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TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED

TO



TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION,

AGRICULTURE & NEWS.

PLEDGE.—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 discountenance their use throughout the Community.

Vol. XVI.]

MONTREAL, JANUARY 15, 1850.

No. 2

BRANDY AS A PREVENTIVE.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

The cholera had made its appearance in New York, and many deaths were occurring daily. Among those who weekly permitted themselves to feel an alarm amounting almost to terror, was a Mr. Hobart, who, from the moment the disease manifested itself, became infested with the idea that he would be one of its victims.

'Doctor,' said he, to his family physician, meeting him one day in the street, 'is there nothing which a man can take that will act as a preventive to cholera?'

'I'll tell you what I do,' replied the doctor.

'Well, what is it?'

'I take a glass of good brandy twice a day. One in the morning, and the other after dinner.'

'Indeed! And do you think brandy useful in preventing the disease?'

'I think it a "protection," said the doctor. 'It keeps the system slightly stimulated; and is besides a good astringent.'

'A very simple agent,' remarked Mr. Hobart.

'Yes, the most simple that we can adopt. And what is better, the use of it leaves no after bad consequences, as is too often the case with medicines, which act upon the system as poisons.'

'Sometimes very bad consequences arise from the use of brandy,' remarked Mr. Hobart. 'I have seen them in my time.'

'Drunkenness you mean?'

'Yes.'

'People who are likely to make beasts of themselves had better let it alone,' said the doctor, contemptuously. 'If they should take the cholera and die, it will be no great loss to the world.'

'And you really think a little good brandy, taken daily, fortifies the system against the cholera?'

'Seriously, I do,' replied the doctor. 'I have adopted this course from the first, and I have not been troubled with a symptom of the disease.'

'I feel very nervous on the subject. From the first I have been impressed with the idea that I would get the disease and die.'

'That is weakness, Mr. Hobart.'

'I know it is, still I cannot help it. And you would advise me to take a little good brandy?'

'Yes, every day.'

'I am a Son of Temperance.'

'No matter, you can take it as medicine under my prescription. I know a dozen Sons of Temperance who have used brandy every day since the disease appeared in New York. It will be no violation of your contract.—Life is of too much value to be put in jeopardy on a mere idea.'

'I agree with you there. I'd drink anything, if I thought it would give me an immunity against this dreadful disease.'

'You'll be safer with the brandy than without it.'

'Very well. If you think so, I will use it.'

On parting with the doctor, Mr. Hobart went to a liquor store and ordered half a gallon of brandy to be sent home. He did not feel altogether right in doing so, for it must be understood that, in years gone by, Mr. Hobart had fallen into the evil habit of intemperance, which clung to him until he run through a handsome estate and beggared his family. In this low state he was found by the Sons of Temperance, who induced him to abandon a course whose end was death and destruction, and to come into their Order. From that time all was changed. Sobriety and industry were returned to him in many of the good things of this world which he had lost, and he was still in the upward movement at the time when the fatal pestilence appeared.

On going home at dinner time, his wife said to him, with a serious face—'A demijohn, with some kind of liquor in it, was sent here to day.'

'Oh, yes,' he replied, 'it is brandy that Dr. L.— ordered me to take as a cholera preventive.'

'Brandy!' ejaculated Mrs. Hobart, with an expression of painful surprise in her voice and on her countenance, that rather annoyed her husband.

'Yes. He says that he takes it every day as a preventive, and directed me to do the same.'

'I wouldn't touch it if I were you. Indeed I wouldn't,' said Mrs. Hobart, earnestly.

'Why wouldn't you?'

'You will violate your contract with the Sons of Temperance.'

'Not at all. Brandy may be used as a medicine under the prescription of a physician. I wouldn't have thought of touching it, had not Dr. L.— ordered me to do so.'

'You are not sick, Edward.'

'But there is death in the very air I breathe. At any moment I am liable to be struck down by an arrow sent from an unseen bow, unless a shield be interposed. Such a shield has been placed in my hands. Shall I not use it?'

Mrs. Hobart knew her husband well enough to be satis-

fied that remonstrance and argument would be of no avail, now that his mind was made up to use the brandy; and yet so distressed did she feel, that she couldn't help saying, with tears in her eyes—

‘Edward, let me beg of you not to touch it.’

‘Would you rather see me in my coffin?’ replied Mr. Hobart with some bitterness. ‘Death may seem a light thing to you; but it is not to me.’

‘You are not sick,’ still urged the wife.

‘But I am liable, as I said just now, to take the disease every moment.’

‘You will be more liable, with your system stimulated and disturbed by brandy. Let well enough alone. Be thankful for the health you have, and do not invite disease.’

‘The doctor ought to know. He understands the matter better than you or I. He recommends brandy as a preventive. He takes it himself.’

‘Because he likes it, no doubt.’

‘It is silly for you to talk in that way,’ replied the husband, with much impatience. ‘He isn't rendered more liable to the disease by taking a little pure brandy, for he says that it keeps him perfectly well.’

‘A glass of brandy every day may have been his usual custom,’ urged Mrs. Hobart. ‘In that case, in its continuance, no change was produced. But your system has been untouched by the fiery liquid for nearly five years, and its sudden introduction must create disturbance. It is reasonable.’

‘The doctor ought to know best,’ was replied to this. ‘He has prescribed it, and I must take it. Life is too serious a matter to be trifled with. “An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure,” you know.’

‘I am in equal danger with yourself,’ said Mrs. Hobart; ‘and so are the children.’

‘Undoubtedly. And I wish you all to use a little brandy.’

‘Not a drop of the poison shall pass either my lips or those of the children,’ replied Mrs. Hobart, with emphasis.

‘As you please,’ said the husband coldly, and turned away.

‘Edward!’ Mrs. Hobart laid her hand upon his arm. ‘Edward! let me beg of you not to follow this advice.’

‘Why will you act so foolishly? Has not the doctor ordered the brandy? I look to him as the earthly agent for the preservation of my health, and the saving of my life. If I do not regard his advice, in what am I to trust?’

‘Remember the past, Edward,’ said the wife, solemnly.

‘I do remember it. But I fear no danger.’

Mrs. Hobart turned away sadly, and went up to her chamber to give vent to her feelings alone in tears.

Firm to his purpose of using the preventive recommended by the doctor, Mr. Hobart, after dinner took a draught of brandy and water. Nearly five years, as his wife remarked, had elapsed since a drop of the burning fluid had passed his lips. The taste was not overly agreeable. Indeed his stomach rather revolted as the flavor reached his palate.

‘It's vile stuff, at best,’ he remarked to himself, making a wry face. ‘Fit only for medicine. Not much danger of my ever loving it again. I wish Anna was not so foolish. A flattering opinion she has of her husband!’

The sober countenance of his wife troubled Mr. Hobart, and he left home for his place of business earlier by half an hour than usual. Neither in mind nor body were his sensations as pleasant as on the day before. The brandy did something more than produce an agreeable warmth in his stomach. A burning sensation soon followed its introduction, accompanied by a feeling of uneasiness that he did not like. In the course of half an hour, this unnatural heat was felt in every part of his body, but more particularly about his head and face; and it was accompanied by a certain confusion of mind that prevented his usual close application to business during the afternoon.

Towards evening, these disagreeable consequences of the glass of cholera preventive he had taken, in a great measure subsided; but there followed a dryness of the palate, and a desire for some drink more pleasant to the taste than water. In his store was a large pitcher of ice-water; but, though thirsty, he felt no inclination to taste the pure beverage; but instead, went out and obtained a glass of soda water. This only made the matter worse. The half gill of syrup with which the water was sweetened, created, in a little while, a more uneasy feeling. Still, there was no inclination for the water that stood just at hand, and which he had daily found so refreshing during the hot weather. In fact, when he thought of it, it was with a sense of repulsion.

In this state, the idea of a cool glass of brandy punch, or a mint julep, came up in his mind, and he felt the draught in imagination, at his lips.

‘A little brandy twice a day; so the doctor said.’ This was uttered half aloud.

Just at the moment a light pain crossed his stomach. It was the first sensation of the kind he had experienced since the epidemic he so much dreaded had appeared in the city; and it caused a slight shudder to go through his frame, for he was nervous in his fear of cholera.

‘A little mint with the brandy would make it better still. I don't like this feeling. I'll try a glass of brandy and mint.’ Thus spoke Mr. Hobart to himself.

Putting on his hat, he went forth for the purpose of getting some brandy and mint. As he stepped into the street, the pain was felt again, and more distinctly. The effect was to cause a slight perspiration to manifest itself on the face and forehead of Mr. Hobart, and to make, in his mind, the necessity for the brandy and mint more imperative. He did not just like to be seen going boldly in at the door of a refectory or drinking house in a public place, for he was a Son of Temperance, and any one who knew this and happened to see him go in, could not, at the same time, know that he was merely acting under his physician's advice. So he went off several blocks from the neighbourhood in which his store was located, and after winding his way along a narrow, unfrequented street, came to the back entrance of a tavern, where he went in, as he desired, unobserved.

Years before, Hobart had often stood at the bar where he now found himself. Old, familiar objects and associations brought back old feelings, and he was affected by an inward glow of pleasure.

‘What! you here?’ said a man who stood at the bar, with a glass in his hand. He was also a member of the order.

‘And you here!’ replied Mr. Hobart.

‘It isn't for the love of it, I can assure you,’ remarked the man as he looked mearingly at his glass. ‘These are not ordinary times.’

‘You are right there,’ said Hobart.

‘A little brandy sustains and fortifies the system. That all admit.’

‘My physician has directly ordered it for me. He takes a glass or two every day himself, and tells me that, so far, he has not been troubled with the first symptom.’

‘Indeed. That is testimony to the point.’

‘So I think.’

‘Who is your physician?’

‘Dr. L——.’

‘He stands high. I would at any time trust my life in his hands.’

‘I am willing to do so.’ Then turning to the bar-keeper, Mr. Hobart said—‘I'll take a glass of brandy and water, and you may add some mint.’

‘Perhaps you'll have a mint julep?’ suggested the bar-keeper, winking aside to a man who stood near, listening to what passed between the two members of the Order.

‘Yes—I don't care—yes. Make it a julep,’ returned

Hobart. 'It's the brandy and mint I want. I've had a disagreeable sensation,' he added, speaking to the friend he had met, and drawing his hand across his stomach, as he spoke, 'that I don't altogether like. Here it is again!'

'A little brandy will help it.'

'I hope so.'

When the mint julep was ready, Hobart took it in his hand and retired to a table in the corner of the room, and the man he had met went with him.

'Ain't you afraid to tamper with liquor?' asked this person, a little seriously, as he observed the relish with which Hobart sipped the brandy. Some thoughts had occurred to himself that were not very pleasant.

'Oh, no. Not in the least,' replied Mr. Hobart. 'I only take it as a medicine, under my physician's order; and I can assure you that the taste is quite as disagreeable as rhubarb would be. I believe the old fondness has altogether died out.'

'I'm afraid it never dies out,' said the man, whose eyes told him plainly enough, that it had not died out in the case of the individual before him, notwithstanding his avowal on the subject.

'I feel much better now,' said Mr. Hobart, after he had nearly exhausted his glass. 'I had such a cold sensation in my stomach, accompanied by a very disagreeable pain. But both are now gone. This brandy and mint have acted like a charm. Dr. L— understands the matter clearly. It is fortunate that I saw him this morning. I would not have dared to touch brandy, unless under medical advice; and but for the timely use of it, I might have been dangerously ill with this fatal epidemic.'

After sitting a little while longer, the two men retired through the back entrance, to escape observation.

'How quickly these temperance men seize hold of any excuse to get a glass of brandy!' said the bar-keeper to a customer, as soon as Hobart had retired, laughing in a half sneer as he spoke. 'They came creeping in through our back way, and all of them have a pain! Ha! ha!'

'I've taken a glass of brandy and water every day for the last five years,' replied the man to whom this was addressed, 'and I continue it now. But I can tell you what, if I'd been an abstainer, you wouldn't catch me pouring it into my stomach, now. Not I! All who do are more liable to the disease.'

'So I think,' said the bar tender. 'But every one to their liking. It puts money in our till. We've done a better business since the cholera broke out, than we've done these three years. If it were to continue for a twelve month, we would make a fortune.'

This was concluded with a coarse laugh, and then he went to attend to a new customer for drink.

(To be Continued)

KEEPING IT UP.

'Well, Charles, I have called to see if we are going to the party to-night.'

'Of course; why should not we, William?'

'Why you know we have both taken the pledge.'

'And mean to keep it. What then?'

'Why you know whom we are to meet; all of them choice spirits, who never spare the glass; and they will expect us to do as the rest.'

'We have quite as much right to expect them to follow our example. But let us clearly understand each other. Did you sign the pledge merely because I signed it? or was it from conviction? Have you the smallest mis-giving that you did anything wrong or foolish in signing it?'

'Why, perhaps I would never have thought of signing it if you had not talked to me about it; but I certainly did it with a full conviction of acting well and wisely. It was

merely renouncing a paltry animal gratification, injurious to health, character and property. For my part, I never indulged in a night of "keeping it up," as they call it, without repenting it in many a day of headache, nausea and lassitude.'

'Then what inducement on earth can make you break the pledge?'

'Why you know they will so torment and ridicule us.'

'Merely for not making ourselves objects of torment and ridicule! Come, you might give them good occasion for laughter by breaking the pledge, but not by keeping it.'

'Well, then, it is settled that we meet at the party this evening.'

The friends accordingly met at the party. They had not long been seated at the table when the wine began to circulate. The health of a distinguished character was proposed, and received with deafening cheers. Charles drank it with as much enthusiasm as the rest, but to the universal astonishment, in a glass of water. In the excitement of the moment it had escaped notice that William's glass remained untasted. After the murmur had somewhat subsided, the person who had proposed the health inquired if any slight was intended to the man he had mentioned.'

'None in the least,' replied Charles; 'I yield to no one in my admiration of that eminent man. It seems to be your opinion that drinking his health is doing him a benefit of some kind. I may have my doubts on the subject, as I never could perceive that the state of my health was materially benefited when, as has often happened, you paid me a similar compliment. But if any honor is conveyed by this mystic ceremony, I perfectly agree with you that you have crowned a man worthy of every honor. Only I reserve to myself the privilege of drinking his health in a healthy article.'

Then the host fired up in praise of his wine, which, as far as price could be a criterion, he had every reason to pronounce unsurpassed.

'It may be as good wine as was ever tasted, from the day that Noah made himself an object of derision and compassion to his own children. But I have arrived at the conviction that no wine whatever is healthy to body or mind; and I have renounced it for ever!'

'Why, you don't mean to say that you have joined the teetotalers?'

'But I do.'

'You a teetotaler?—for shame! I thought you were more of a man.'

'As I was on my way here, I saw a group of negroes and match-boys, luxuriating in gin and tobacco. These are the men you hold up to my example!'

'Come, Charles, don't put a slight on us. Let us see we are good friends; so pledge us in a friendly glass, that's a good fellow.'

'The ambition to be called "good fellow" has made many a bad man. Have you considered what you ask of me? Do you know I have signed the pledge?'

'Oh, a fig for the pledge! One glass can do no harm. Come, pledge us; we wish it as a favor.'

'Well, perhaps you are going the right way to work, for I too have a favor to ask. Wilson, will you step aside with me a moment?'

This Wilson was one of the forty thousand 'greatest poets in America.' To do him justice, his verses always evinced good taste and a correct ear, though wanting in fire and originality; and he enjoyed considerable magazine reputation, of which he was at least as proud as he ought to be.

'My dear Wilson,' said Charles in a most endearing tone, 'you can't think how much it is in your power to oblige me. There is a particular friend of mine, who has written some beautiful verses which he has sent round to all the periodicals in succession, but not a single editor

would insert them. Of course, this must be entirely owing to the unmerited obscurity of his name. What I have to ask is, that you will effect their publication by lending them the sanction of your own celebrated name as the author. You will, I am sure, make no difficulty when you have read them.²

Wilson cast a rapid glance over the paper handed him, and flung it from him.

‘What madness possesses you to propose such a thing to me, or to think that I would disgrace my name by owning such a miserable doggerel! The metre is lame, the rhyme is faulty, the grammar incorrect; and what there is of idea, taken from an old song of Moore’s!’

‘You will not oblige me, then?’

‘See you hanged first!’

‘Well, we will say no more about it at present. I wish to speak with Jones.’

His request to Jones was for the loan of fifty dollars to a poor man, who, he added, was not likely ever to be able to repay it. The answer was:

‘Strike me dumb! but I wonder at your assurance.’

Charles then returning to the table, said aloud, ‘I have asked one to oblige me at the expense of his pride, and another to do me a favor at the expense of his pocket; and they have been amazed and indignant at my effrontery. What then must I think of them when they ask me to oblige them at the expense of my conscience and honor? Assuredly this is a favor I shall not grant. But there is a favor I will ask of you all; not for myself, but for yourselves; it is this—that you will do as I have done—that you will remove from our meetings the only thing that mars their enjoyment, by inflaming the blood and the angry passions,—in short, that you will sign the pledge that I have brought with me for the purpose.’

Here there was a general roar of laughter.

‘This is the coolest thing yet,’ said one.

‘How do you expect to persuade us to sign away our liberty?’

‘By showing the worth of the liberty of making ourselves slaves to intemperance. All I ask is to be heard.’

‘Well, fire away, we are not afraid you can convince us.’

But they were mistaken. Charles was a man of no ordinary abilities, and when talent is inspired by truth, it is irresistible. The result was, that after listening for an hour to his impressive eloquence, they cheerfully affixed their names to the pledge; and at his suggestion, organised themselves into a temperance society. Their meetings still continue for the purpose of KEEPING IT UP, and are a great deal pleasanter than when they used to be disturbed by the follies of intemperance.—*New York Organ*.

WHY ARE SO MANY OF THE GIFTED INTEMPERATE?

This question is frequently asked, and never without regret. It is a question that admits of no satisfactory answer, unless, indeed, it be, that the possession of genius throws men into unusual temptation. The man of brilliant intellect is the object, frequently, of the caresses of the people. His society is sought after by persons of every variety of taste and habit, and he is therefore more exposed to the seductive evils of the tempter, than most others. He is not unfrequently subject to seasons of despondency, and on this account too, he very often resorts to the bowl. Despondency is not the result of genius but often becomes one of its concomitants. Be the cause what it may, it is undoubtedly true that many men of the ablest mental capacities and acquirements, are intemperate men. We are nearly every day called upon to mourn the fall of some man of splendid intellectual abilities, through the influence of intoxicating drinks. We have often seen the ripe scholar, the profound philosopher, the captivating

poet, drunk on the street; so drunk as to be incapable of self-protection.

In our own city, within a few weeks past, we have been called to lament the death by intemperance, of one of the brightest intellectual lights of the country. He had descended to the lowest depth of degradation. Poverty, wretchedness and shame were his. He had, during his life time, by dint of his transcendent genius, won the admiration, and excited the wonder of thousands, in all parts of the country, and indeed throughout the world; and yet, at last, this was the end to which his stupendous literary achievements were brought.

Oh! is it not sad, to reflect upon the wrecks and ruins which intemperance has made! How many harps of sweetest tone, has it unstrung! How many minds of the profoundest philosophical acumen, has it blunted and ruined?—Truly the monster intemperance, like his coadjutor—death, “loves a shining mark,” and although thousands who never raise themselves above the ordinary level, are found wallowing in his sloughs, he seems most to delight in leading captive those upon whom genius has set a brilliant seal. We hope the time may soon come, when intellectual greatness shall no longer be brought under tribute to his tyrannic sway. There is nothing intellectual in his service, it is purely a sensual service.—*Baltimore Temperance Banner*.

GRAPHIC SKETCH.

The following is an extract from a speech of John B. Gough, in Boston:

The dark and impenetrable pall of drunkenness, which enshrouds the rum depositories, must be rent. The inebriate outcast often exclaimed, that no man cared for him or his soul. He considered that he was lost, beyond all hope of recovery, and he expected to die. Night after night, he pursued his course. They would hear his wild and demoniac laugh. Would any of those who were present accompany him (Mr. G.) for twenty-four hours? He would point out to them scenes, the bare contemplation of which would make the heart of a savage barbarian ache. He would point to their view those fatal places, where the drunkard’s soul and senses were steeped in rum.

That man was sleeping, one would say; wait a little, go close, and hear his convulsive heavings; lift up his head and it falls dead; cry in his ear and he would not hear; build a fire around him, and such was the state of stupefaction in which he was, that he could with difficulty be started. No! he was not asleep; the drunkard never slept. See the beaded drops of perspiration standing upon his forehead; see him beating the air; see him starting and terrified at the horrible figures which crowd upon his imagination. He goes forth again, with one object in view, viz: to get his rum; he kneels down, to clutch the glass with his trembling hands. He (the drunkard) cared not for the world; he went on the same way, night after night, until he was hurried before the dread tribunal of Omnipotent Justice, in a state of intoxication. Oh! it was a tremendous reflection. He knew from experience, all he had stated. But, (said Mr. Gough, with his eyes and his hands turned towards heaven,) thank God, a bright and beaming star of hope shone upon him. He had destroyed his appetite for drink, he had trampled under his feet, his foe. But he would rather go back to what he was, two days before he signed the pledge, than be a rum-seller. He had been a sinner above all sinners;—but the almighty God had never left him so far to be bad enough to sell the soul-destroying and God-defying rum.

The sum actually expended on the two articles of ardent spirits and tobacco in Great Britain, amounts to upwards of \$132,000,000.

MOVEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

The City and County Society, organized last winter, chiefly by the clergy of the City, with the Rev. Dr. Durbin at its head, is now about commencing operations. This Society assumes that "the true and efficient method of advancing the reformation is in setting forth the gospel of Christ, and by making appeals to the public on the ground of morality, sobriety, public good, the present and eternal welfare of man, and the fear of the Lord. Its pledge is entire abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The Executive Committee have recently sent out a circular to every clergyman of all denominations, written, we understand, by Rev. Mr. Barnes, and also a circular to the superintendants and teachers of Sunday schools, from the pen of Dr. Durbin, requesting co-operation. In the former they give their reasons for this organization, the three first of which are as follows:—

"I. We believe that the first great movement in the cause of temperance in this country began with Christians, and Christian ministers, and that the great success in the cause was to be traced, under God, to the fact that the pastors and members of the churches generally, were prominent in the reformation, and gave to the cause the moral influence of their example, and brought to bear upon it those great principles affecting the welfare of man in this life and the life to come, which pertain to man as a moral agent, and as responsible to God, and as bound to obey the Divine law. Without this we see no evidence that the reformation would have been consummated; nor do we believe that it could have made progress, if it had not been defended by these high moral and religious considerations.

II. We believe that the great principles on which this cause is to stand, and to be triumphant, have been settled by the long inquiries and discussions to which the temperance movement has given rise, and that these principles may now be regarded as being as well settled as any principles in morals and in science—principles from which the world is not to recede on this great and important subject. Those principles are mainly incorporated in the *Pledge* of this Society—a pledge which is substantially the same in all temperance societies.

III. We are painfully convinced that, for some years past, and from causes which it is not necessary for us to enumerate, the cause of temperance has been retrograding in our country. This is to our view clearly apparent in the increased number of inebriates, in the increase of drinking habits in the community, and in the publicity which is given to these drinking habits and practices. We have, also, been painfully impressed with the belief that, for some cause, the moral and religious portion of the community have, for some years past, manifested less interest in this cause than formerly, and that the management of this cause has to a great extent, passed into other hands."

In their address to Sunday-school teachers they say—

"We ask you to form your pupils into a Temperance Society; to supply them with temperance papers suitable to their age and tastes, and thus educate them not only in the habits of temperance, but in a disgust and antipathy to intemperance itself. Let this part of their education in the Sunday-school be incorporated with religious and moral instruction, so that the whole man may be well proportioned and well balanced, then will he be safe, and only then."

We cordially adopt the language of the Editor of the *Journal of the American Temperance Union*, from which we take the above extract, and say: we wish there could be a good action in our city, the work advances but slowly, the enemy seems to be advancing with giant strides, let us meet him with an unflinching step. If our society is too large and unwieldy, let it be condensed and brought to bear more deci-

dedly upon the churches and Sunday-schools, it will then soon become quite effective. To the rising generation we must look for the progress of temperance. The youthful mind is very susceptible to right impressions.

MR. GOUGH AT BALLSTON SPA, AND AT UNION COLLEGE.

(To the Editor of the *Cataract, Standard, and Dew Drop*.)

MR. EDITOR.—The cause of temperance has of late had a new impetus given to it in this region, by the much approved labors of your esteemed fellow citizen, John B. Gough. His lectures have been numerous attended in this and neighboring counties, and every where the result has been to augment the temperance hosts.

In this village, Ballston Spa—there is a National and State Law School of 80 students, who have been induced to organize themselves into a total abstinence society, after listening to the eloquent appeals of this "young apostle of temperance." We are greatly encouraged in all the towns of the county—have organized anew in most of them—and are ready to do battle against the spirit which has ruined the prospects, and blighted the hopes of so many hundreds in our midst.

On leaving this county he was invited by the faculty and students of Union College, Schenectady, to lecture before them. There also his labors were blessed in forming that far famed institution into a teetotal society. Most of the students signed the pledge. Everywhere Mr. Gough is greeted with enthusiasm by all classes, and is everywhere successful in raising up friends and diminishing the enemies of this great cause of God and humanity.

I would not be unmindful of the labors of other great and good men in the cause, but from my observation, no man of these times has accomplished more, and with almost universal approbation, than the subject of this brief notice. That his health may continue, and his life be prolonged to bless his fellow men, and be by them blessed in return,—should be the prayer of every lover of temperance and humanity.

ELIPHALET ST. JOHN.

Ballston Spa, Nov. 20, 1849.

FRIGHTFUL END OF A DRUNKARD.

As the Long Island train of eighteen carriages was proceeding on their route on the evening of the 30th Nov. when near the Union Race Course, the engineer felt as if the carriages had passed over something lying on the rails, but nothing could be seen till the train neared Cypress Hills Cemetery, when one of the passengers observed something like a human head bounce from the wheels of one of the carriages. The train was immediately stopped and search made, when a short distance behind was found a human head dreadfully mangled. On pursuing the track backwards, an arm and a leg were found in different parts, and near to the Race Course the body of a human being literally cut open. It was immediately, with the other fragments, conveyed to a porter house near by, where they were identified as the remains of a man of the name of John Serves, who lives at Plunders Neck, and had been drinking there some short time before. He leaves a wife and three children to deplore his untimely end.—*Journal Am. Tem. Union*.

SANDWICH ISLAND PRINCES.

We know not when we have had our breasts filled with more emotion than at beholding at a Temperance meeting in Brooklyn, Mr. Judd, the prime minister at Honolulu, and the two sons of the King of the Sandwich Islands. For what brought them hither,—half round the globe? What, but a struggle for temperance—a fight with alcohol. Resolved to strangle the serpent which was destroying the nation, they, the king and his princes, made such protective laws as ought

to be found in every statute book on the globe,—but almost in vain. At the cannon's mouth, French brandies were forced upon them, and now, on the plea that they are not admitted according to treaty, their flag has been trodden in the dust. These high dignitaries, yet simple children of nature, on whom the light of Christianity has just dawned, come out, over the wide ocean, to spread their case before Christian governments. We hope in their war with the destroyer of mankind, they will find rich Christian sympathy. Mr. Gough, in an address at the meeting, made a most touching allusion to their presence and mission. Wherever temperance enters, there a battle is to be fought; and the friends of the cause should feel they have a common interest to sustain around the globe.

LADIES VERSUS LOAFERS.

About sixty ladies have petitioned the Board of Aldermen in relation to the practice of smoking in the street. This request coming from the ladies should meet with favor. Smoking is a useless habit, and those who indulge in its practice should not do it to the annoyance of others. The fumes of tobacco are especially offensive to the olfactories of the ladies, and gentlemen should not allow themselves to be puffing away at a pipe or cigar in thoroughfares where their smoke will be blown into the face of a stranger at every breath. We really wish the ladies would persuade the gentlemen that smoking is a useless and injurious habit, and prevail upon them to relinquish it altogether.—*Albany Temperance Courier*.

A HORSE SKINNED BY LIGHTNING.—The St. Louis Union of the 9th inst., says:—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the residence of the Messrs Seegar, in St. George, was struck by lightning. The fluid tore away part of the chimney and entered every room in the house, and then passed out into the stable, where were a number of horses, and although it knocked down several stalls and burnt the hair and skin off one horse it killed none. There were a number of persons in the dwelling, but none were hurt.—*Washingtonian*.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE VS ODD FELLOWS.—In examining the Statistics of the Orders alluded to, we find the Sons of Temperance have more members than the Odd Fellows, over \$3,000; this is truly encouraging to every S. of T., and every true philanthropist! Although these Orders resemble each other in their organizations, and the beneficial feature of the Sons is something similar to that of the Odd Fellows, yet we must remember the main object is that of temperance; it is not only to secure to those who join, "benefits" in case of sickness and death, but to secure them from the ravages of intemperance, which is of far greater importance. The amount of good this institution has effected, is incalculable, and then why should it not be patronized by every true lover of humanity? Many have been taken into this Order who have been addicted to intemperance for years; with their health much impaired and their constitutions broken; their families are often destitute and in want;—hence this Order has more demands on them for relief than others. Why should it not be patronized by those who never need, or who do not want "benefits," but who are willing to throw their mite in the treasury for the good of others.—*Olney Branch*.

LIEBIG WIEN A BOY.—Liebig was distinguished at school as a "booby," the only talent then cultivated in German schools being verbal memory. On one occasion, being sneeringly asked by the master what he proposed to become, since he was so bad a scholar, and answering he would be a composer, the whole school burst into a laugh of derision. Not long ago, Liebig saw his old schoolmaster, who feelingly lamented his own former blindness. The only boy in the school who ever disputed with Liebig the station of "booby," was one who never could learn his lesson by heart, but was continually composing music, and writing it down by stealth in school. This same individual Liebig lately found at Vienna, distinguished as a composer, and conductor of the Imperial Opera House. His name is Reuling. It is hoped that a more rational system of school instruction is now gaining ground. Can anything be more absurd and detestable than a system which made Walter Scott and Justus Liebig "boobies" at school, and so effectually concealed their natural talents, that, for example, Liebig was often lectured before the whole school, on his being sure to cause misery and broken hearts to his parents, while

he was all the time conscious, as the above anecdote proves, of the possession of talents similar in kind to those he has since displayed.

WHERE ARE MY PANTS?—The Lowell Journal gives an account of a rich scene that occurred in one of the Lowell hotels recently. A lodger who had been on a spree the previous evening, arose in the morning and rung his bell violently. Boots appeared. "Where are my pants? I locked my door last night, and somebody has stolen them." Boots was given and a little terrified. He left, however, struck with a sudden thought, and returned with the identical pants. The landlord was called to receive complaint against boots; but he made it evident that the man had put out his pantaloons to be blacked, instead of his boots. The lodger left in the first train.—*Cataract*.

Progress of the Cause.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—The fourth anniversary soiree of the Gorbals branch of the British League of Juvenile Abstainers was held on Tuesday evening, 20th Nov., and was well attended. The Chair was occupied by Mr. Livingston, and after the company had been served with refreshments, the fourth annual report was read by the Secretary. It stated that 1,410 new members had been enrolled during the year, thus increasing the society to 3,724; 199 meetings had been held, at which 300 addresses were delivered; 5000 hymn books had been published and sold; and 3000 tracts had been circulated, besides 100 copies of the *Adviser*. Eight prizes had been given for essays on various topics; and several pleasure trips and soirees had been got up. The income for the year amounted to £32 3s.

On the evening of Sabbath, 21st October, the Rev. Alexander M. Lead, of Strathaven, delivered a lecture on temperance in the Rev. Jas. Stewart's church, Cullin. The church was filled to overflowing with a most attentive audience.

DALKEITH.—Tuesday, the 16th October, being the Dalkeith fair-day, the Rechabite Society, as on former occasions, held its annual meeting and procession. The day being good, the procession was large and interesting. In the evening they held their annual soiree in the White Hart Assembly Rooms, which were crowded with a large and highly respectable audience.

KINROSS.—In a debating society belonging to this place, the following subject was lately discussed:—"Is total abstinence the best method of curing or preventing the drunkenness that prevails in the land?" After a good deal of discussion, the society decided unanimously in favor of abstinence.

AUCHTERARDER.—On Sabbath evening, 11th Nov., the Rev. Wm. Pringle delivered an able discourse on temperance, in his own church, to a crowded audience.

STRATHBLANE.—A numerously attended soiree was held here on 9th Nov., which was addressed by Messrs. Ferguson and Livingston from Glasgow. The society numbers 90 members.

INVERNESS.—The eleventh annual report of this society has just been issued. It states that lectures had been delivered by Dr. Lees, Father Stirling, Mr. Grubb, Judge Marshall, Rev. Mr. Whyte of Bognhoe, Capt. Mackenzie, and others. Several soirees had been held, and 1200 tracts had been distributed. 200 new members had been obtained during the year, and the expenditure of the society had been £53 1s. 2½d. On Wednesday evening, 24th Oct., the society held a soiree in honor of Mr. Buckingham, which was well attended.

BANFF.—Mr. Buckingham, having been requested by the committee of the total abstinence society to deliver a lecture during his stay in Banff, acceded at once to this request, and most generously gave this lecture on Saturday evening, 10th Nov. As might have been expected, the lecture was of the first order in every respect. The audience, which was both large and respectable, listened for about two hours with breathless attention.—*Banffshire Journal*.

WICK.—On Thursday evening, 18th October, a lecture was delivered by Mr. Mackie, editor of the *John O'Grout Journal*, in the temperance hall, by request, on "the connection between cholera and intemperance." The hall was quite crowded, and many were unable to obtain admittance. After a few preliminary remarks in regard to the bearings of the temperance movement upon the various public questions which had been agitated of late

years, such as the famine in Ireland, Sabbath desecration, &c., Mr. M. proceeded to adduce statistical evidence to show that the vast proportion of cholera cases were the result of intemperance. The lecture, which was almost exclusively one of statistics, and which lasted an hour and a half, was listened to with the deepest interest by all present.

HAWICK.—An abstinence society has been formed in connection with the Congregational church here, under the pastoral superintendence of the Rev. Archibald Duff. The church numbers 191 members, all of whom are abstainers, except about half-a-dozen.

KILMARNOCK.—The total abstinence society in connection with the church and congregation assembling in Clerk's-lane chapel, held its annual meeting on Wednesday, 7th Nov. The report stated that a number of meetings had been held during the year, and that the society numbered 181 members. A public soiree had been held on 2nd October, which was presided over by the Rev. James Morrison, and addressed by a number of other ministers. 600 persons were present, of whom a number became members of the society at the close. The juvenile society in the same church numbers 256 members.

THORNHILL, DUMFRIES-SHIRE.—Mr. Gabriel Thompson, of Liverpool, recently visited this place, and gave an address on temperance, from the text, 'Abstain from all appearance of evil.' At the close of the meeting upwards of fifty persons subscribed the pledge.

PUBLIC-HOUSES AND POOR RATES.—At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council, held on 23d October, James Gray, Esq., a member of the council, stated, that there were 31 parishes in Scotland, where there were, as yet, no public-houses, and in these parishes there was not a penny of poor's rates. In some parishes where, 20 years ago, there were no public-houses, the poor's rates, now that public-houses were introduced, had increased from 10d to 2s 6d per pound.

ENGLAND.

Dr. Lees delivered a course of lectures, in different parts of London, about the end of October, to numerous and enthusiastic audiences. At the close of the course, a series of resolutions were adopted, expressive of gratitude to the lecturer, for his able and eloquent expositions.

The first public meeting of the Brixton and Camberwell Temperance Association was held on Wednesday, 7th Nov., at Camberwell, and was attended by about 300 persons,—Benjamin Rutch, Esq., presided; and addresses were given by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. Boggs, the Rev. I. Duxsey, and the Rev. A. W. Heritago. This was the most influential meeting ever held in the locality in favor of the abstinence cause.

The Fitzroy Teetotal Association has issued its tenth report, which was adopted at the annual meeting held on 12th October. During the year, 58 meetings have been held, and 327 persons have subscribed their names to the pledge. 18,765 tracts, and 17,000 handbills have been distributed, and the disbursements for the year amount to £220 11s 10½d. A copy of Dr. Carpenter's essay has been stitched up with the annual report.

MANCHESTER.—During the last week in October, a series of very interesting meetings was held in connection with the Roby Temperance Institute. On Monday evening, the annual sermon was preached in Grosvenor street Independent Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Beaumont of London, to a large and respectable audience. On Thursday evening, the annual tea meeting was held in the large room of the Roby schools. About 250 persons partook of tea,—W. Morris, Esq., occupied the chair. The secretary, Mr. Evans, read the report. From this statement it appears, that during the past year there has been an increase of 366; and there have been held 51 meetings, at which 160 addresses were delivered,—and upwards of 6,400 temperance tracts have been distributed. The Rev. Franklin Howorth, in a most effective speech, showed the evil of our drinking customs in seducing the Sunday scholar from the paths of rectitude and virtue.—The Rev. Wm. McKerrow addressed the meeting, and read a letter from Mr. Alexander Somerville.

MACCLENSFIELD.—The young men's society of this place has issued its second annual report, from which we learn that during the year, weekly meetings have been held, twenty-three lectures have been delivered, two tea-parties have been held, 3,000 tracts have been distributed, and £95 13s 2d has been expended in promoting the objects of the society. There are upwards of 800

members in the society, and its operations seem to be conducted with considerable spirit.

GREAT TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

The second of a series of 'Great Temperance Demonstrations,' was held on Monday evening, 29th Oct., in Exeter Hall. The subject of address was 'The influence of the Temperance Movement on the Extension of Religion at Home and Abroad, and the Moral Obligation of professing Christians to promote it.'

Mr. John Cassell was called to the chair; and in the course of a lengthened address he endeavored to show that all the most eminent characters in bible history were total abstainers from strong drinks. In our own country there was consumed every year a quantity of intoxicating liquors sufficient to make a river 3 feet deep, 30 feet wide, and 168 miles long. Need we wonder, under such circumstances, at the existing amount of crime, pauperism, and prostitution? He reckoned that England alone contained 600,000 confirmed drunkards, and that there were 60,000 deaths annually from this sole cause. Here, then, was an obvious curse, that ought to be forthwith arrested; and should not society at once combine to arrest the destroyer? It was useless to preach the gospel to the drunkard: it might as well be preached to the insane. The mind of the drunkard might be compared to a great bog or morass. To such a mind the gospel might be preached in vain, for there was no adaptation of the soil to the seed. But let the machinery of temperance be applied to the making of teetotal drains, let it dig the dyke of total abstinence, to drain men's brains of alcohol, and immediately the soil would become adapted to the seed, and the drunkard cry out for higher sources of gratification. Teetotalism was indeed a pioneer of the gospel, and it would be found to contribute to the salvation of the world, by removing one of the greatest obstacles that ever obstructed the progress of divine truth.

The Rev. W. Morton, late missionary at Calcutta, in narrating the results of his own observation and experience in the East Indies, remarked that a majority of the population of those regions were water drinkers, but strong drinks had been introduced by Europeans among the lower classes, and he was sorry to say that this vice had been so encouraged by the government, that they had been compelled to resort to the licensing system. To such an extent had the evil amounted, that at length a native millenarist in Calcutta had, within the last few years, headed a temperance movement among the native population, avowedly to stem the tide of drunkenness which Europeans had introduced. This man was a heathen, a very heathen of heathens; and he need not enlarge upon the lesson which this simple fact read to professing christians. In our own country, population was increasing faster than conversion—in other words, conversions were not proceeding so as to overtake the rapidly increasing population. What, then, was required to aid and increase the spread of the gospel? He had no hesitation in saying it was the general adoption of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

Mr. D. G. Paine, of Deptford, was the next speaker, and he strongly urged the truth and importance of the principle of abstinence.

The Rev. Samuel Dunn, late member of the Wesleyan Conference, who was received with very warm congratulations, in impressing upon the meeting the virtue of total abstinence, gave the results of his personal experience in that respect. He stated that he had never drank a glass of brandy, rum, or gin, smoked a cigar or pipe, or taken a pinch of snuff in his life. He had now passed his 50th year. During his time he had travelled as many miles, preached as many sermons, delivered as many lectures, seen as much public service in various climes, under various circumstances, by night and day, by sea and land, as most ordinary men, but never had he tasted strong drink. Yet the present was the first total abstinence meeting at which he had ever spoken—a fact which he attributed to certain restrictions in the existing practice of Methodist society.

The Rev. John Kirk of Edinburgh, addressed the meeting at some length upon the influence of the drinking customs of society upon the spiritual interests of the classes engaged in the trade of dealing in strong drinks.

The Chairman announced the subject of address at the next 'Demonstration on the first Monday in December, to be 'The importance of the temperance reformation in connection with the Sunday schools and Sabbath school teaching;' and after a doxology had been sung, the meeting separated.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE DRINK OF PARADISE.

Alr.
 Let o-thers praise the ru-by bright, In the red wino's sparkling glow, But dearer to me is the dia-mond light, Of the

Second.
 foun-tain's clear-er flow! The feet of earth-ly men have trod the juice from the bleed-ing

vine, But the stream comes pure from the hand of God, To fill this cup of mine.

Secondo.

CHORUS.
Tenor.
 Then give me the cup of cold wa-ter, The clear, sweet cup of cold wa-ter; For his

Primo.

Arm is strong tho' his toil be long, Who drinks but the clear cold water, Who drinks but the clear cold water.

Who drinks but the clear cold water, Who drinks but the clear cold water.

Who drinks but the clear cold water, Who drinks but the clear cold water.

Who drinks but the clear cold water, Who drinks but the clear cold water.

Who drinks but the clear cold water, Who drinks but the clear cold water.

Who drinks but the clear cold water, Who drinks but the clear cold water.

Who drinks but the clear cold water, Who drinks but the clear cold water.

Who drinks but the clear cold water, Who drinks but the clear cold water.

(For Hymn, see next page.)

THE DRINK OF PARADISE.

Let others praise the ruby bright,
 In the red-wine's sparkling glow.
 But dearer to me is the diamond light
 Of the fountain's clearer flow!
 Tho' feet of earthly men have trod
 The juice from the bleeding vine,
 But the stream comes pure from the hand of God,
 To fill this cup of mine.

Then give me the cup of cold water!
 The clear sweet cup of cold water;
 For his arm is strong tho' his toil be long,
 Who drinks but the clear cold water,
 Who drinks but the clear cold water.

The dew drop lies in the flow'ret's cup,
 How rich is its perfume now,
 And the fainting earth with joy looks up
 When Heav'n sheds rain on her brow.
 The brook goes forth with a pleasant voice,
 To gladden the vale along,
 And the bending trees on her banks rejoice
 To hear her quiet song.

Then give me, &c.

The lark soars up with a lighter strain
 When the wave has wash'd her wing,
 And the steed flings back his thundering mane
 In sight of the crystal spring,
 This was the drink of Paradise,
 Ere blight on her beauty fell,
 And the buried streams of her gladness rise
 In ev'ry moss-grown well.

Then give me, &c.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 15, 1850.

TAVERN LICENSES.

Our city authorities have again published their annual advertisement, directing all such as wish to obtain a license to sell spirituous liquors, to make application in a certain quarter, on or before a certain day. Considering the light which has been thrown on the close connexion between tavern licenses, and the state of immorality and crime amongst the people, such a proposal appears deserving of public censure. Whoever takes it upon him to give authority, on whatever plea, to open houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks, incurs a tremendous responsibility, which, if it does not bring him to account at a human tribunal, will do so at a higher. The last Annual Police Report of this city showed that, on an average there were five offences committed every day throughout the year, under the influence of intemperance; and in what other light can we now view this advertisement, than as the expression of a desire to keep up the same number of offences still. The advertisement ought to have been somewhat differently worded; we suggest the following amendment—"Whereas the experience of the past clearly proves that the use of intemperance-causing liquors in this city, leads to a number of public offences every day; and whereas it has been determined to keep up the same number of offences still, and to adopt the means necessary to secure it, we hereby give notice, that whoever is willing or desirous of assisting in this matter must make application to that effect at &c. &c." N.B.—Applicants need not be deterred from coming forward, by an apprehension of being refused; for, as Sheriff Thomas declared to the Parliamentary Committee, "it is rare that such applications are ever refused." We shall return to this in our next.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE IN SCOTLAND.

We beg to call attention to the two following papers, extracted from the *Scottish Temperance Review*, as an index of the progress of correct views of the Temperance question in the Free Church, and the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland. In a late number, we noticed the movement in the Scottish Establishment. The two bodies now mentioned are next to the establishment in point of influence; together they greatly surpass it in numbers, and if they once take hold of the Temperance cause, it will soon gain a universal triumph in that land.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The members and friends of the Personal Abstinence Society, whose members are confined to ministers, elders, preachers, and students of the United Presbyterian Church, breakfasted together in the Calton Convening Room, on the morning of Wednesday, 9th May. About a hundred gentlemen, together with a few ladies, were present on the occasion. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Wm Lee of Horndean, president of the society. The divine blessing was asked by the Rev. Peter Buchan, Holm, and thanks returned by the Rev. James Edwards. After breakfast, the Rev. William Reid of Lothian Road Church, secretary of the Society, gave in his report. The report stated that during the last year, two ministers who were connected with the society, had died, and that three ministers had in the same period become members; that a large addition had been made to the number of elders connected with the society; that the cause was progressing among the students; and that an address, to which would be appended the names of all the members, was about to be issued. The Rev. J. L. Aikman treasurer, reported the state of the funds, after which the chairman called on the Rev. H. M. Waddell to address the meeting, who said he had very little to say on the subject of total abstinence but this, that the more he studied the subject and the more he tried it, he was the more confirmed in his views of its excellence. It had been often said that we did not find total abstinence enjoined in the Bible, but neither did we find express injunctions binding Christians to support clothing societies or hospitals. The principle was in the Bible, and that was enough for him. He was convinced that if an impression was to be made upon the people, the ministers and the elders must become abstainers—the captains must be a head of the ranks. When he thought how little sacrifice there was—how little loss, if any, of enjoyment there was in becoming a total abstinence—he wondered how Christians had any hesitation on the subject. They tell us the Saviour made wine to supply the wants of a company at a social entertainment. He thought that when this was brought forward to sanction the drinking customs of our country, the character of the Saviour was calumniated. Was the wine made by the Saviour the same as we have, and were the circumstances of the country and time the same as ours? In Jamaica he had found himself obliged to become a total abstinence, that his conscience and hands might be clean in remonstrating with the negroes. They used to say to him, "You take your wine; if we could get wine we should give up the rum." The great majority of the Jamaica missionaries are abstainers, and so also are those at Calabar. He thought that the great degree of health enjoyed by the missionaries of old Calabar was in no small measure owing to their total abstinence, and that the use of strong drink among Europeans residing in tropical climates was one cause of the great mortality among them. He was aware that his testimony, as to the value of total abstinence, might not be much worth, but he gladly took the opportunity of giving it.

The meeting was also addressed by Councillor Gray, Rev. Dr. Johnston, Rev. P. McDowall, and Rev. Sutherland Sinclair.

TEMPERANCE IN THE FREE CHURCH.

At the meeting of Assembly on Wednesday, 6th June, Dr. McFarlane gave in the report from the committee on temperance, which stated that the subject had been brought before the church courts—that meetings had been held and lectures delivered on the subject in various places, and a variety of other measures adopted, with a view to check the progress of intemperance. The report suggested that the Assembly should again recommend the subject to the consideration of Presbyteries, and that a report of their progress be laid before the committee in November; and

also, that the Assembly should adopt a petition to the House of Commons, setting forth the prevalence of Scottish intemperance, and craving the adoption of such other measures as might be fitted to lessen the consumption of spirituous liquors, to reduce the number of public-houses, and the dissociation of the sale of spirits from that of provisions.

The report was approved of, and the Assembly resolved, in terms thereof, entrusting their petition to Mr. Fox Maule.—*Scottish Guardian*.

We understand that a "Free Church Abstinence Society," was formed at a meeting held in the Religious Institution Rooms, Edinburgh, on the morning of Friday, 1st June. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. McKenzie of Ratho; and the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie of Maryculter, acted as clerk. The Rev. Dr. Gray of Edinburgh, with about thirty ministers and laymen from different parts of the country, were present, and took part in the proceedings. The principal merit of making the preliminary arrangements for the formation of this association, belongs to Mr. Douglas, writer, Cupar-Fife. An excellent pamphlet, addressed to members and office bearers of the Free Church, will shortly be put into circulation.

To the above, it gives us pleasure to add the following extract from a letter of the Rev. W. Arnot of Glasgow, to the *Montreal Witness*, in which that gentleman states that the cause is still making progress in the denomination of which he is so bright an ornament:—

"You will be glad to hear of a movement in favor of Temperance within a Christian Church, and on religious principles. After much private conference, a society has been formed, within the Free Church, to oppose drinking habits, and promote Temperance, by personal abstinence, and every other lawful means—I think above forty ministers have already adhered.

"An auxiliary influence, in favor of temperance, begins to come from a quarter whence it was not expected. The great and sudden increase of poor rates in Scotland begins to pinch on the point which, in many men's constitution, is the most tender, viz.: the pocket. Men are constrained to see that the indiscriminate system of licensing spirit shops, is just a prolific manufactory of pauperism to be supported by themselves. Thus self interest comes to the aid of benevolence, in its efforts to diminish the cause of crime."

Since writing the foregoing, the following extract from the proceedings of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod has been handed to us. We gladly insert it, and deem it but justice to that excellent denomination of christians to state, that they were the first to welcome the Temperance Reformation among them. We are under the impression, that all their ministers, without an exception, are members of a Temperance Society:—

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

This body met in Glasgow in May last. When the report of the committee on intemperance was called for, Mr. Anderson stated that the committee had not met, and, therefore, there was no report. The following forms a section of an overture from the Presbytery of Glasgow, regarding Sabbath desecration, which was adopted by the Synod:—"They lament and testify against the enormous and aggravated evils arising from the manufacture, sale, and consumption of intoxicating liquors on the Lord's-day—an iniquity which, in respect to the multitudes involved in it, and the multiplied and dreadful evils which result from it, holds a horrid pre-eminence in the catalogue of public sins. The Synod reject and condemn the doctrine as false and unfounded, that it is more consonant with the hallowed purpose of the Sabbath, to traffic in strong drink on that day, than in any ordinary branch of the provision trade: or that while it is unlawful to carry on those processes on the Sabbath by which grain is manufactured into wholesome food, it may be held lawful to employ that day in converting grain into intoxicating liquor. And they beg here to renew all the entreaties and warnings which they have heretofore issued, with the view of inducing those under their more immediate charge, altogether to avoid a traffic so intimately connected with Sabbath breaking, in the manufacture of these liquors, and which brings so many temptations to Sabbath breaking, both to those who purchase them, and to those who traffic in them."

OBITUARY.

The past year has been one of great mortality amongst the advocates of the Temperance Reformation in the father-land; some of its best and most successful promoters have been suddenly called away to appear at another tribunal. Those who put their confidence in man for the attainment of any object, especially one, in which combined effort is required, are dismayed and apt to falter and turn back, when their standard-bearers are cut down, rather than seek to supply their places and move steadily forward to the attainment of their object. But we have no reason to fear that this will be the case with the noble army that have lately come out in the father-land to contend with customs and practices which have been productive of more evil, and a greater amount of desolation and death, than have yet resulted from all the wars that have taken place since this agent of evil (alcohol) has been applied for the general purposes against which we contend. We trust rather that such visitations will have the effect of teaching them and us to look for success, through the employment of suitable instrumentality, to Him who alone can render effectual all our efforts. We deeply sympathise with them in their bereavements, and trust the places of those whose removal we lament, will speedily be filled up by others who will even excel their predecessors. These remarks have been called forth by the intelligence which we give below:—

Died at Edinburgh, on the 31st April, 1849, Mr. David Menzies, student of medicine, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. The complaint of which he died was severe disease of the spine, excited by exposure to cold, five years before his death, in one of the class-rooms of the university, when his medical studies were nearly completed. The Edinburgh Abstinence Society, had existed little more than a year when he became a member of it, and in its prosperity and success, felt a warm interest.—During the early years of the movement, when friends were few, and writers in defence of abstinence principles still fewer, his articles obtained ready insertion in the temperance periodicals which had then begun to appear. Several under the signature of "medical student," appeared in the *Scottish Temperance Journal*, some of which were selected by the committee, and issued as tracts.

A series of articles, under a fictitious signature, appeared in a metropolitan new-paper, which excited considerable interest from the vigorous arguments in favor of abstinence, as well as from the grace and beauty of the composition.

He became early a member of the Scottish Temperance League, and an ardent admirer and supporter of the *Review*, which he considered far surpassing the best British and American temperance periodicals. His end was perfect peace, not from relying on total abstinence in preference to the gospel, as some of our opponents affect to believe, but through an ardent living faith in the Redeemer.

TO AGENTS AND FRIENDS.

We hope that those who take any interest in the advancement of the Temperance cause, will, at this time, use all suitable effort to keep up and sustain the *Advocate*; the volume has just commenced, which is the best time for subscribers to give in their names. We hope that agents, especially, will be on the alert to ascertain if all the subscribers for 1849, continue for 1850, and which of them do not, that they will call at their respective post-offices and see if any of the *Advocates* remain there not taken out, ascertain the cause, and advise us by sending back the papers, marked accordingly, direct to the publisher, taking care that the name of the post-office to which they are usually sent, is distinctly written on the cover.

During the past year we have lost considerable by papers coming back when the year was far advanced, marked "refused," or

"not called for." Let agents at once see to this, and they will thus do us good service.

We take the opportunity of stating also, that we send this number only, to those who have not paid for 1849; and will continue to send the paper to those who have done so, unless advised to the contrary.

CRIME AND ITS CAUSES.

None but those who have the opportunity and take the trouble to look into the various sources of information, and note the results, can form any estimate of the terrible evils inflicted on the community by the prevailing use of intoxicating drinks. It is not our object at present to inquire who are to blame for the continuance of the evil—it is clear, however, if there were no drinkers there would be no need either to manufacture or sell—but simply to lay before our readers additional facts to urge on the advocates of the great reformation:—

Criminal reformers are engaged in one of the noblest enterprises which can possibly employ the great faculties of man; but many of them do not sufficiently recognise the palpable fact—that drunkenness is the chief source of crime. This is proved—

1. By the evidence of Judges.—I have found that if the murders, burglaries, robberies, riots, tumults, adulteries, rapes, and other enormities that have been committed during that time (twenty years) were divided into five parts, four of them have been the product of excessive drinking.—(Sir Matthew Hale.)

I venture to say, that in much more than half the offences which have been brought before these assizes, drink has something to do.—(Judge Coleridge.)

Three-fourths of the criminal charges that are brought to trial originate in habits of intemperance and the spending all leisure time in the public house.—(Justice Wightman.)

2. By the evidence of Magistrates.—If public houses were all shut up there would be a reformation.—(London Magistrate.)

Were it not for intemperance, the premises (i.e., the police court) might be shut up.—(Dumfries Magistrate.)

Four-fifths of the prisoners go there (to prison) through drunkenness.—(Middlesex Magistrate.)

3. By the evidence of Prison Chaplains.—As to murder, maiming, and other crimes attended with personal violence, they, for the most part, are actually committed under the excitement of liquor.—(Rev. D. Ruel.)

The increase of crime I should attribute to the increase of intemperance.—(Rev. C. F. Bagshaw.)

4. By the evidence of Prison Governors and Superintendents of Police.—One hundred and seven prisoners were committed to this prison (Lanark) during the last twelve months. Of these thirty-eight were charged with the crime of theft, and to my knowledge twenty-two were intoxicated when they committed the deed.—(Mr. D. Lennie.)

I have attributed to intemperance a great portion of the crime committed in the community, and I have yet seen no reason to change my opinion.—(Mr. Millar, Glasgow.)

He believed that at least one half of the prisoners who were brought to Newgate were in consequence of intemperance.—(Mr. Cope.)

From a recent examination of 203 convicts in the Auburn State Prison, United States, it appears that 202 had been habituated to drinking.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MARTINSTOWN, January 1, 1850.

The wise man, speaking of our original condition, says, "God made man upright, but he sought out many inventions." And it is a painful subject of reflection to think how man's noble genius should be so perverted as to be employed in entailing misery and crime on himself and his fellowman; and so it is, instead of cultivating the arts of peace and sobriety—instead of spreading happiness around him—his utmost inge-

nuity has been employed in inventing instruments of cruelty—in devising and maturing plans for destroying the powers of the mind and bringing it down to the level of the brute creation, and by the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, depriving those of their rightful property whom it was their duty to protect and foster.

We have been led into these reflections by seeing the extreme avidity by which the spirit seller endeavors to dispose of his liquid fire to those who have the misfortune to be caught in the snares of a once popular but now happily fading custom of society.

We must now advert to our progress throughout the past year. It is with feelings of regret that the Committee has to note the unprincipled conduct of our late Secretary, C. F. Pomroy, by which its prospects were frustrated and its plans destroyed. Being a man of education and talent, he took the lead in the affairs and management of the Society, until he suddenly violated its rules and principles, and, finally, absconded with our funds.

During the past year this society has lost a warm friend, and the church an efficient laborer, by the death of the Rev. Wm. McKellican. To his memory it is due to say that he entered with cordiality and zeal into every plan for the promotion of the cause, being the first who planted the standard of Temperance in this district, upwards of eighteen years ago, and, in the midst of many discouragements and opposition, he maintained his ground to the last. The Society will long remember the discretion and paternal kindness with which he was wont to assist at its meetings and anniversaries.

The Society held its annual meeting on the 22d ult., Mr. Dd. M. Gregor in the chair. The meeting was opened with praise and prayer, and, after some desultory conversation, they proceeded to the election of office-bearers, when Mr. J. J. Kellic was unanimously elected President; Mr. Pr. McLeod, Secretary; Mr. Hugh McDermid, Treasurer, with twelve members of Council. The next meeting was appointed to be held on the 16th instant, when the Rev. Mr. Ross, of the Free Church, is expected to deliver an address on the evils and results of intemperance.

Pr. McLeod, Secretary.

Education.

A FEW THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION.

Though an old and hackneyed subject, there is nevertheless, occasion now and then for a retouching of this theme. as, in its true and proper sense, education comprises the whole management of the child till he becomes a man,—and we will begin where that begins, namely, with the infant.

But few weeks elapse before those little eyes begin to notice, and that little mind to perceive, and those young passions to develop, and we may add, it is in the cradle that the child becomes master of the parent. Too early attention cannot be given to the proper government of the child. But we protest against that discipline and that education which attempts to make men and women, scholars and philosophers of little children, and the whole paraphernalia of the "infant school" system, so much in vogue a few years since.

We were, at that period, about having learned children, of the age of four or five years, and the sage fathers, and good mothers, and maiden aunts, and teachers of these schools, were soon to astonish the world by their prodigies. Many looked on with astonishment, and began to wonder what kind of men and women we should have from such children. But they were soon relieved of their difficulty, for it proved that such "forward" children never, or rarely, if ever, lived to be men or women. The mind of the child, which was urged forward thus prematurely, soon became jaded and lost its balance. Nervous disease supervened,

and the pretty, little, bright and sprightly child, the idol of its fond parents, their "little pride," soon became the object of their solicitude, and deep and painful anxiety. The precocious intellect, that, even in childhood, could understand and read English, Latin and French, to the admiration of all, so acted upon the clayey tabernacle, that wonderful mechanism, as to overstretch those delicate strings, the nerves, and in due that worst and most to be dreaded of all irritations, nervous. The bodily health began to fail—the nervous excitement increased. The sparkling witticisms of the pale and feeble little being, bursting from the over-taxed intellect, called forth the loudest applause from inconsiderate friend and ignorant admirer.

But the scene soon changed. The nervous spasms began. The body, as the mind and nerves were thus overburdened, craved more and more food as it was able to bear less. The twitchings and spasms increased, till, by some extra mental effort, or some sudden fright, or from overloading the stomach, the spasm became the convulsion, and epilepsy with all its horrors, was apparent, and, in all probability, an irremediable *idioty*, to top this climax of a wrong education, lies before this innocent child.

This is but one of the forms in which this unwise management of children shows itself. We have taken this particular view of it because it has been brought before us, in all its horrors, often within the last few years. Among the predisposing causes to epilepsy, in the numerous cases that have come under the care of physicians, this has been a prolific one; and we warn that fond but ambitious parent, who is anxious to see his child a *genius*, to beware of his course. He is planting a tree which, instead of furnishing him with a refreshing shade in his old age, will throw the poison of the bitterest reflections over his meridian of life in the blighted body and unhinged mind of his beloved offspring, and in augmenting an hundred fold the cares and labors and solicitude of the parent, thus "bringing down" (much earlier than would otherwise be the case) "his gray hairs with sorrow to the grave." He is sowing seed which will produce a harvest of sorrow. Better would it be for such children if they never learned their letters. Better, far better, for such parents if they had been written childless.

But there is no need of this worse than useless waste of mind and body to the child. It is all unnecessary. The child may become one of the brightest men of his age, even though he be very backward and very dull in childhood. This has been the case in Sir Isaac Newton in philosophy, in Sir Walter Scott in fiction, Andrew Fuller in polemics, and hundreds of others. What has been in them may be in others.

We have thus given an opinion on a subject of some importance. If followed, we think it will save some. If disregarded, we fear there will be more epileptics than if our statements are thoughtfully considered.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE CHIEF STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the address which the Governor (Briggs) of Massachusetts, on the 20th of last June, made to Dr. Jared Sparks, in presenting to him, according to law, the seal and keys of Harvard University, as President of that Institution, we have the following remarks on the subject of religious instruction in the University:

"An opinion exists to some extent in the community, that, in the various departments of education in this country, the moral training of the pupil is too much neglected. If such an error prevails, it ought to be corrected. The importance of moral instruction cannot be over-stated. The heart is the fountain of motive, and the wise man enjoins that it should be kept with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life." Christianity is the only rock upon which the character of man can be built with safety. I am sure, Sir, that its hopes and its principles, that its beautiful and sublime precepts, as illustrated in the wise teachings and in the spotless life of its Divine Author, will be leading topics of the instructions which the youth committed to your charge will daily receive from your lips.

For more than two hundred years the people of Massachusetts have respected and cherished this first-born literary institution of the New World. In the constitution of the Commonwealth, they say it was founded by "wise and pious men," and ratify its legal existence.

The truth of your character is to them a pledge, that all the powers of your mind and heart will be devoted to a faithful and impar-

tial administration of its affairs, and to the advancement of good learning and science; that you, as the executive officer of the College, will maintain a discipline that will win the affections of these young gentlemen and their successors, and that will secure obedience to its laws; that all party politics will be avoided, and the only governmental doctrines inculcated will be the great principles of constitutional liberty; and that, discarding all sectarianism in religion, the theology taught will be the simple truths of revelation, as written in letters of living light on the pages of the Bible."

President Sparks, in reply to this part of Governor Briggs' inaugurating address, observes as follows:

"When your Excellency speaks of the importance of a moral and religious education, your words must meet with a cordial response from every friend of youth, nay, from every friend of mankind. The principles, the vital truths, the practical rules of life, taught in the Divine Word, the doctrines and precepts of the Saviour revealed from heaven to illumine, cheer, and save a dark and erring world, should be made in every institution of learning the cardinal elements from which all other instruction should spring. The religion set forth in the Gospel of Christ inculcates love to God and man: it exhorts us to reverence our Maker and obey his laws, to search for the truth with honest hearts, and to build our faith upon honest conviction; it enjoins charity, forbearance, good will; it teaches men to live together as brethren, to think for themselves, but to act for the good of others, to avoid names, divisions, discords, and to strive for peace, amity, union; and it opens to us the certainty of an immortal world, where the acts and motives of men will be weighed in an equal balance, and where the awards will be meted out by a just and merciful Judge. May this religion be taught here in its purifying efficacy, felt alike by those who teach and those who learn; may it be taught and felt everywhere, in the temples of God, in the busy throngs of men, and in the quiet repose of the fireside, till the whole human family, children of one common Father, shall learn the lesson of universal love, and join as with one voice in hymns of praise and adoration!"

FIRST IMPRESSIONS IN CHILDHOOD.

I think we may assert: that in a hundred men, there are more than ninety who are what they are, good or bad, useful or pernicious to society, from the instruction they have received. It is on education that depends the great difference observable among them. The least and most imperceptible impressions received in our infancy, have consequences very important, and of a long duration. It is with these first impressions, as with a river, whose waters we can easily turn, by different canals, in quite opposite courses, so that from the insensible direction the stream receives at its source, it takes different directions, and at last arrives at places far distant from each other; and with the same facility we may, I think, turn the minds of children to what direction we please.—*Edgeworth.*

Agriculture.

THE HORSE.

Though we have now machinery that surpasses this animal in speed, we are not yet ready to abandon him and set him adrift. Other people may prefer the camel or the mule, but farmers know of no servant to be compared with the horse.

For the heavy draught, or for the race; for a ride of pleasure, or for a tour into the rough interior of our country, the horse is our best companion and helper. We could hardly estimate his worth but by his loss.

This animal is often abused through wantonness or carelessness; but still more often injured for want of due consideration of the proper mode of treating him.

Within a few years, it has been customary for drivers of stages in our neighborhood to give their horses meal in the water, when they only stopped for a short time in the middle of the day. It was then not uncommon for horses when driven no faster than at present, to fall suddenly dead in the harness. On opening the animal, the meal would be found undigested and formed into a hard cake in the stomach.

We believe this practice is now wholly abandoned. There is a very prevalent idea, that it is injurious to give grain to the

animal when he is warm. Now, we have never known any injury to arise from this practice. There is no more danger of injury to the horse than to ourselves by eating a hearty meal when warm. And who ever heard of a man killing himself with a hearty dinner, because he eat it when he was fatigued or heated?

It is hard driving—violent exercise—after eating hearty food that causes pain, and often death.

Let a man but reflect on what has proved injurious to himself, and he will rationally conclude what treatment is most likely to injure his beast. Let him eat a hearty meal, then run, or use any very violent exercise immediately after, and he will be at no loss in conjecturing what must be the danger of furiously driving a beast after a hearty dinner.

It is hard driving immediately after eating grain that kills the horse, and we venture to assert, that not an instance can be shown in which he has sustained injury from eating grain, merely because he was warm. People should reflect and reason more on this subject.

Horses that travel and labor violently, as in stages and fast chaises, should eat their grain at night. When laboring moderately on a farm, it is not so material when their heartiest food is given, for horses are not liable to be injured in any gear when they are only driven on the walk.

But we have known many men, prudent in most matters, yet guilty of stuffing their horses with grain in the morning, just before starting on a journey! They gave no grain the night before, reserving for the starting hour the heartiest food for the beast!

On a journey we have long been in the habit of giving our horse his grain at night. We give it as soon as he is rubbed down and put to the stable, and we have never found it injured him.

How absurd to let your horse stand for hours, after a day of violent exercise to chop up his own fodder and attempt to appease his hunger on hay—often poor hay, not fit to be fed out to young cattle.

Give the horse half a bushel of oats, or one peck of corn, if he has been used to grain, as soon as you lead him into the stable, and he will fill himself in one hour or two and be willing to lie down and enjoy a nap, even before you retire to rest yours lf.

In any part of the country, if you see the grain put in the manger, you may be pretty sure the hesler has not forgotten his duty.—*Sherbrooke Gazette*.

SAVING MANURES.

We again call the attention of farmers to the important subject of saving all the manure that is made about the barn and the house. This is a subject of vital importance to every New England farmer. Our lands need manuring, and our stables and vaults need clearing out. We should not know what to do with our lands without manures, and we should not know what to do with the manures that accumulate if we had no lands to put them on.

See what trouble they have in large cities to keep the air pure where they have no soil to neutralize the offensive matter. Health, duty, economy, require that all offensive matter which may prove useful as manure should be buried with earth that will effectually prevent all deleterious effects. The system of Providence is wise far beyond our full comprehension, and every day gives proof that the substances most detrimental to health are all wanted in the poor fields where vegetation is expected to thrive. Diligence only on our part is requisite to bring these opposite substances into contact, and the result is a most useful compound essential to the fertility of our fields.

The most common fault with our farmers is a neglect to make the most of the excrements of the animals kept within their enclosures. It is not sufficient that you feed animals enough to consume all the produce of your farm. The droppings from the animals must all be secured in due season, or one half at least will be lost. Clear manure in a heap heats too much and becomes fire-branded. When it is suffered to remain without heaping it evaporates or it washes away. It is continually wasting in one way or other unless care is taken to mix it with matter that will absorb its essence and retain till the plants are ready for it.

Soil from the road-side, when it can be had, is as valuable as anything that can be procured to increase and to preserve the manure heap. This soil is often impregnated where it lies with the wash from the road, and is filled with grass roots that much increase the quantity of the matter that is moved off with the sod. It is worth much more, load for load, than

most of the black mud that is dug from meadows. There may be instances where peat mud is the most valuable matter that is carried into cow-yards. There is as much difference in peat that is cut for fuel as there is in wood. It is so also when it is used for manure.

Mud from swamps, or peat of any kind will answer for carrying into the yard. It will serve at least to retain the richness already there, if not to furnish original rich matter. As fast as the cow-yard is cleared, new matter should be supplied so plentifully that none of the droppings should remain alone to waste. This is of more importance than it is to keep manures sheltered under a roof, notwithstanding all that writers may teach on the subject. If manures of any kind are to be kept long without using they be better under cover; but when you hasten decomposition, leave the manure where the falling rains will help you.

The hog-stye, the drain, and the hen-house and the back-house should all contribute to the manure heap. The suds from the wash tub may all be used a second time. They are worth more by having been associated with dirty clothes, and after taking a turn in the tub must be made to do duty in the field. The nose of any strewed farmer will determine as he passes your buildings whether any of your manures are blowing away for want of matter mixed with them.

AGRICULTURAL MAXIMS.

The following maxims are by M. Villeroy, a practical farmer and a distinguished writer of France. They were translated from the *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique*, for the Patent Office Report of 1848.

It has been remarked that these maxims are more applicable to districts which have been long cultivated, than to the virgin soil of new countries, which is sometimes found to be sufficiently fertile without the application of manure. But even in this case, the continuance of that fertility depends upon the prompt and speedy return of an equivalent for what has been drawn from it by the successive crops.

1st. Manure is the basis of Agricultural prosperity and success.

2d. Crops are always in direct proportion to the manure which the farmer uses.

3d. Of all manures (easily obtained) there is none so valuable or important as stable manure; it agrees best with all kinds of soils, and plants, and modes of culture.

4th. Even if other energetic manures be employed, this cannot be wholly dispensed with, and they should be used rather to augment its action or replace it.

5th. Those manures are not in sufficient quantity or so universal as to supersede the use of stable manure—and as a general thing, cultivation would be impossible without the aid of this latter.

6th. It is not the largest area which is the best tilled and especially the best manured.

7th. A small farm well cultivated and well manured will give a greater clear profit than a large one, where the same labor and the same quantity of manure are employed on a greater extent of surface.

8th. With a sufficient quantity of manure, the most arid and unpromising soil may be made productive and yield abundant crops.

9th. In the same degree as the product depends not on the area, but on the culture and quantity of manure depend not on the greatest number of animals, but on the greatest amount of fodder consumed.

10th. Animals produce nothing themselves, they only transform the fodder they consume into manure; part of it is assimilated for their sustenance, and a part becomes excrement or manure.

11th. The more nourishment the beasts receive the more fertilizing the manure they return.

12th. A lean beast makes less manure than a fat one—a well fed one gives twice as much as a poorly fed one.

13th. Whenever much and good fodder is produced, there is also produced much good manure; and, whenever there is a different quantity of manure, there will be rich and abundant harvests.

14th. Since, then, the success of agriculture depends (in old countries,) on the quantity of manure produced, and this again

depends on the quantity of fodder consumed, it follows that, the greatest quantity of fodder consumed in the management of the farm insures the most solid prosperity.

15th. Generally, the energy of agricultural management may be judged of by the amount of cultivated fodder on which it is based and its progress in the production of fodder, should be regarded also as the progress of farming.—*Mc. Farmer.*

TO MEASURE HAY IN THE MOW OR STACKS.

More than twenty years ago, I copied the following method of measuring hay from some publication, and having verified its general accuracy, I have both bought and sold by it, and believe it may be useful to many farmers where the means of weighing are not at hand.

Multiply the length, breadth, and height into each other, and if the hay is somewhat settled, ten solid yards will make a ton. Clover will make from ten to twelve yards for a ton.

Plough deep, and at the coming harvest you will be amply repaid for extra labor.

News.

CANADA.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday Mr. Chisholm, of Chateaugay, was crossing from Beauharnois to Isle Perrot, the ice shovled, and Mr. Chisholm lost a horse, sleigh, and its contents, and some money. Mr. C. and his companions had barely time to save their lives.—*Herald.*

THE CROSSING.—The road across the river to Laprairie was completed by Mr. Duclos on Wednesday. The roads on the ice in the vicinity of the city are said to be generally in very good condition. The ice has not shovled a great deal this winter, and the river is lower than usual at this season of the year.—*Transcript.*

PRIZE.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to offer a prize of a gold medal, through the Toronto Mechanic's Institute, for the best specimen of mechanical ability. The prize to be open to the mechanics of the whole Province. Any article of mechanic art to be within the scope of the competition; and ingenuity in the design as well as skill in the execution to be considered in the decision.—*Id.*

NEW YEAR'S TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.—On New Year's Day the members of the St. Patrick's Temperance Society and the Bytown Juvenile Temperance Society proceeded to the residence of his lordship the R. C. Bishop of Bytown. The Juvenile Society sang a Temperance hymn, and an address to his lordship was read by Mr. Duff. His lordship replied at some length, to the evident satisfaction of the large assemblage present, after which the children sang a hymn, and proceeded to the new General Hospital, where an entertainment was prepared. About 200 partook of the refreshments, and the evening passed off with hilarity and merriment.—*Bytown Packet.*

LUMBER TRADE.—We have taken some pains, for the interests of our subscribers, to ascertain what is doing in the timber business. We find that the probable quantity of white pine on the Ottawa and its tributaries will be about 12,000,000 feet, and in the St. Lawrence and its tributaries about 6,000,000, to which we add the stock at Quebec, 6,554,250, making an aggregate of 24,554,250. The average annual exportation being about 12,000,000, leaves the balance as stock for the following year, with the exception of the Home consumption, and whatever may be shipped to the States which had been so far limited and must continue so, until the duty of 20s. is taken off. The extra quantity being manufactured this season, by firms; and others now regularly in the trade, is estimated at about 4,000,000 feet, leaving in the hands of regular traders on the Ottawa 8,000,000. For the last ten years, there has not been less lumber cut off unsurveyed lands of the Crown than the present season. The timber is generally being made in old settled Townships and on private property, we should say to the extent of 7,000,000, a large portion of which is being manufactured on the Ottawa and its tributaries, below Bytown.—*Ottawa Advocate.*

TWO PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—An attentive friend has just informed us that a fire took place on New Year's night, in a log hut, near McKenzie's Creek, and about one mile from Caledonia in the township of Oneida. The hut was totally consumed, and melancholy to add, its inmates—a married couple named Mills, under the influence of liquor and unable to escape or help themselves—were burnt to a cinder. This is certainly a warning to those who thus abuse this festive season.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

UNITED STATES.

THE ICE TRADE.—According to the Newburyport *Herald*, the ice trade between the United States and England, which at one time opened under favorable auspices has been entirely superseded by the ice from Sweden and Norway. This ice is delivered in London at the same price which it is sold for in Boston. Norway ice, in immense blocks of great thickness, is sold in the Thames at 15s sterling a ton, while American ice costs, delivered there, 40s a ton, viz., 25s freight and 15s cost of the ice.

WOOL IN MICHIGAN.—The Detroit *Tribune* states that the wool exported from Michigan in 1848, amounted to 1,200,000 pounds; and the manufacturing establishments in the State consumed about 600,000 pounds. The present year it is thought that the amount exported will not fall short of 2,600,000; and at the same ratio of increase, it will next year reach 1,000,000. It is estimated that the number of sheep in the State is about 1,000,000.

CALIFORNIA.—The Alabama at New Orleans brought \$50,000 in gold dust in freight, and \$200,000 in the hands of passengers. The Panama *Echo* says that a gold mine has been discovered in the province of Veraguena in the Isthmus, which some of the Americans have commenced digging, in preference to going to California. Passengers of the Alabama give an awful account of the condition of affairs in California. The scurvy was raging to a considerable extent at the mines. The steamer Panama sailed for San Francisco on the 25th ult. According to a law enacted by the Republic of New Grenada, free trade on the Isthmus existed after the 1st January.—The steamer Oregon, due from Panama, had not yet reached San Francisco. Public order throughout the whole country was completed. Labor was becoming cheaper; vegetables were very scarce. The growth of San Francisco is without parallel; it now numbers 20,000 regular inhabitants; commerce with other ports is growing more and more active. The departure of vessels during the month of November, equalled the arrivals at New Orleans, and the trade with all parts of the Pacific steadily undergoing a vast increase. The last of the overland emigration expected this year has crossed the Sierra Nevada. About 70 teams by way of Simpson's pass had been caught up by the snow of the mountains, and at the last accounts were at the head quarters of Deer Creek. The rainy season had set in, and had made the ground among the mines, as well as the roads, impassable in many places.

BEWARE OF STRONG DRINK.—We recorded lately the death of the poet Poe by *delirium tremens*. The papers report that Hoffman, another of our promising writers, is now in the Baltimore hospital, suffering under the same disease. He was lately appointed to a clerkship at Washington, but has fallen there under this hideous affection. Dram-drinking has fearfully increased of late; brandy used as a preventive of cholera, has become a general indulgence again, and its devastating effects may be seen every where. Dr. Bell, of Philadelphia, has published a letter on the subject, rebuking the medical men who recommended it as a preventive of cholera, and refuting that delusion.—*Zion's Herald.*

A STRIKING AND INSTRUCTIVE FACT.—While the U. S. ship Ohio was at Honolulu, where liquor is to be obtained, the men while on shore became excessively intoxicated and guilty of great excesses. But while at Hilo, where no liquor was to be had, they were very quiet and orderly. Who then will say that governments are not interested in suppressing the traffic? Put the cup out of the sight of men, and they neither suffer from privation nor care for it.

A moderate drinker took up, a short time ago, an able Temperance address, and on finishing its perusal, exclaimed: "This man is a fool, or I am!" He read it again, and again exclaimed: "This man is a fool, or I am!" A third time he read it, with still greater care, and as he finished the last sentence, exclaimed: "I am the fool!" and never afterwards tasted ardent spirits, or alcohol in any form whatever.—*Family Christian Almanac.*

One day recently, Father Mathew.—Father Chiniquy of Canada,—F. W. Kellogg of Ohio,—Dr. Charles Jewett,—G. W. Bungay,—and Deacon Moses Grant, all happened to meet in Boston,—six tough and noble straggle, which when braided into a tectotal lash, and well "laid on," must make the "tur fly" on the sleek and plump hide of the New England Rumocracy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPENDITURE FOR EDUCATION IN PRUSSIA.—Prussia has at this moment 33,000 primary school teachers, the gross salaries of which amounts to \$1,500,000. The sum devoted to the salaries of Teachers and the maintenance of Schools is levied and expended under the supervision of Township officers. The total amount expended on Academies, Colleges, Universities, Printing, Art and Science, is nearly \$1,500,000 more. Total annually expended in Prussia for Education about \$3,000,000.—*Correspondence N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

JAMAICA.—The subject of growing cotton has begun to engage the attention of the people of that Island. The Colonial Standard says there are 150,000 acres in the South side of the Island well adapted to the growth of cotton; and there were expectations that some American gentlemen would make the experiment, on a large scale, of growing cotton. A Bill had been brought in to increase the import duties, to enable the Island to pay the interest on its debt; but it was believed it would not pass. An education bill also before the House, giving the entire control to the Church of England, had raised all other bills in opposition to it.—The bill proposes to raise about £25,000 sterling by a tax of 3d per acre on land. It was not likely to pass.

PROPOSED SCIENTIFIC MISSION TO ALGERIA.—Three French representatives, Messrs. Leclapudis, Duquesne and Demssel, are about to proceed to Algeria, charged by the Minister of War with a scientific mission, having for its object to inquire into the best means of naturalizing in the colony certain vegetable productions, such as madder, sesame, the cactus cocciniferus, the banyan tree, from which the Americans make their cordage for ships, &c.; also to investigate the best means to be adopted for favoring in Algeria the development of the wool trade.

TWENTY PILOTS DROWNED.—A recent English paper contains a melancholy account of the loss of twenty pilots attached to the Shields station, who were drowned in a praiseworthy and humane attempt to rescue the crew of a wrecked vessel. The vessel, brig Betsey, of Little Hampton, struck on a bar at the mouth of the Tyne, in a heavy gale, with a strong sea running at the time. The Providence life boat was immediately got out to rescue the hands, and as quickly manned with South Shields pilots. Twenty-four of them sprang into her. They rowed her down to the brig, and laid her along side, on the starboard side of the brig, the brig laying with her bows to the sea. A rope was thrown from the brig, which they caught, and fastened the boat to the brig by the bow. As they were getting ready to take in the brig's crew, however, a sea broke round her bow, caught the boat on the larboard side, completely upset her, and threw the crew into the water. They plunged about in a mass, and she did not right, but broke her painter, and drifted away bottom up. There were no means for assisting them, and the crew of the brig had to suffer the anguish of seeing those who had come off to rescue them from peril, sink one by one into a watery grave. Of the twenty-four men who went off, only four came ashore alive. Three of them, John Harrison, John Milburn and George Heirs, got on to the boat's bottom, and were taken off by the second life boat, which put off with another gallant crew as soon as the accident was discovered. The fourth man got on board the vessel, he does not know how. He and the crew of the brig, were rescued by the second life boat as the tide receded. When the second life boat landed at the low part of South Shields with the three men taken off the boat the scene was most melancholy. Fathers, mothers, wives, sisters and relatives rushed down to the water edge to see if it was "theirs" that had been saved; and when the loss was manifest to them, the wailing of women, and deep sobbing of sturdy men—men who had stood many a norwester, and escaped many a peril—was most heart-rending. The most of the men drowned have left large families, and the South Shields pilots, like most of those who gain a living on the coast, intermarrying into their own calling, the ties that are broken are extensive.—*Boston Free Press.*

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Montreal, Monday Noon, Jan. 14, 1850.

There are no transactions to report. We understand that Oats and other coarse grains of Lower Canada, are being bought up largely for American account; Oats being worth about 24 cents here, 34 cents at the lines, and 45 cents in the interior of the New England States. This state of the markets, as a matter of course, turns business, in a great measure, away from our cities.—*Witness.*

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES—Jan. 11, 1850.—Wheat per munt, 4s to 4s 6d; Oats, per munt, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; Barley, do, 2s to 2s 3d; Peas, do, 2s a 2s 2d; Bick wheat, 1s 6d a 1s 8d; Rye, do, 2s a 2s 3d; Flaxseed 4s a 5s 3d; Potatoes, per bush, 1s a 1s 3d; Beans, American, 4s a 5s; Beans, Canada, do, 6s a 6s 8d; Honey, per lb, 4d a 5d; Beef, do, 2d to 5d; Mutton, per qr, 2s a 5s; Lamb, do, 1s a 2s 6d; Veal, do, 2s 6d a 10s; Pork, per lb, 3d a 4d; Butter, Fresh, do, 9d a 11d; Butter Salt 6d a 7d; Cheese, do 4d to 5d; Lard, do, 4d a 7d; Maple Sugar, do, 3d a 4d; Eggs per doz, 9d a 1s; Turkeys, (old), per couple, 5s a 6s 6d; do, (young,) 2s 6d a 3s 4d; Geese, do, 3s a 5s; Ducks, do, 1s 8d a 2s 6d; Fowls, 1s a 1s 6d; Chickens, do, 1s a 2s; Partridges, do, 2s a 2s 6d; Pigeons, (tame) per brace, 7s 1; Pigeons, wild, per doz, 5s; Hares, 6d a 7d; Apples, per barrel, 5s a 12s 6d; Onions, per barrel, 2s a 2s 6d; Flour, per quintal, 10s a 10s 3d; Oatmeal, per do, 7s a 8s 3d; Beef, per 100 lbs, 24s a 27s 6d; Fresh Pork, per do, 20s a 27s 6d; N. B. Fresh Codfish, per lb 4d a 4 1/2d.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—1st inst, Mrs J H Evans, of a son. 2d inst, Mrs A Milloy, of a son. 6th inst, Mrs J H Ennis, of a daughter. 8th inst, Mrs John Sutherland, of a daughter.
Hamilton—25th ult, Mrs R Roy, of a daughter. 2nd inst, Mrs R Fisher, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—10th inst, Samuel B Schmidt, MD, to Julia Aurelia, eldest daughter of Mr Henry Meyer.
Danville—31st ult, by the Rev A J Parker, Mr J J Boyd, of Sherbrooke, to Miss C M Hayes, of Shipton. Mr Charles Rose, Jr, to Miss Susan J Elliott, both of Shipton. 1st inst, Mr Geo Holland, to Miss Anna M Aird, both of Kugsey. Mr J P Stockwell, to Miss Lovina Burbank.
Elora—37th ult, by the Rev J W Marsh, B A, Mr C Laurence, to Miss Mary Cox.
Guelph—26th ult, by the Rev R Torrance, Mr E W Lowry, to Miss Sarah A M'Curdy.
Spring Hill—By the Rev T Wardrope, Mr Samuel Collins, son of Capt Collins, Long Island, to Jessie, youngest daughter of Mr James Pollock, farmer.

DEATHS.

Montreal—4th inst, Mrs James M Anderson, aged 35 years. 6th inst, Mr Hugh Logan, a native of the County Caran, Ireland, aged 80 years. 9th inst, M Fay, priest of the Seminary of St Sulpice de Montreal, aged 67 years.
Hamilton—30th ult, Mr G A New, aged 31 years.
Lachine—9th inst, Mr Wm Hannah, farmer, aged 61 years.
St Catharines—26th ult, George Prescott, Esq, for several years Secretary and Treasurer of the Welland Canal Company, aged 48 years.
St Laurent—8th inst, suddenly, Mr David Taylor, farmer.
St John's—1st inst, Capt John Luckin, aged 47 years.

Monies received on account of

Advocate.—1849.—Vankleek Hill, W Bourdon, 2s 6d; Philipsburgh, Rev W Scott, 5s; Pike River, W Fadden, J Wheeler, J D Allen, 2s 6d each; East Farnham, H Taber, 2s 6d; Clarenceville, T G Brainerd, 12s 6d; Nattawasaga, Peter Ferguson, J Mar, 2s 6d each; York Mills, Miss P A Weed, 1s 3d; London, Rev M Magill, 2s 6d; Picton, A Wycott, 2s 6d; Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, J S Bremner, 47s 6d; Zone Mills, W Webster, 2s 6d; Kingston, Geo Wright, 2s 6d, W Pellar, 1s 3d; Stornington, I Tols, John Moore, 2s 6d each; Martintown, H M'Dermid, P Christie, John M'Rac, 2s 6d each; Port Sarina, A Young, 30s; Lochaber, W M'Queen, J Dolc, 2s 6d each; Clarence, J Mathews, 2s 6d; Pickering, B Leavens, 2s 6d; Lancaster, D Cameron, 2s 6d; Montreal, Mr Foot, Mr McKeating, 2s 6d each.

Advocate.—1850—Granby, J. Taylor, B. Savage, H. Watchorn, D. Wallingford, W. S. West, James McCanna, 2s 6d each; Phillipsburgh, N. Reynolds, H. S. S. Jamison, 2s 6d each; East Farnham, P. Hill, L. Knowles, D. Knowles, G. C. Hall, L. Herrick, 2s 6d each; York Mills, Rev. T. Wightman, 2s 6d; Chinguacousy, J. Elliott, sen., W. Forster, J. Copland, A. Hutton, J. Hutton, G. Hutton, Robert Forest, John Modland, J. Givins, C. Upshaw, J. Wilkinson, sen., J. Wilkinson, jr., 2s 6d each; Sandhill, Isaac Lowes, 2s 6d; Campbell's Cross, T. Falconer, 2s 6d; Ingleton, England, Jos. Allinson, 2s 6d; Oro, W. Parkin, 2s 6d; Raleigh, Rev. W. King, 2s 6d; Kirkmiltloch, Scotland, Geo. Partridge, 2s 6d; Weston, H. Dennis, W. Tyrrell, W. Creed, W. Holley, 2s 6d each; Pickering, E. Rogers, W. Herbron, 2s 6d each; London, Rev. M. Magill, 2s 6d; Bloomfield, Jos. Bowerman, S. Bull, 2s 6d each; Picton, R. Youmans, C. Mortimer, N. Ballard, N. H. Davis, W. T. Yarwood, Mrs. Fry, E. Bristol, J. F. Wright, John Smith, B. Smith, Rev. D. M. Mullen, John Thompson, C. Pier, Miller & Brothers, Postmaster, A. Wycoff, 2s 6d each; Doon Mills, D. Kribs, 13s; Stanbridge, T. Welch, J. Galbraith, 2s 6d each; Paris, J. C. Harp, J. Ricket, J. Greigg, Jos. Burnet, 2s 6d each; Newcastle, J. Blackburn, J. Motley, H. Monro, J. Middleton, C. Monro, 2s 6d each; Darlington, Rev. Mr. Garnett, 2s 6d; Walford, W. Hutton, G. Brown, 2s 6d each; West Huntingdon, Rev. R. L. Tucker, 15s; Crapaud, Prince Edward Island, G. Wigginton, 32s 6d; Zone Mills, W. Webster, M. Gibson, 2s 6d each; Toronto, A. Russell, 5s; Mascouche, A. White, 1s 3d; Stanbridge, W. C. Gordon, Dr. Hildreth, S. H. Cornell, E. S. Briggs, E. Knight, C. Boomhour, C. N. Rice, J. W. Johnson, L. Palmer, B. Allen, T. Baker, R. Corey, Mrs. H. N. Whitman, Ira Caswell, 2s 6d each; Kingston, B. Hemsley, R. A. Mitchell, S. Chown, A. Chown, R. Chown, E. Chown, James Gardiner, J. C. Clark, 2s 6d each, W. Pillar, 1s 3d; Martintown, J. M' Rae, P. Christie, P. M' Dermid, George Kinloch, 2s 6d each; St. Eustache, W. Robinson, 2s 6d; Lanark, W. Smyth, R. Boyle, 2s 6d each; Lachute, J. M' Onat, 2s 6d; Martintown, D. M' Callum, 2s 6d; Granby, A. Chalmers, 2s 6d; Abbotsford, T. O. Stimpson, 7s 6d; Milton, T. O. R., 2s 6d; Winchester, D. Sumers, S. Amble, 2s 6d each; Waterloo, G. R. Clarke, A. Lewis, W. O. Lawrence, W. Woodard, A. Mitchell, E. Temple, G. A. Richardson, 2s 6d each, Dr. R. Parmelee, 5s, C. Chamberlain, S. A. Scoles, 1s 3d each; Lochaber, G. W. Cameron, 2s 6d; St. Sylvester, Margaret Stevenson, S. Orr, 2s 6d each; East Farnham, S. Burnham, 2s 6d; Cowansville, A. Sargent, 2s 6d; Clarence, R. Sentes, sen., A. M' Euchi, J. Taylor, H. Mathows, jr., 2s 6d each; Vankleek Hill, A. M' Larm, 2s 6d; Prescott, W. D. Dickenson, 10s; Brockville, W. H. Blanchard, 10s; Toronto, Serjis Miller and Southam, 2s 6d each; Pickering, B. Leavens, 2s 6d; River Trent, S. H. Maybee, B. Way, Aaron Yeomans, W. Arnott, Geo. Iveson, A. Barnum, J. Paterson, B. Davy, P. Master, 2s 6d each; Frankford, E. Herrington, 2s 6d; Oshawa, Rev. R. H. Thornton, A. Burnet, 2s 6d each; Whitby, J. Tweedie, 2s 6d; Montreal, Mr. Elsie, 5s, Mr. Sargson, G. Holland, J. Greig, G. B. Poarsen, J. Fox, Mr. Meakins, 2s 6d each.

Per R. D. Wadsworth, 1850.—Esquesing, C. Watkin, Charles Kent, 2s 6d each; Nelson, J. Carr, 2s 6d; Trafalgar, O. Marlatt, 2s 6d; Oakville, R. H. Riches, Mrs. Leach, J. W. Williams, W. Ashman, J. Chisholm, R. Wilson, A. Lebar, J. Potter, C. Kenney, 2s 6d each; Hamilton, Mr. Hess, 2s 6d; Wellington Square, Rev. A. M'Lean, 2s 6d; Rimsay, T. Wilson, 2s 6d; Port Dalhousie, A. Muir, John Clark, J. Johnston, E. M. M'Allen, 2s 6d each; Chippawa, J. Rapelge, P. M' Micken, T. Emmons, J. Murphy, E. Riley, C. Merriam, G. W. Goodenough, U. Walker, W. M'Clere, J. Walker, 2s 6d each; Dundas, E. Lyons, O. W. Everett, 2s 6d each; West Flamboro', A. Balette, W. Coffey, Rev. J. Clatton, 2s 6d each; St. George, H. Smith, 2s 6d.—M. Magill, sales of Medals, &c., 33s 4d.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Undersigned begs to intimate, that he has been instructed by the proprietor to treat with those parties desirous of Leasing that very Suitable and Convenient Place of Meeting, the Old Congregational Chapel, St. Maurice Street, latterly known as the Temperance Hall, on Very Reasonable Terms. It can be had either for Day or Night Meetings, and attendance furnished.

J. C. BECKET.

Nov. 26.

TEETOTAL LECTURES BY MR. R. D. WADSWORTH,

WILL be delivered in the following places, at the dates specified. Officers of the Societies are respectfully requested to give publicity to the meetings, and provide a conveyance to the next appointment.

January 16	Wednesday,	Hunter's neighborhood,	7 o'clock, p.m.
17	Thursday,	M'Intosh's	do
18	Friday,	Devine's	do
19	Saturday,	Sydenham,	do
20	Sabbath,		
21	Monday,	St. Vincent,	7 o'clock, p.m.
22	Tuesday,	Euphrasia,	do
23	Wednesday,	Collingwood,	do
24	Thursday,	Nottawasaga,	do
25	Friday,	Sunnidale,	do
26	Saturday,	Mulmur,	do
27	Sabbath,		
28	Monday,	Monro,	7 o'clock, p.m.
29	Tuesday,	Albion North,	do
30	Wednesday,	Boiton,	do
31	Thursday,	Toronto Gore,	do
February 1	Friday,	Cooksville,	do
2	Saturday,	Trafalgar East,	do
3	Sabbath,		
4	Monday,	Oakville,	7 o'clock, p.m.
5	Tuesday,	Bronte,	do
6	Wednesday,	Wellington Square,	do

N.B.—A Collection will be taken up at the close of each meeting, and an opportunity afforded of signing the Pledge, and of subscribing to the *Canada Temperance Advocate*. Where practicable, a Juvenile meeting will be held in each place at 4 o'clock p.m.

TEMPERANCE PUBLICATIONS.

THE following Temperance Publications are on Sale at this Office:—

No. 1.—Facts and Figures, 4 pp., 2s	per 100.
2.—Teetotaler's Companion, 8 pp., 4s	do
3.—Stimulation.—Short Persuasive, 4 pp., 2s	do
4.—The Drunkard's Sacrifice, 4 pp., 2s	do
5.—Recruit in the British Legion, 8 pp., 4s	do
6.—The Temperate Drinker.—Port Wine, 8 pp., 4s	do
7.—Last Hours of a Drunkard, 12 pp., 6s	do
8.—The Drunkard's Wife, 8 pp., 4s	do
9.—Claims of the Intemperate, 4 pp., 2s	do
10.—The Artist, 12 pp., 6s	do
11.—Indian of Lake Huron, 8 pp., 4s	do
12.—The Victim.—What I have seen, 4 pp., 2s	do
13.—The Spaniard's Child, 4 pp., 2s	do
14.—Little Mary, or a Daughter's Love.—Earl of Pembroke, 8 pp., 4s	do

MISCELLANEOUS.

Auto Biography of J. B. Gough, 48 pp., 2s 6d per dozen.	
Barnes on the Traffic, 12 pp., 7d per dozen.	
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Do Do in parts, 1, 2, 3 and 4, 4d each.	
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Account of the Drunken Sea, 8 pp., 4s per 100.	
Go and do Likewise, 4 pp., 2s	do
Examine and Inquire, do	do
Twenty Reasons against Signing the Pledge, Answered, do do	
The Fool's Pence, do	do
The Ways of Rum, do	do
A Drunkard's Effort to Escape from Rum-sellers, do do	
Ought a Christian to Use Intoxicating Liquors? do do	
Brief Statement of Total Abstinence Principles, 10 pp., 4s per 100.	
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Also, a Large and Small Still.	

J. C. BECKET,
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Montreal, December 1, 1849.