have reported the salaries of their male teachers, there are eleven which do not average more than £50 per annum; and that of nineteen districts which have reported the salaries of their female teachers, only six average more than thirty pounds a year. Of course, where the average only reaches these amounts, many teachers must receive less; and there are four districts where the average salary of male teachers is under £38, and seven where that for males does not exceed £25.

The number of teachers employed in 1848 was 3,177, of whom only 670 were females. Of the total number 698 belonged to the

Church of England; 310 to the Roman Catholic; 629 to the Presbyterian; 639 to the Methodist; 162 to the Baptist; 620 were reported simply as Protestants, and the remainder were divided among small denominations. Connected with the schools are 431 libraries, containing 59,877 volumes. The expense of the Normal school for the year was £3,657 1s. 2d. — *Transcript.*

**FIGURES**—If you multiply any given number by itself, say 8, thus: 8 times 8 are 64; then take one from the multiplier, and add it to the multiplied, the product will always fall short by one of the former product. Thus: 1 from 8 leaves 7: 1 added to 8, are 9; 7 times 9 are 63. And this rule appears to extend to all numbers, large or small. — *Journal of Education.*

## Agriculture.

### THE DRAUGHT HORSE.

It will readily be perceived that the qualifications, structure and movements of a draught horse, must necessarily differ essentially from those of a race-horse, and indeed from every other. And yet the draught horse, for some purpose or other, is more constantly in demand than all others, especially in our larger cities and along all our canals and railroads. It is therefore of the greatest importance that an improved breed of large draught, as well as dray horses, should be reared in our country.

To exhibit fully the requisites of a first rate draught horse, would require a more particular examination of the subject of "draught," and of the "anatomy" of the horse, than would be practicable at the present time. I will, therefore, barely remark, that a "dray horse should have a broad breast and thick upright shoulders, (the more upright the collar stands the better,) a low forechest, deep and round barrel, loins broad and high, ample quarters, thick fore arms and thighs short legs, round hocks, broad at the heels, and soles not too flat."

The horse which can throw the greatest weight into the collar, with sufficient activity to do it effectually, and with hardihood in proportion, will doubtless constitute the best draught horse. But these are qualities difficult to combine. An approximation to this standard can only be obtained by a judicious selection in the outset, and then by crossing them by the best of such breeds as exhibit the requisite qualities. Generally, the greatest fault with large horses is their slowness, and in such cases it would be essential to cross with the strongest, the largest and most compact blood horses.

Or if you have a mare with some blood, and with decided marks of strength and power, let her be covered by a superior dray horse, and the result will probably be the animal you want. It is necessary that dray horses should be large as well as compact, that weight might be opposed to weight. (Otherwise the immense loads they have often behind them, and the shaking and battering of the trails, will throw them from side to side as to endanger their burdens or injure themselves.

And this is the only advantage in size and weight, for doubtless much of its force must be expended in transporting its overgrown mass. In England they have crossed some of their best native breeds with the heavy Flanders horse, and have thereby much improved their draught. These heavy horses are bred in the highest perfection as to size, in the fens of Lincolnshire, and a few of them are less than seventeen hands at two and a half years.

Neither the soil nor the produce of the soil is better than in other countries; on the contrary, much of the lower part of Lincolnshire's a cold, hungry clay. The true explanation of the matter is, that there are certain situations better suited than others to different kinds of farming, and to the breeding of different animals, and that not depending on richness of soil or pasture. The principal art of the farmer is, to find out *what will best suit his soil and the produce of it.*

Connected with the subject of draught horses on railroads, and I will just relate a fact, showing the immense power gained by the use of rails. The Surrey iron railway being completed, a wager was laid by two gentlemen that a common horse could draw 36 tons for six miles along the road,—that he should draw this weight from a dead pull, as well as turn it round the occasional windings of the road. A numerous party of gentlemen assembled near Meersstham to witness this extraordinary triumph of art.

Twelve waggons loaded with stone, each wagon weighing above three tons, and a horse taken promiscuously from a lumber cart was yoked to the train. He started from the Fox public house, near Meersstham, and drew the immense chain of waggons, with apparent ease, almost to Crofton, a distance of six miles, in one hour and forty-one minutes, which is nearly at the rate of four miles an hour. In the course of the journey he stopped four times to show that it was not by any advantage of descent that this power was acquired, and after such stoppage, he again drew off the chain of waggons with great ease.

A gentleman, who had wagered on the power of the horse then desired, that four more loaded waggons should be added to the cavalcade, with which the same horse set off again with undiminished pace. Still farther to show the effect of the railway in facilitating motion, he directed the attending workmen, to the number of fifty, to mount on the waggons, and the horse proceeded without the least distress; and in truth, there appeared to be scarcely any limitation to the power of his draught. After this trial the waggons were weighed, and it appeared the whole weight was as follows:—

	tons	cwts.	qrs.
12 waggons first linked together, . . . . .	38	4	2
1 waggons afterwards attached, . . . . .	17	2	0
Supposed weight of 50 laborers, . . . . .	1	0	0
	55	6	2

—*Canadian Agricultural Reader*

### FEEDING AND MANAGING MILCH COWS.

The grasses, particularly the clovers are the best summer food. When these begin to fail, the deficiency may be supplied by green corn, which is very sweet, and produces a large quantity of milk, excellent quality. The tops of beets, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage and turnip leaves, are good. Pumpkins, apples, and roots, may be given as the feed fails. Give only a few at first, especially apples, and gradually increase.

Roots, are of great importance when cows are kept on dry fodder. Potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, parsnips, artichokes, and vegetable cypresses are good. The last three and cabbage and turnips keep good in the ground through the winter, and are fresh and fine in the spring, before the grass starts.

Potatoes produce a great flow of milk, but it is not very rich. A little Indian meal is good with them, to keep up the flesh and give richness to the milk; and this is the case with beets and most kinds of turnips, as they tend largely to milk. A little oil, meal or flaxseed is excellent, in addition to the Indian meal, to keep up a fine, healthy condition, and impart a rich quality to the milk, and gives a lively gloss to the hair of cattle, and softness and pliancy to the skin.

In all cases of high feeding in winter, particularly when cows have but few roots, shorts or bran are excellent to promote digestion and keep the bowels open. Three pints each of oil and Indian meal, or two quarts of one and one quart of the other, is as high feed in these articles, as cows should ever have. On shorts, bran and roots, they may be fed liberally. Four quarts of Indian meal, in a long run, will dry up and spoil the best of cows, so that they will never recover.

Carrots are among the very best roots for milch cows, producing a good but not very great mess of rich milk, and keeping the cow in good health. Parsnips are nearly the same. Ruta-baga are rather rich, and keep up the condition, to prevent any unpleasant taste in the milk night and morning before feeding with turnips. Cabbage turnips, (or turnip-rooted cabbage below-ground) has no such effect. It resembles ruta-baga, is raised in the same way, and yields as much or more.

Some keep cows in the barn by night in the warm season. They are saved from storms, and more manure is saved. There should be good ventilation in hot weather. Cows are much better for being kept in the barn nearly all the time in cold weather. To drink freely of cold water, and then stand half chilled to death, is highly injurious. But they should go out a little while daily in favorable weather, and be driven around gently, for exercise. Inaction is death to all the animal race.

Cows and other cattle are badly managed. They are not watered, in short days, until ten o'clock in the morning, and their last chance for drinking is about four in the evening. Thus they go sixteen hours without drink and during that time they take nearly all their food, which is as dry as husk. They suffer to a great degree from thirst, and then drink to excess. As a remedy give cattle a part of their breakfast and water; and water again after finishing this morning meal; and if kept up, water at noon, and again at night. If it be too much trouble to take good care of stock, then keep less, and they will be as productive and more profitable if well managed. Milch cows are injured by being driven far to pasture, especially in hot weather, and still more if hurried by thoughtless boys.—*Cole's American Veterinarian.*

### SPAYING COWS AND HEIFERS.

**EDS. CULTIVATOR.**—In answer to your correspondent who asks for information in regard to spaying cows, I would say that I have practised it for twenty-five years, and I think I can judge with tolerable correctness as to the benefit of the operation.

A spayed cow will give more milk in a year than when she went dry thirty, sixty, or ninety days; and she is ready to fatten at any time, and will take on fat much more readily than those cows that are dried and fattened in the usual way. I have followed the practice—(and so did my father before me)—of spaying cows in the spring, and milk them two or three years, or as long as I please—without the trouble that is had with those that are not spayed.—When fattened, the quality of the beef is superior to that of any ox or steer, and fetches a higher price in the market. In the town or city, where milk is the object, the spayed cow may, as you say, "continue in milk indefinitely as to the time."

As to the operation, it is difficult to give such a description on paper, as would enable the farmer to perform it successfully, and so it would be in regard to describing the amputation of a limb, or the dissection of any part of the body. I can only say that spaying can be performed without any particular risk.

It is important that the farmer should know what his cow is best fitted for. If she is inclined to get fat with good feeding, I would not spay her for the purpose of milking, but would do it for the purpose of fattening her. But on the other hand, if the object is milk, and the cow is a good milker, spay her and keep her in milk. I have milked them from one to six years; and in the counties of Ontario, Livingston and Genesee, I have operated on hundreds from six weeks to eighteen years old.

Reference can be given to those who have milked spayed cows for several years, have worked spayed heifers, and have raised and fattened them from calves, and all speak in high terms of the benefit of the operation, when well performed.

WILLIAM CARTER,  
East Brimfield, Ontario Co., N. Y.

*Note.*—It may be well to add to the above, the conclusions of M. Morin, veterinary surgeon at one of the French Royal Depots. He furnishes a long article for a French Journal, which is summed up as follows:

- 1 Spaying induces permanency of milk, increase of quantity, and improvement of quality; richer, more buttery, superior color, finer taste and flavor.
2. The most suitable age is six years, and after the third or fourth calf.
3. The spayed cow fattens more easily, and furnishes beef of a better quality.
4. Cows that are bad breeders may be kept as good milkers, and the quality of good cattle kept up.—*Evs. of Albany Cultivator.*

**THE POTATO.**—It is a fact, perhaps, not generally known to farmers, that there are two parts in the potato, which if separated and planted at the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the table eight or ten days sooner than the other. The small end of the potato, which is generally full of eyes, is that part which produces the earliest; the middle or body of the potato produces late, and always larger ones. A farmer in the Amherst Cabinet says he always pursues this plan, in order to obtain an early supply for the table, which are usually fine and mealy.—*Chamont Eagle.*

**TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER IN WINTER.**—We often hear the complaint that winter butter is poor. Ours (says a correspondent of the *Boston Cultivator*) was for several seasons. It was very slow in coming, and frothy, white, and sometimes bitter; while butter made from the same kind of milk in the warm season was good. I devised many plans for improvement, such as throwing in salt, warm milk, scalding cream, &c., but to no purpose. At length I scalded my milk when brought from the cow, afterwards setting it either in a cold or warm place as most convenient. I mean, I communicated sufficient heat to my milk to destroy the effect which frosty feed in autumn, or dry feed in winter, had upon it. Since which time we have made (with fifteen minutes churning) sweeter, and more yellow butter than we ever made in summer—and sometimes from frozen cream gradually warmed. And were it not that the increase of manufactures, the pursuit of fashion, and other causes combined, render helping hands in the dairy-room now-a-days very scarce, I should be at the trouble of scalding my milk before setting it, during the summer, as well as in the winter, for surely butter made in this way possesses a delicate richness and dryness which cannot be found in any other.—*Gen. Farmer.*

### News.

#### CANADA.

**THE REV. THADDEUS OSGOOD.**—Our esteemed friend is again at his work amongst the sailors and emigrants. He has returned from Britain lately, where he spent the winter in collecting to sustain the school for poor children in Griffintown; also to assist in building a place of worship for seamen and emigrants, so much needed here. Mr. Osgood was favored with very speedy passages across the Atlantic; he went in the *Eromanga*, Capt. Ramway, last October, from Quebec to Greenock, in 19 days; and returned now in the same fine vessel in 23 days. On the outward passage the *Eromanga* left Greenock on the 3rd August, and got to Antwerp on the 16th August, so that she was in the Gulf in 13 days.

**THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S TOUR.**—His Excellency the Governor General and Family left Monklands yesterday, on a tour to Upper Canada. We understand that His Excellency hastened his departure, from a desire to be at the Falls of Niagara in time to meet the President of the United States, who arrived there on Saturday last. His Excellency will therefore proceed at once to the Falls, leaving such intermediate places as he desires to see to be visited on his trip downwards. A guard of honor, of the 71st Regiment, under the command of Sir New Dalmyple, attended His Excellency to Lachine. The *Cherokee* war steamer will be in readiness at Prescott, to convey him, as we suppose, to Queenston.—*Pilot, Friday.*

**THE PRESIDENT AT THE FALLS.**—The President of the United States arrived at the Falls on Tuesday, and took up his residence at the Eagle Hotel. His Excellency was much exhausted with the fatigue of his journey, and continued so seriously indisposed as to make it expedient that he should return immediately to Washington without further excitement. It will be seen by the Telegraph Report of last night, that the President passed rapidly through Philadelphia yesterday, en route for the Capital.—*Globe, Saturday.*

**THREE RIVERS' CASTING.**—The attention of Town and Country Merchants is directed to the annual sale of St. Maurice Iron Wares, which will take place on the 13th inst. The St. Maurice Castings have always enjoyed a high reputation in Canada, and we hope to see the sale go off in such a manner as to give satisfaction and encouragement to those who have embarked their time and capital in an establishment calculated to do so much good to the country.—*Transcript.*

**CHOLERA AMONG THE INDIANS.**—The *Journal de Quebec* says, that the cholera has made considerable ravages among the Indians encamped at Pointe Levi, for the purpose of receiving their pensions from the Government. There have been three deaths in one night in about twenty families.

**DISTURBANCES AT QUEBEC.**—Few but those immediately interested in the shipment of seamen, are aware of the extremities

resorted to by the malcontent mariners in port, to effect their extortion from shipowners. We give a sample. On Wednesday night last, a number of men proceeded down to the *Joku* and *Eleanor*, off the St. Charles, at about eleven o'clock, and compelled a man to leave with them, who had shipped at a rate below that which they are striving to enforce. They brought him ashore with his dunnage at Diamond Harbor. Several of the aggressors in question were armed. The man managed to escape from them, and sought refuge with the Police for the night. A party of that efficient body, under the direction of Mr. Russell, proceeded to the house indicated, to arrest the parties, but they were not to be found. The damage was repaired, and two of the assailants subsequently arrested in the Court House on Thursday last. Since the above was written, we learn these incidents have come to a sense of duty; many hands have embarked this day on board their respective vessels. Much praise is due to Mr. R. Symes, and the Police force, for producing this desirable state of things. The *Chronicle* says that "the public of Quebec owe much to Mr. Symes, and we learn with pleasure, that there is an intention on the part of some of our respectable citizens, to present him with a testimonial for his disinterested services."—*Quebec Mercury*.

**MR. WADSWORTH**—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Wadsworth has returned in good health, after his arduous labors in the teetotal cause, while journeying through part of the Niagara, Gore, Home, and Simcoe Districts. The result in new members to the various societies visited is 1157 names, about one-half of which are youth; but in the amount of positive good done and evil averted, eternity alone will declare the cheering results. We hope he will be encouraged to persevere in the good work. On Monday afternoon and evening Mr. W. addressed meetings in the Methodist Chapel, Main Street, on which occasions there were good audiences and some new members received. We understand there was some opposition at the latter meeting, which did not amount to anything of consequence.—*Provincialist*.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

**TEMPERANCE STATISTICS.**—The testimony of the leading medical authorities of Great Britain to the injurious effects of the use of intoxicating liquors in what is commonly called moderation, has received the most important confirmation from the actual experience of the *Temperance Provident Institution* containing more than 3,000 members of all ages and in all ranks of life. The deaths in this office during more than eight years have been considerably less than half the number in other offices, and among other bodies of men. And what is extraordinary, although the office contains 600 members more than it did a year ago, the deaths during the last half-year have been actually only half as many as they were in the same period of last year; being only five out of 3,500 policies issued. The actual and expected deaths among a few of the different classes of members, have been as follows:—

Number Assured.	Names.	Expected Deaths.	Actual Deaths.
328	Shopkeepers, . . . . .	9	6
132	Shoemakers, . . . . .	3	2
53	Painters and Plumbers, . . . . .	2	1
76	Bakers, . . . . .	2	1
61	Laborers and Farmers, . . . . .	1	0
136	Clerks, . . . . .	5	1
148	Tailors, . . . . .	3	0

—*Teetotal Times*.

**EGYPT.**—The *London Times* announces the death of Mehemet Ali, which event took place, on the 2nd August, at Alexandria. His body was interred on the 4th, in the now abandoned mosque built by himself in the citadel.

#### UNITED STATES.

**FATHER MATHEW AT THE BLIND ASYLUM.**—By invitation of Dr. Howe, the able superintendent of the Perkins Asylum for the Blind, Father Mathew visited the institution on Thursday, in company with several friends, and was highly delighted. There are between 80 and 90 scholars, or blind persons, at this excellent institution. Among the number a few blind boys, *trains*, about 9 years old, with fixen hair. They arc from the state of Maine, and arrived at the asylum only a few days since. They were hardly tame, or easy, so long had they run wild at home. Father Mathew was particularly interested in Laura Bridgman, the deaf,

dumb and blind girl, having never seen such a case before. On being informed that she was shaking hands with Father Mathew, Laura expressed great pleasure, by her animation. He gave her a temperance medal, and she wrote on paper, in reply, "I thank you for the medal, we are all very glad to see Father Mathew." He thanked her and remarked, "I shall keep the writing and put it in a frame, and take it home with me to Ireland." Eighteen of the scholars expressing a wish to take the pledge, it was administered to them with great interest, and each received a medal and certificate, with which they were much delighted. Having visited all parts of the institution, including the workshops, and heard some good singing and instrumental music, Father Mathew left, highly delighted with his visit. He passed to a part of the building where an experimental school is kept for weak-minded and idiotic children. This also was entirely new to Father Mathew, who was deeply affected at the sight of 8 boys, from six to fourteen years of age, who had made considerable progress in reading, and such useful things, as it has been heretofore thought they were utterly incapable of. It is computed that there are from 1,200 to 1,500 of this class in our state.—*Boston Trav.*

#### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP "NIAGARA."

New-York, 6th Sept.—The *Niagara* has arrived bringing dates to the 25th August.

**DISASTROUS NEWS FROM HUNGARY.**—The war is at an end! The Hungarians are defeated at all points. The precise details have not yet been received, but of the fact that the Hungarians have been forced to lay down their arms unconditionally there is no doubt. The Hungarian Diet has been dissolved. A meeting between Kossuth, Gorgey and Bem subsequently took place at or near *Arad* at which it was determined at once to put an end to the war as sanguinary and useless. Kossuth and Bem were in favor of continuing the war. They have escaped. Gorgey has surrendered himself. Kossuth determined to continue the struggle. It is asserted by some that Gorgey has proved traitor and has yielded to the gold of the Russians. Gorgey addressed the Council, protesting that he had no hopes of Hungary, that all further resistance was in vain, and that nothing but ruin and misery would attend the prolongation of the struggle. Gorgey's reasoning induced a large number of the Hungarian leaders to agree with him, and to insist on surrender.

**FROM VIENNA.**—It appears that Kossuth intends to hold out to the last. He has issued a proclamation announcing the translation of his government from *Arad* to *Orsova*, where he is protected by the Hungarian army from the *Ba-k*. Gorgey surrendered to Paskewitch under the condition that the Prince should intercede with the Emperor of Austria for himself, his troops and his country. It is asserted that Gorgey's desperate resolution was prompted by the mutinous spirit of the army. It was rumored that the Emperor of Russia had set a price of 60,000 roubles on Kossuth's head. It is asserted by some of the ardent friends of Hungary that Gorgey has proved himself a traitor, and yielded to the golden arguments of the Russians. Kossuth's wife and family have fallen into the hands of Imperialist troops.

**ENGLAND.**—The political news is perfectly devoid of the least interest, and the same might be said of the French and other continental countries. The Official Record shows a continued increase of mortality arising from the general prevalence of cholera. In the London districts embracing a population of about 2,000,000 souls, the deaths from all diseases have risen from 1907 to 2330.

Trade has been very active and the demand for every variety of cotton goods very lively. The accounts from India will doubtless give a further impetus to business. Official accounts have been received from various sections of England and Ireland, which leave no doubt that the potato disease is beginning to show itself to a considerable extent in the stalk; but the tubers do not appear as yet to have been touched.

#### BIRTHS.

Montreal—24 inst, the wife of W. C. McGeedith, Esq, Q. C. of a son. Mrs Thomas Peck, of a son. 3d inst, Mrs Thomas Cannon, of a daughter. 5th inst, Mrs Dr Scott, of a daughter. 6th inst, Mrs J. C. Reiffenstein, of a son. 7th inst, Mrs Augustus Howard, of a son. Mrs John Dougell, of a daughter. 4th inst, Mrs Robert Dunlop, of a daughter. St Remi—27th ult, the wife of Kenneth Stuart, Esq, of a son. St Henry—2d inst, Mrs Duncan McIntyre, of twins—son and daughter. Thornhill—30th ult, Mrs David Gilmour, of a daughter.



Toronto—24th ult, Mrs J P Clark, of a son. 31st ult, Mrs Charles Shubald, of a son.  
Whitchurch—31st July, the wife of the Rev J Coxwell, of a daughter.

**MARRIAGES.**

Montreal—24th ult, by the Rev Wm Taylor, Mr Samuel Cooper, Rochester, State of New York, to Miss Rachel Hunter, daughter of Mr Hunter, of Chateaugay. 27th ult, by the same, Mr Thomas Broder, farmer, Distr ct of Wellington, C W, to Miss Catherine Mooney, of this city. 4th inst, by the Rev Robt McOill, Mr Joseph McKenzie to Alicia, third daughter of the late Robert Horne, Esq. 6th inst, by the Rev Wm Taylor, Mr William McGee, to Miss Margaret Morrison.

Aberfoyle, near Victoria—10th ult, by the Rev John Bell, John Lewis, Esq, civil engineer, Toronto, to Miss Eliza Taylor, daughter of the late Dr John Taylor, of Fort William, Lovensness-shire, Scotland.

Bristol, Ottawa—5th Sep., by the Rev Mr Melvill, Mr James Laird to Miss Mary Hamilton.

Pointe Fortune—28th ult, by the Rev Mr Mair, Mr James M Dermid, of Bytown, to Miss Mary Cameron.

Hamilton—29th ult, by the Rev Mr Dalrymple, Mr Alexander Gordon, to Anna, only daughter of Mr Wm McAlister, of that city, and formerly Sergeant Major of the 79th or Cameron Highlanders.

Hallowell—12th ult, by the Rev F Van Norman, Mr James Walt, of Ameliasburgh, to Miss Anura Melph, fourth daughter of John O Conger, Esq, Provincial Land Surveyor.

Quebec—30th ult, Mr J V N Desplats, assistant editor and manager of "Le Canadien," to Miss Ann Maria Macdonald, daughter of the late Edmund Macdonald.

Toronto—31st ult, by the Rev V Phelp Mayerhoffes, Evelyn Campbell, Esq, late of H M both Hussars, to Julia, eldest daughter of Wm Roe, Esq, of Newmarket.

**DEATHS.**

Montreal—6th inst, after a few hours' illness, Frederick Lewis Hoofstetter, Esq, aged 62 years. 8th inst, of Cholera, Margaret Janet, eldest daughter of Mr John McPhee, aged 14 years and eight months.

Brantford—21st ult, Mrs Frederick T Wilkes, aged 24 years.

Chambly—1st inst, Ann Wilson, wife of Joseph Richardson, Esq, aged 76 years.

Dumfries—26th ult, Mr James Oliver, formerly of Roxburghshire, Scotland, aged 32 years.

Hamilton—29th ult, Mr Wm Lister. 27th ult, of Cholera, Mr James English, formerly of Schull, County of Cork, Ireland; and on the 31st ult, Mrs English, his wife.

Hammond, State of New-York—20th ult, Mrs Margaret Cammond, relict of the late Mr Thomas Hogg, merch out, St Boswell's Roxburghshire, Scotland, in the 69th year of her age.

Kamouraska—23d ult, the Hon Jean Baptiste Fache, member of the Legislative Council.

Lachine 2d inst, George Hay, son of Mr Thomas Allan, teacher, aged 5 months and nine days.

Quebec—21st ult, Margaret, daughter of Mr John Ellis, aged 14 years. 1st inst, Mr Edward J Knox, a native of the City of Waterford, Ireland. 2nd inst, Jane Leek, wife of Captain John Dunn, aged 26 years. Charlotte Mary, eldest daughter of Mr Richard Jeffrey, ship builder, aged 17 years. 3d inst Emma Jane, youngest daughter of Mr R Jeffrey, after a fortnight's illness, aged 22 months. 6th inst, Ann, wife of Mr Robert Sands, of the Royal Engineer Department. Miss Sophia Ringland, widow of the late Mr Wm Dobbin, after a protracted illness, aged 53 years. John Dregan, only son of the late Mr Patrick Dregan, aged 4 years.

Toronto—23d ult, George Thompson, infant son of Mr Thomas Craig, bookseller, of London, C W, aged 6 months. 27th ult, Edward F Evans, age 130 years. Yonge Street, 31st ult, Mr James Marsh, aged 53 years. 1st inst, after a few hours' illness, Mr James Cuttill, Printer, aged 24 years. After a few hours' illness, Mr Wm Needham, son-in-law of Mr Thomas Cuttill. 2d inst, after a few hours' illness, Mary, wife of Mr John Hall, Printer, and daughter of Mr Thomas Cuttill, aged 19 years. Mr Joseph McIndoe, merchant, aged 28 years. 3d inst, Mrs Archibald McIndoe, aged 53 years. Mr Alexander Smith, hair-dresser.

**TEMPERANCE HOTEL.**

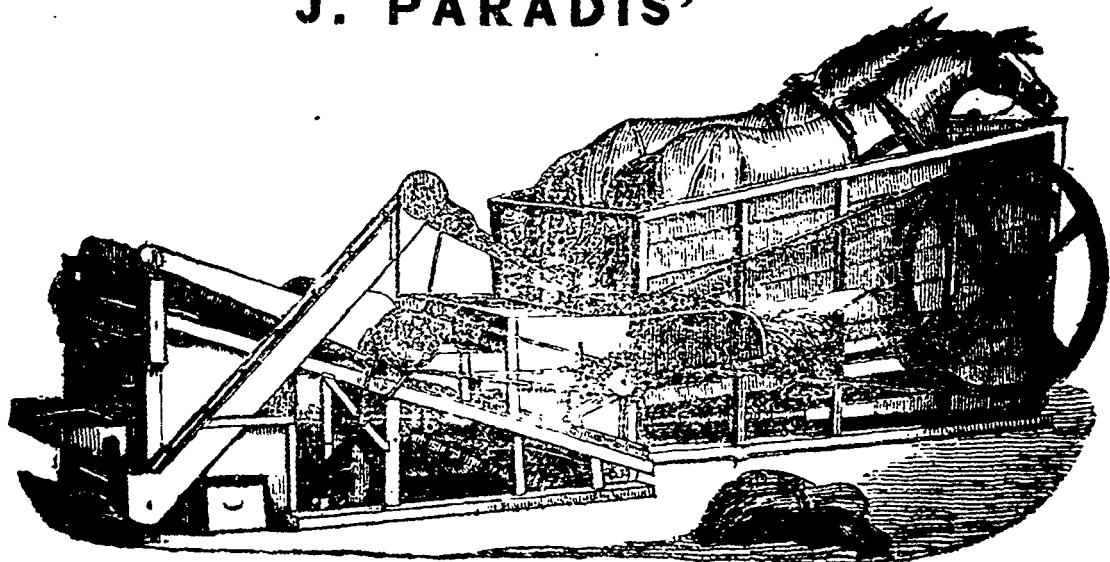
**T**HE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Members and Friends of Temperance Societies, the Public in general, and the Sons of Temperance, that he has opened a House on Front Street, nearly opposite the Victoria Buildings, BELLEVILLE, G. W., for the accommodation of Travelers and others, who wish a comfortable, quiet, and sufficiently commodious HOTEL, when visiting the Town.

LT Good Stabling for Horses—Sheds for Teams—and proper Attendance.

BENJAMIN PASHLEY.

Belleville, Aug. 22, 1849.

**J. PARADIS'**



**IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINE.**

**I**F Time and Labor saved by B. P. PAIGE & Co.'s Machine are Money Earned, much more is it the case with PARADIS' IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINE. This he is willing to Test, by a Fair Trial, for any Amount PAIGE & Co. may think fit to Stake, or Mill against Mill.

The Machine offered by the Subscriber is not only capable of performing all the work which PAIGE & Co.'s professes to accomplish, but is much more powerful, by which two small Horses are enabled to perform more Work, and, by his Improvements, does the Work more thoroughly.

Persons desirous of supplying themselves with the above economical Machines, will please call at St. Joseph, near Mountain Street, St. Joseph Suburbs, when the Manufacturer will explain other advantages of his Mills, which cannot fail to recommend them to general use. Should any person be influenced by the statement that B. P. PAIGE & Co. are sole Patentees of these Mills, I am willing to guarantee that Purchasers of my Mill will not be troubled by their pretence to any such exclusive right, otherwise it is no sale.

JOSEPH PARADIS.

Montreal, September 5, 1849.