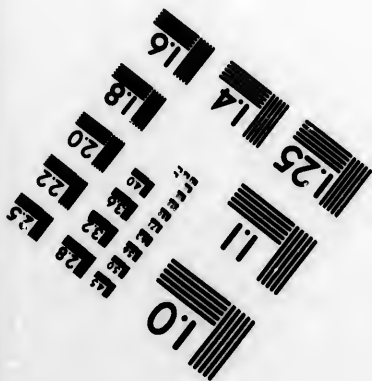
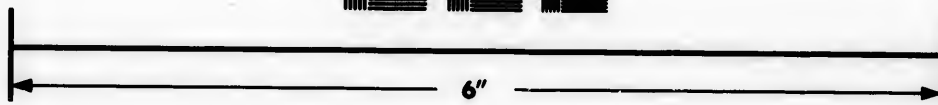
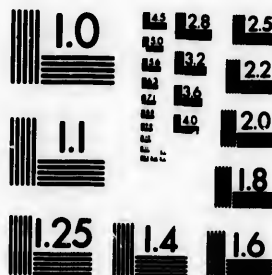


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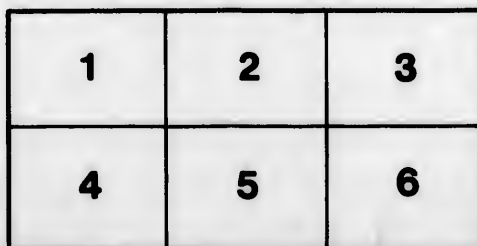
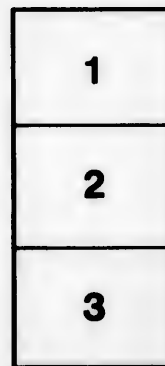
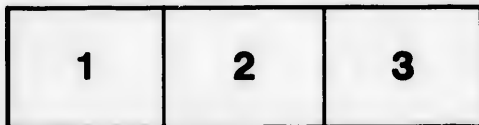
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THE MAINE LAW
ILLUSTRATED
TEMPERANCE ALMANAC,
For 1853.



Astronomical Calculations Adapted for the Whole of Canada.

CONTAINING ALSO,

**ILLUSTRATIONS, FACTS & ARGUMENTS FOR TEMPERANCE
AND A PROHIBITORY LAW.**

MONTREAL:

Printed and Published by J. C. BECKET, 22 Great St. James Street;

**And may be had, Wholesale or Retail, at the Book Stores of Mr. Stanley, Quebec;
Mr. Duff, Kingston; Mr. Armour and Mr. Fletcher, Toronto; Mr. Hewson and
Mr. McLellan, Hamilton, &c. &c.**

PREFATORY NOTE.

The Calendar pages have been prepared with great care, and arranged so perspicuously as not to require explanation. The Moon's changes are given for five different places, viz., Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and London. A glance at the table will show the superiority of this arrangement. There is a great difference in the longitude of these several places, and by that the changes are governed. This Almanac is designed for the whole country, and, therefore, the calculations are adapted for general utility. Instead of weather prognostications, useful information is given. The object kept in view, being to combine the people of Canada in opposition to the legalized sale of Alcohol as a beverage. We regret being obliged to leave out a great number of valuable tables of statistics. We believe, however, it will be admitted that there is in this Almanac a suitable variety of information adapted to its object.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASONS.

		d. h. m.
Vernal Equinox . . .	[Spring begins] . . .	March 20 11 31 Morn.
Summer Solstice . . .	[Summer begins] . . .	June 21 8 29 Morn.
Autumnal Equinox . . .	[Autumn begins] . . .	Sept. 22 10 42 Even.
Winter Solstice . . .	[Winter begins] . . .	Decr. 21 4 18 Even.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter B.	Julian Period	6566
Golden Number 11	The year 5614 of the Jewish Era commences on October 3d, 1853.	
Epact 20		
Solar Cycle 14	The year 1270 of the Mahomedan Era commences on Oct. 4, 1853.	
Roman Indiction 11		

MOVEABLE FESTIVALS.

Septuagesima Sunday, January 23	Low Sunday,	April 3
Quinquagesima Sunday, Feby. 6	Rogation Sunday,	May 1
Ash Wednesday, " 9	Ascension Day,	" 5
First Sunday in Lent, " 13	Pentecost, Whit-Sunday,	" 15
Palm Sunday, March 20	Trinity Sunday,	" 22
Good Friday, " 25	Corpus Christi,	" 26
Easter Sunday, " 27	Advent Sunday,	November 27

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

Circumcision, January 1	Corpus Christi,	May 26
Epiphany, " 6	St. Peter and St. Paul,	June 29
Annunciation, March 25	All Saints Day,	November 1
Good Friday, " 25	Conception B. V. M.,	December 8
Ascension Day, May 5	Christmas Day,	December 25
Birth Day of the Queen, " 24		

Venus will be the Moring Star until May 13th, and then Evening Star for the remainder of the year.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1853.

There will be one Eclipse of the Moon, and two of the Sun this year.

II. Of the Sun, Monday, June 6, at the time of the New Moon in the afternoon, invisible in all the Northern parts of North America. The northern limit of visibility in this Eclipse, is a line leaving the Pacific coast about 150 miles south-east from San Francisco, and passing near Santa Fé, and thence east, bending south to the Atlantic Ocean; leaving Little Rock and Millidgeville on the right hand in the region of visibility, and Huntsville, Augusta, and Charleston on the left, where the Eclipse will not be seen. The Eclipse will be central and annular on the meridian in longitude $119^{\circ} 24'$ west from Greenwich, and latitude $0^{\circ} 38'$ north.

III. Of the Moon, June 20th and 21st, visible in Canada, duration 1h. 36m.; magnitude. 2.45 digits. First contact, 20d. 11h. Visible, beginning at Montreal 21d. 0h. 19m. Middle of Eclipse, 21d. 1h. 7m. End of Eclipse, 21d. 1h. 56m.

IV. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 30th of November, at the time of New Moon; invisible in North America, excepting that a small Eclipse may be seen on the Sun's southern limb, along the peninsula and gulf of California and the isthmus of Darien. It will be more or less visible in all parts of South America as far as about 46° of south latitude. It will be central and total on the meridian in longitude $110^{\circ} 18'$ west from Greenwich, and latitude $11^{\circ} 20'$ south.

ECCLESIASTICAL MEMORANDA FOR 1853.

January 1. Circumcision; 2, 2d S after Christmas; 6, Epiphany; 9, 1st S after Epiphany; 16, 2d S after Epiphany; 23, Septuagesima; 25, Conversion St Paul; 30, Sexagesima. *February* 6, Quinquagesima; 9, Ash-Wednesday; 13, 1st S in Lent; 20, 2d S in Lent; 24, St. Matthias; 27, 3d S in Lent. *March* 6th, 4th S in Lent; 13, 5th S in Lent; 20, 6th S in Lent; 25, Good-Friday; 27, Easter Sunday. *April* 3, 1st S after Easter; 10, 2d S after Easter; 17, 3d S after Easter; 24, 4th S after Easter; 25, St. Mark. *May* 1, 5th S after Easter; Sts. Philip and James; 5, Ascension-day; 8, S after Ascension; 15, Whit-Sunday; 22, Trinity-Sunday; 29, 1st S after Trinity. *June* 5, 2d S after Trinity; 11, St. Barnabas; 12, 3d S after Trinity; 19, 4th S after Trinity; 24, St. John the Baptist; 26, 5th S after Trinity; 29, St. Peter. *July* 3, 6th S after Trinity; 10, 7th S after Trinity; 17th 8th S after Trinity; 24, 9th S after Trinity; 25, St. James; 31, 10th S after Trinity. *August* 7, 11th S after Trinity; 14, 12th S after Trinity; 21, 13th S after Trinity; 24, St. Bartholomew; 28, 14th S after Trinity. *September* 4, 15th S after Trinity; 11, 16th S after Trinity; 18, 17th S after Trinity; 21, St. Matthew; 25, 18th S after Trinity. *October* 2, 19th S after Trinity; 9, 20th S after Trinity; 16, 21st S after Trinity; 18, St. Luke; 23, 22d S after Trinity; 28, Sts. Simon and Jude; 30, 23d S after Trinity. *November* 1, All-Saints; 6, 24th S after Trinity; 13, 25th S after Trinity; 20, 26th S after Trinity; 27, Advent-Sunday; 30, St. Andrew. *December* 4, 2d S in Advent; 11, 3d S in Advent; 18, 4th S in Advent; 21, St. Thomas; 25, Christmas; 26, St. Stephens; 27, St. John; 28, Innocents.

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TABLE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

NAMES.	Mean Diameter in English miles.	Mean Distance from the Sun in miles.	Mean distance from the Sun, the distance of the earth being unit.	Period of revolution round the sun in days.	When Discovered.	By whom Discovered.	Where Discovered.
The Sun	883,246		0.387098	87			
Mercury	3,224	37,000,000	0.723331	224			
Venus	7,687	68,000,000	1.000000	365			
The Earth	7,912	95,000,000	1.523692	686			
Mars	4,189	142,000,000	2.201687	1,193	October 18,	Hind	London
Flora		209,660,265	2.334876	1,303	September 13,	Hind	London
Clio		224,302,695	2.361081	1,325	March 29,	Olbers	Bremen
Vesta		221,813,220	2.350624	1,341	August 13,	Hind	London
Iris		226,159,280	2.385607	1,345	25,	Graham	Marree
Metis		226,632,665	2.399140	1,357	April 29,	Gasparis	Naples
New Planet		227,946,500	2.425786	1,379	July 1,	Hencke	Driessen
Hebe		230,449,670	2.450833	1,401	July 13,	Gasparis	Naples
Parthenope		232,829,135	2.552303	1,518	May 20,	Hind	London
Irene		242,468,785	2.560070	1,492	November 2,	Gasparis	Naples
Egeria		243,206,650	2.577047	1,511	December 8,	Hencke	Driessen
Astræa		244,818,565	2.570837	1,594	September 1,	Harding	Lilicnthal
Juno		253,728,615	2.768051	1,682	January 1,	Piazz	Palermo
Ceres		262,964,845	2.772838	1,686	March 28,	Olbers	Bremen
Pallas		263,421,510	3.150060	2,042	April 12,	Gasparis	Naples
Hygeia		299,255,700	5.202776	4,332			
Jupiter	89,170	485,000,000	9.538786	10,739			
Saturn	79,042	890,000,000	19.182390	30,686	March 13,	Herschell	Slough
Uranus	35,112	1,800,000,000	30.036800	60,128	September 23,	Galle	Berlin
Neptune	35,000	3,500,000,000					

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 Hygeia.....
 Jupiter.....
 Saturn.....
 Uranus.....
 Neptune.....

1st MONTH. JANUARY, XXXI DAYS. Begins on Saturday.

MOON'S PHASES.	Quebec.	Montreal	Kingston	Toronto.	London.	Sun on Merid.
3rd Quarter	D 2	H. M. 5 10 ev.	H. M. 5 00 ev.	H. M. 4 47 ev.	H. M. 4 36 ev.	H. M. 4 28 ev.
New Moon	9 11	9 mo	10 59 mo	10 46 mo	10 35 mo	10 27 mo
1st Quarter	17	0 45 mo	0 35 mo	0 22 mo	0 11 mo	0 3 mo
Full Moon	25	0 59	0 49 mo	0 36 mo	0 25 mo	0 17

Days Past.	Days to Come.	Days of Week.	Days of Month.	Montreal.		Toronto.		Moon.	Sun's Declinat.
				Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	R. & S.	South.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Deg. Min.
	364	Sa.	1	7 47	4 21	7 40	4 28	11 14	22 58
1	363	B	2	7 47	4 22	7 40	4 29	Morn.	22 53
2	362	M	3	47	23	40	30	0 24	22 47
3	361	Tu	4	46	24	39	31	1 38	22 41
4	360	W	5	46	25	39	32	2 50	22 34
5	359	Th	6	46	26	39	33	4 7	22 27
6	358	Fr	7	45	28	39	34	5 22	22 19
7	357	Sa	8	45	29	39	35	6 35	22 11
8	356	B	9	7 45	4 30	7 38	4 36	Sets.	22 3
9	355	M	10	44	31	38	37	5 51	22 53
10	354	Tu	11	44	32	38	38	7 00	21 44
11	353	W	12	44	33	38	40	8 8	21 34
12	352	Th	13	43	34	37	41	9 13	21 24
13	351	Fr	14	42	35	37	42	10 16	21 13
14	350	Sa	15	42	37	37	43	11 17	21 3
15	349	B	16	7 40	4 38	7 36	4 44	Morn.	20 51
16	348	M	17	40	39	36	45	0 18	20 39
17	347	Tu	18	39	41	35	46	1 17	20 27
18	346	W	19	39	42	35	48	2 17	20 14
19	345	Th	20	38	43	33	49	3 17	20 2
20	344	Fr	21	37	45	33	50	4 18	19 48
21	343	Sa	22	36	46	32	52	5 17	19 34
22	342	B	23	7 35	4 47	7 31	4 53	6 13	19 20
23	341	M	24	34	49	31	54	Rises.	19 6
24	340	Tu	25	33	51	30	56	5 34	18 51
25	339	W	26	33	52	29	57	6 41	18 56
26	338	Th	27	32	53	28	58	7 53	18 20
27	337	Fr	28	31	54	26	5 00	9 4	18 4
28	336	Sa	29	31	56	25	01	10 16	17 48
29	335	B	30	7 30	4 53	7 24	5 03	11 28	17 32
30	334	M	31	28	5 00	23	05	Morn.	17 15

JANUARY.
 January, Latin Januarius was so called by the Romans from Janus, one of their superior deities, to whom the first day of the year was sacred. It corresponds to Sebat, Zech. i. 7, the fifth civil, and eleventh sacred month of the Jews. The Anglo-Saxons called it Aftera-Geola, that is After Christmas.

— Fenelon once said "if the riches of the Indies, or the crowns of all the kingdoms of Europe, were laid at my feet in exchange for my love of reading, I would spurn them all."

The U.S. Government with extensive armories of its own, has contracted with a company in Connecticut for the supply of 30,000 pistols, at \$6 50 each, amounting to \$195,000. The American Bible Society congratulates itself on receiving, the past year, \$166,652, the aggregate of all that has been given through the Union for the dissemination of the Word of Life at home and abroad. Christendom expends more in one year on the means and instruments of human slaughter than has been given to the promulgation of the Gospel since Jesus Christ died on the cross.

The mercantile shipping of the civilized world amounts to about 8,000,000 tons, which is worth, now and old, \$30 per ton, and nets, clear of interest, insurance, &c., 10 per cent, or \$24,000,000 per annum. The appropriation of the British navy, for the current year, is \$33,620,200!! Is not this a sober fact? that the annual expense of one nation's navy exceeds the net profit of all the mercantile shipping owned by the civilized world.

2nd MONTH. FEBRUARY, XXVIII DAYS. Begins on Tuesday.

Moon's PHASES.	Quebec.		Montreal.		Kingston.		Toronto.		London.		Sun on Merid.	
	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D	H. M. S.		
3rd Quarter	1	1 17 mo	1 7 mo	0 54 mo	0 43 mo	0 35 mo	1	0 13 58				
New Moon	8	0 50 mo	0 40 mo	0 27 mo	0 16 mo	0 8 mo	9	0 14 33				
1st Quarter	15	10 23 ev.	10 18 ev.	10 5 ev.	9 54 ev.	9 46 ev.	17	0 14 17				
Full Moon	23	2 40 ev.	2 30 ev.	2 17 ev.	2 6 ev.	1 53 ev.	25	0 13 16				

Days Past.	Days to Come.	Days of Week.	Days of Month.	Montreal.		Toronto.		Moon. R. & S.	Sun's Declinat. South.	
				Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		H. M.	Deg. Min.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	Deg. Min.
31	333	Tu	1	7 27	5 01	7 22	5 01	0 43	16 58	
32	332	W	2	28	02	21	02	1 54	16 40	
33	331	Th	3	26	03	20	03	3 08	16 23	
34	330	Fr	4	23	05	19	04	4 20	16 05	
35	329	Sa	5	22	06	17	05	5 21	15 47	
36	328	B	6	7 20	5 08	7 16	5 08	6 17	15 28	
37	327	M	7	19	09	15	08	Sets.	15 09	
38	326	Tu	8	18	11	14	09	5 48	14 50	
39	325	W	9	17	13	13	11	6 54	14 31	
40	324	Th	10	16	14	12	13	8 00	14 12	
41	323	Fr	11	14	16	11	14	9 04	13 52	
42	322	Sa	12	13	17	09	16	10 04	13 33	
43	321	Su	13	7 11	5 18	7 07	5 17	11 04	13 12	
44	320	M	14	09	19	08	18	Morn.	12 51	
45	319	Tu	15	08	20	04	19	0 04	12 31	
46	318	W	16	06	22	02	20	1 04	12 10	
47	317	Th	17	04	24	01	22	2 05	11 49	
48	316	Fr	18	03	25	6 58	24	3 04	11 28	
49	315	Sa	19	01	27	58	25	4 01	11 06	
50	314	B	20	7 00	5 28	6 57	5 27	4 53	10 45	
51	313	M	21	6 59	30	55	28	5 40	10 23	
52	312	Tu	22	57	31	54	30	6 21	10 02	
53	311	W	23	55	33	52	31	Rises.	9 39	
54	310	Th	24	53	34	50	33	6 48	9 17	
55	309	Fr	25	51	35	48	34	8 01	8 55	
56	308	Sa	26	49	37	47	35	9 16	8 32	
57	307	B	27	6 47	5 39	6 45	5 37	10 30	8 10	
58	306	M	28	46	39	43	39	11 44	7 47	

February, Latin Februarius, received its name from Februa, a feast of sacrifices and purifications held by the Romans in this month, by which the people were supposed to be cleansed from the sins of the whole year. It corresponds to Adar, Ezra vi, 15, the sixth civil and twelfth sacred month of the Jews. By the Saxons it was called Solmonath, i.e. the Sun month from the evident increase in the length of the days.

— A Farmer's Life.—No life is more dignified, independent, or useful to the country, than that of an intelligent and truly virtuous farmer.

LONDON IN 1852.—A correspondent of the *Albany Evening Journal*, in a late letter from London, says:—"Have you a realizing sense of what London, in population and magnitude really is? Do you know that in population it is larger than the census of 1840 showed the entire State of New York? The inhabitants of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo combined, would not make, by three or four hundred thousand, another London! It has already swallowed up all the surrounding villages, and is extending its "lamp districts" in every direction, as rapidly as Milwaukee or Chicago spread themselves. I have been driven five, six, seven and eight miles in different quarters without getting through the wilderness of dwellings. The railways run for miles, not through, but over the city. And as for the wealth of London, why that is beyond the power, if not of figures, at least of computation."

The desponding Christian, says Leighton, turns to his Saviour as surely as the needle to its pole; even though, like the needle, he turns tremblingly.

3rd MONTH.

MARCH, XXXI DAYS.

Begins on Tuesday.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Quebec.	Montreal	Kingston	Toronto	London	Sun on Merid.	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D.	h. m. s.
3rd Quarter	2	5 56 mo	5 46 mo	5 33 mo	5 22 mo	5 14 mo	1	0 12 32
New Moon	9	3 35 ev.	3 25 ev.	3 12 ev.	3 01 ev.	2 53 ev.	9	0 10 41
1st Quarter	17	6 50 ev.	6 40 ev.	6 27 ev.	6 16 ev.	6 06 ev.	17	0 8 27
Full Moon	25	1 36 mo	1 26 mo	1 13 mo	1 02 mo	2 54 mo	25	0 6 1
3rd Quarter	31	4 58 ev.	4 48 ev.	4 35 ev.	4 24 ev.	4 16 ev.		

Days Past.	Days to Come.	Days of Week.	Days of Month.	Montreal.		Toronto.		Moon.		Sun's Declinat.	
				Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	R. & S.	South.	Deg.	Min.
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Deg.	Min.	
59	305	Tu	1	6 44	5 42	6 42	5 44	morn.	7 24		
60	304	W	2	42	43	41	45	1 00	7 02		
61	303	Th	3	40	44	39	46	2 11	6 39		
62	302	Fr	4	39	45	37	47	3 16	6 16		
63	301	Sa	5	37	47	35	49	4 12	5 52		
64	300	B	6	6 38	5 48	6 34	5 49	5 00	5 29		
65	299	M	7	34	49	32	50	5 40	5 06		
66	298	Tu	8	31	51	31	51	6 12	4 43		
67	297	W	9	29	53	29	53	Sets.	4 19		
68	296	Th	10	27	54	27	55	6 48	3 55		
69	295	Fr	11	25	55	25	56	7 50	3 32		
70	294	Sa	12	24	58	23	57	8 50	3 08		
71	293	B	13	6 22	5 58	6 22	5 58	9 52	2 45		
72	292	M	14	20	59	20	59	10 52	2 21		
73	291	Tu	15	18	6 01	18	6 01	11 54	1 57		
74	290	W	16	16	02	16	02	Morn.	1 34		
75	289	Th	17	14	03	15	03	0 53	1 10		
76	288	Fr	18	12	04	12	04	1 50	0 48		
77	287	Sa	19	10	06	10	06	2 43	5 23		
78	286	B	20	6 09	6 07	6 09	6 07	3 32	North.		
79	285	M	21	07	08	06	08	4 16	24		
80	284	Tu	22	05	09	05	09	4 51	48		
81	283	W	23	03	11	03	11	5 24	1 11		
82	282	Th	24	01	12	01	12	Rises.	1 35		
83	281	Fr	25	5 59	13	00	13	6 54	1 58		
84	280	Sa	26	57	15	5 58	14	8 12	2 22		
85	279	B	27	5 55	6 16	5 56	6 16	9 30	2 45		
86	278	M	28	53	17	54	17	10 47	3 09		
87	277	Tu	29	52	18	53	18	Morn.	3 32		
88	276	W	30	50	20	51	20	0 02	3 56		
89	275	Th	31	47	21	40	21	1 10	4 19		

MARCH.
 March (Latin, Martius) was so named by the Romans in honor of Mars, their god of war and the supposed father of Romulus, in whose arrangement of the year it was the first month. It answers the Jewish Nisan or Abib, (Neh. ii. 1), the seventh of their civil, and the first of their sacred year. By the Saxons it was named Hlyd month, the loud or tumultuous month; and also Lenet-month, (Length-month) from the length of the days then beginning to exceed that of the night.

— Good temper is like a sunny day, it sheds a brightness on every thing.

In 1842 there were produced in the United States 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 140,000,000 bushels of Indian Corn; which, at \$1 per bushel for the former, and 25 cents for the latter, were worth \$135,500,000. Fifteen per cent clear of the interest of the capital invested in lands, implements, hired and personal labor, is a liberal estimate of the profit accruing to the wheat and corn grower. Then the profit of this amount of grain would be \$20,325,000. The appropriation to the army and navy, during the same year, was \$20,150,501. In other words, the army and navy ate up the whole harvest of wheat and corn throughout the Union! Will not the hard working farmers think on this fact?

LIBERTY.—Liberty is the bliss of heaven and the freedom of earth, and it will yet be the destiny of man.

4th Month.

APRIL, XXX DAYS.

Begins on Friday.

Moon's Phases.	Quebec.		Montreal.		Kingston.		Toronto.		London.		Sun on Merid.	
	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d.	h. m. e.	
New Moon	8	7 13 mo	7 3 mo	6 50 mo	6 39 mo	6 31 mo	1	0 3 52				
1st Quarter	16	0 1 ev.	11 51 mo	11 36 mo	11 27 mo	11 19 mo	9	0 1 32				
Full Moon	23	10 23 mo	10 13 mo	10 5 mo	9 54 mo	9 46 mo	17	Morning.				
3rd Quarter	30	2 7 mo	1 57 mo	1 44 mo	1 33 mo	1 25 mo	25	11 57 49				

Days Past	Days to Come	Days of Week.	Lays of Month.	Montreal.		Toronto.		Moon.	Sun's Declinat.
				Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
90	274	Fr	1	5 46	6 22	5 47	6 21	2 10	4 43
91	273	Sa	2	4 45	5 23	4 46	5 22	3 00	5 5
92	272	B	3	5 42	6 24	5 44	6 23	3 40	5 28
93	271	M	4	41	5 25	4 42	5 24	4 18	5 51
94	270	Tu	5	39	27	40	26	4 42	6 13
95	269	W	6	37	29	33	27	5 09	6 36
96	268	Th	7	35	30	36	28	5 30	6 59
97	267	Fr	8	33	31	35	29	Sets.	7 21
98	266	Sa	9	32	32	33	31	7 42	7 43
99	265	B	10	5 30	6 33	5 31	6 32	8 42	8 05
100	264	M	11	28	34	30	33	9 42	8 28
101	263	Tu	12	26	36	23	34	10 43	8 49
102	262	W	13	24	37	26	35	11 42	9 11
103	261	Th	14	22	38	24	36	Morn.	9 33
104	260	Fr	15	20	40	23	37	0 37	9 54
105	259	Sa	16	18	42	21	39	1 24	10 16
106	258	B	17	5 17	6 43	5 19	6 40	2 08	10 37
107	257	M	18	15	44	17	41	2 47	10 53
108	256	Tu	19	13	45	16	42	3 20	11 18
109	255	W	20	11	47	14	44	3 50	11 39
110	254	Th	21	10	48	13	45	4 20	11 59
111	253	Fr	22	08	49	11	46	4 46	12 19
112	252	Sa	23	06	50	09	47	Rises.	12 39
113	251	B	24	5 05	5 51	5 08	6 48	5 20	12 59
114	250	M	25	03	53	07	49	9 40	13 19
115	249	Tu	26	02	54	05	51	10 53	13 38
116	248	W	27	00	56	04	52	Morn.	13 57
117	247	Th	28	4 58	57	02	53	0 02	14 16
118	246	Fr	29	56	53	00	54	1 00	14 35
119	245	Sa	30	55	59	00	55	1 42	14 53

APRIL.
 April (Latin Aprilis) is so called from aperio, to open, in allusion to the opening of the young buds of trees and flowers, and the general development of vegetation at this season. This is the only month whose present name seems to have reference to the season in which it occurs. It corresponds to the Jewish Zif or Ziv, 1 Kings, vi. 1), the eighth of their civil, and second of their sacred year. Its Saxon name was Easter, or Ostermonath; "Ost" signifying East, and the winds, by ancient observation, being found in this month most commonly to blow from the East.

CONSUMPTION OF GOLD.—The entire amount of gold in circulation is said to be £48,000,000; of which the wear and waste is stated to be 3 1/2 per cent annually, or £1,680,000. The consumption of gold in arts and manufactures is as follows:—

In the United Kingdom,	£2,500,000
France,	1,000,000
Switzerland,	450,000
Other parts of Europe,	1,600,000
United States,	500,000

£6,050,000

In Birmingham alone, there is a weekly consumption for chains only, amounting to 1,000 ounces. The weekly consumption of gold leaf in London is 400 oz.; in other places in Great Britain, 180 ounces.

Friday.

5th MONTH.

MAY, XXXI DAYS.

Begins on Sunday.

on Merid.

h. m. s.
0 3 52
0 1 32
Morning.
11 57 49

Moon's Phases.		Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.	Sun on Merid.	
	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d.	h. m. s.
New Moon	7	11 23 ev.	11 12 ev.	10 59 ev.	10 48 ev.	10 40 ev.	1	11 56 55
1st Quarter	16	1 13 mo.	1 3 mo.	0 53 mo.	0 39 mo.	0 31 mo.	9	11 56 13
Full Moon	22	6 8 ev.	5 58 ev.	5 45 ev.	5 24 ev.	5 26 ev.	17	11 56 9
3rd Quarter	29	0 55 ev.	0 45 ev.	0 32 ev.	0 21 ev.	0 13 ev.	25	11 56 38

RIL.

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to blow
East.

Days E. Past.	Days to Come.	Days of Week.	Days of Month.	Montreal.		Toronto.		Moon. R. & S.	Sun's Declinat.	
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		North.	
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		Deg.	Min.
120	244	B	1	4 54	7 00	4 58	5 56	2 20	15 11	17 11
121	243	M	2	53	01	57	57	2 49	15 29	17 27
122	242	Tu	3	51	03	55	59	3 13	15 47	17 43
123	241	W	4	50	04	54	7 00	3 39	16 04	17 59
124	240	Th	5	49	05	53	01	4 00	16 22	18 14
125	239	Fr	6	47	07	51	02	4 22	16 38	18 29
126	238	Sa	7	45	08	49	03	Sets.	16 55	18 43
127	237	B	8	4 43	7 09	4 48	7 04	7 38	17 11	19 00
128	236	M	9	42	10	47	05	8 33	17 27	19 11
129	235	Tu	10	41	11	46	06	9 34	17 43	19 25
130	234	W	11	40	12	42	07	10 30	17 59	19 38
131	233	Th	12	39	13	44	08	11 22	18 14	19 51
132	232	Fr	13	37	15	42	10	Morn.	18 29	20 03
133	231	Sa	14	36	16	41	12	0 00	18 43	20 16
134	230	B	15	4 35	7 17	4 40	7 12	0 48	18 57	20 28
135	229	M	16	34	18	39	13	1 20	19 11	20 39
136	227	Tu	17	33	19	38	14	1 52	19 25	20 50
137	228	W	18	32	20	37	15	2 20	19 38	21 02
138	226	Th	19	31	21	36	16	2 45	19 51	21 11
139	225	Fr	20	30	22	35	17	3 12	20 03	21 22
140	224	Sa	21	29	23	34	18	3 42	20 16	21 31
141	223	B	22	4 28	7 24	4 33	7 19	Rises.	20 28	21 41
142	222	M	23	27	25	32	20	8 32	20 39	21 50
143	221	Tu	24	27	27	32	21	9 45	20 50	22 02
144	220	W	25	26	28	31	22	10 47	21 02	22 11
145	219	Th	26	25	29	31	23	11 38	21 11	22 22
146	218	Fr	27	24	30	30	24	Morn.	21 22	22 31
147	217	Sa	28	23	31	29	25	0 18	21 31	22 41
148	216	B	29	4 22	7 32	4 29	7 26	0 50	21 41	22 50
149	215	M	30	21	33	28	26	1 18	21 50	23 00
150	214	Tu	31	20	34	27	27	1 42	21 58	23 10

MAY.
May (Latin
Maius,) is so de-
nominated from
Maia, the most
beautiful of the
Pleiades, and the
mother of Mer-
cury, one of the
fabled deities.
The correspond-
ing Jewish month
was Sivan, Esth.
viii. 9, the ninth
of their civil, and
third of their sac-
red year. The
Saxons called it
the Tir-milch-
monath, or Three
milk-month, be-
cause cows were
now milked three
times a day.

Education, says
Edward Everett,
is a better safe-
guard of liberty
than a standing
army. If we re-
trench the wages
of the schoolmas-
ter, we must
raise those of the
recruiting ser-
geant.

From March 4, 1789 to June 30, 1844, the U S Government expended on the War Department \$653,438,851. The interest of this sum at 6 per cent, would build Whitney's great railroad from the Lakes to the Pacific, of 2500 miles in length, at \$15,000 per mile, and thus erect a highway for the commerce and communication of the family of nations, which should be reckoned in all coming time, one of the greatest enterprises that ever blessed the race.

STEAMBOATS WITHOUT CHIMNIES.—Eight steamboats are building to run on the river Thames. They are to be fitted up in American style, to draw only eighteen inches of water, and the smoke is to be carried by a blower under the paddle-wheels.

A TENDER CONSCIENCE.—A tender conscience is an inestimable blessing: that is, a conscience not only quick to discern what is evil, but instantly shut it, as the eyelid closes itself against a mote.

6th MONTH.

JUNE, XXX DAYS.

Begins on Wednesday.

Moon's Phases.	Quebec.		Montreal		Kingston		Toronto		London		Sun on Merid.	
	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d.	h. m. a.
New Moon	6	3 19 ev.	3 9 ev.	2 56 ev.	2 45 ev.	2 37 ev.	1	11 57 31	10	1 mo	9	11 58 55
1st Quarter	14	10 43 mo	10 33 mo	10 20 mo	10 9 mo	10 9 mo	10	9 mo	10	1 mo	17	ev 0 34
Full Moon	21	1 27 mo	1 17 mo	1 4 mo	0 53 mo	0 53 mo	1	18 mo	1	10 mo	25	0 2 17
3rd Quarter	28	1 52 mo	1 42 no	1 29 mo	1 18 mo	1 18 mo						

Days Past.	Days to Come	Days of Week.	Days of Month.	Montreal.		Toronto.		Moon.		Sun's Declinat.	
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	R. & S.	North.	Deg. Min.	
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
151	213	W	1	4 20	7 34	4 27	7 23	2 5	22 6		
152	212	Th	2	20	36	27	29	2 27	22 14		
153	211	Fr	3	19	37	26	30	2 48	22 22		
154	210	Sa	4	19	37	25	31	3 12	22 29		
155	209	B	5	4 18	7 38	4 25	7 31	3 39	22 35		
156	208	M	6	18	38	24	31	Sets.	22 42		
157	207	Tu	7	17	39	24	32	8 27	22 48		
158	206	W	8	17	40	24	32	9 20	22 53		
159	205	Th	9	17	40	24	33	10 7	22 58		
160	204	Fr	10	17	41	24	34	10 46	23 3		
161	203	Sa	11	17	42	24	34	11 24	23 7		
162	202	B	12	4 16	7 42	4 24	7 35	11 54	23 11		
163	201	M	13	16	43	24	36	Morn.	23 14		
164	200	Tu	14	16	43	23	36	0 22	23 17		
165	199	W	15	16	44	23	37	0 48	23 20		
166	198	Th	16	16	44	23	37	1 14	23 22		
167	197	Fr	17	16	44	23	37	1 41	23 24		
168	196	Sa	18	16	45	23	38	2 11	23 25		
169	195	B	19	4 16	7 46	4 23	7 39	2 45	23 26		
170	194	M	20	16	46	23	39	3 30	23 27		
171	193	Tu	21	16	46	23	39	Rises.	23 27		
172	192	W	22	16	47	24	39	9 27	23 27		
173	191	Th	23	17	47	24	40	10 33	23 26		
174	190	Fr	24	17	47	25	40	10 50	23 25		
175	189	Sa	25	18	47	25	40	11 20	23 23		
176	188	B	26	4 18	7 47	4 25	7 39	11 46	23 22		
177	187	M	27	18	46	26	39	Morn.	23 19		
178	186	Tu	28	19	46	26	39	0 9	23 16		
179	185	W	29	19	46	27	39	0 32	23 13		
180	184	h	30	20	46	27	39	0 54	23 10		

JUNE.

June, Latin, Junius, was so named from Juno, one of the fabled goddesses of the Romans, and wife of Jupiter, their chief deity. It answers to the Jewish Tammuz the tenth of their civil, and fourth of their sacred year. It had several names with the Saxons, as the Seru-month or dry month; the Aerra-litha, or Former-mild-month, and also the Midsummer, or Midsummer-month.

— *Reading and Thinking.*— You may glean knowledge by reading, but you must separate the chaff from the wheat by thinking.

The war-debts of the European nations amount to \$100,000,000,000. It would require the labor of four millions of men, at \$150 per annum, to pay the interest of this sum at 6 per cent. To pay the principal, it would be necessary to levy a tax of at least \$10 on every inhabitant of the globe! Another fact rendering this more impressive, may be found in the "scraps of curious information," that no heathen nations are in arrears for the butcheries they have perpetrated on the human race. They pay cash down for all that is done for the devil under their hands. Christian nations alone "go on tick," for that kind of service.

A WISE SAVING OF A WISE MAN.—It is mentioned in Robert's Life of Hannah More, that in 1783, she sat next to Dr. Johnson, at a dinner party at the Bishop of Chester's. She says, "I urged him to take a little wine." He replied, "I can't drink a little, child; therefore I never touch it. Abstinence is as easy to me as temperance would be difficult."

Wednesday.

on Merid.

h. m. s.
11 57 31
11 58 56
ev 0 34
0 2 17

7th MONTH.

JULY, XXXI DAYS.

Begins on Friday

Moon's Phases.	Quebec.	Montreal	Kingston	Toronto	London	Sun on Merid.
	d. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. h. m. s.
New Moon	6 6 10 mo	6 00 mo	5 47 mo	5 36 mo	5 28 mo	1 0 3 30
1st Quarter	13 5 31 ev.	5 21 ev.	5 08 ev.	4 57 ev.	4 45 ev	9 0 4 53
Full Moon	20 9 10 mo	9 00 mo	8 47 mo	8 36 mo	8 28 mo	17 0 5 43
3rd Quarter	27 5 16 ev.	5 04 ev.	4 53 ev.	4 42 ev.	4 34 ev.	25 0 6 10

JUNE.

Latin, Ju- was so na- from Juno, f the fabled sses of the ns.and wife piter, their deity. It ers to the h Tammuz nth of their and fourth eir sacred It had se- names with axons, as ere-month ry month; rra - litha, rmer-mild- , and also Midsummer, idsummer- .

Days Past.	Days to Come.	Days of Week.	Days of Month.	Montreal.		Toronto.		Moon.	Sun's Declinat.
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
181	183	Fr	1	4 20	7 46	4 27	7 39	1 16	23 06
182	182	Sa	2	21	46	28	39	1 42	23 02
183	181	B	3	4 22	7 46	4 29	7 39	2 12	22 57
184	180	M	4	23	45	30	38	2 48	22 52
185	179	Tu	5	23	45	30	38	3 30	22 46
186	178	W	6	24	44	30	38	Sets.	22 40
187	177	Th	7	25	44	31	38	8 49	22 34
188	176	Fr	8	26	44	32	38	9 26	22 27
189	175	Sa	9	26	44	33	37	9 56	22 20
190	174	B	10	4 27	7 43	4 34	7 36	10 26	22 12
191	173	M	11	27	43	34	36	10 50	22 04
192	172	Tu	12	28	42	34	36	11 17	21 56
193	171	W	13	28	41	35	35	11 42	21 47
194	170	Th	14	29	41	36	34	Morn.	21 38
195	169	Fr	15	30	41	37	34	0 09	21 29
196	168	Sa	16	31	40	38	34	0 40	21 19
197	167	B	17	4 32	7 39	4 39	7 33	1 21	21 09
198	166	M	18	33	38	40	32	2 08	20 59
199	165	Tu	19	34	37	41	31	3 03	20 48
200	164	W	20	35	36	42	30	Rises.	20 37
201	163	Th	21	35	35	43	29	8 44	20 25
202	162	Fr	22	37	34	43	29	9 20	20 13
203	161	Sa	23	38	33	44	28	9 48	20 01
204	160	B	24	4 39	7 32	4 46	7 27	10 10	19 48
205	159	M	25	40	31	46	26	10 33	19 36
206	158	Tu	26	41	30	47	25	10 57	19 22
207	157	W	27	42	30	48	24	11 20	19 09
208	156	Th	28	42	28	49	23	11 42	18 55
209	155	Fr	29	44	27	50	22	Morn.	18 41
210	154	Sa	30	46	26	51	21	0 12	18 26
211	153	B	31	4 47	7 25	4 52	7 20	0 46	18 12

JULY.

July, being the fifth month of the old Roman Calendar, was originally called Quintilis or fifth, but afterwards received its present name (Latin Julius) in honor of Julius Caesar, who was born in this month. It answers to Ab, the 11th month of the Jewish civil, and fifth of their sacred year. The Saxons called it Har, or Hey-monath, because in it they mowed their grass, and gathered their hay-harvest; and also Litha-astera, the After-mid-month, in allusion to the mildness of the weather, or as some think, from 'lithan,' 'to sail,' because at this season they made their voyages.

Reading and writing.— You can know- by reading, you must see the chaff the wheat inking.

0,000. It um, to pay would be the globe! e "scraps the but. down for ons alone

a Life of nner party tle wine." touch it.

STEREOSCOPIC DAGUERRETYPE.—This is an English invention, now a few months old, which if not very practical, is at least very curious. Two photographs are taken simultaneously from the same object, in two adjacent cameras, so placed as to correspond to the slight difference which exists in the images of an object seen with the left or right eye. These two images are placed in a stereoscope, that is, in a case so disposed as to admit the view of one picture to the right eye, and of the other to the left eye. The two become entirely blended together, and produce this optical illusion, that instead of a flat picture, you see solid objects, and faces with the appearance of life, in which motion alone is wanting.

GROW IN GRACE.—Get a step towards heaven—a little further from sin, and a little nearer to God—day by day. Endeavor to master some evil temper, and break loose from some worldly tie, every day.

5th Month.

AUGUST, XXXI DAYS.

Begins on Monday.

Moon's Phases.		Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.	Sun on Merid.	
	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d.	h. m. s.
New Moon	4	7 22 ev.	7 12 ev.	6 59 ev.	6 48 ev.	6 38 ev.	1	0 5 59
1st Quarter	11	10 55 ev.	10 45 ev.	10 32 ev.	10 21 ev.	10 13 ev.	9	0 5 12
Full Moon	18	6 11 ev.	6 11 ev.	5 48 ev.	5 37 ev.	5 29 ev.	17	0 3 46
3rd Quarter	26	10 54 mo.	10 44 mo.	10 18 mo.	10 20 mo.	10 12 mo.	25	0 1 48

Days Past.	Days to Come	Days of Week.	Days of Month.	Montreal.		Toronto.		Moon. R. & S.	Sun's Declinat.	
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		North.	
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Deg.	Min.
212	152	M	1	4 48	7 24	4 54	7 18	1 27	17	57
213	151	Tu	2	50	22	55	17	2 13	17	41
214	150	W	3	51	21	56	16	3 08	17	26
215	149	Th	4	52	20	57	15	Sets.	17	10
216	148	Fr	5	53	19	58	14	8 00	16	53
217	147	Sa	6	55	17	59	13	8 29	16	37
218	146	B	7	4 56	7 16	5 00	7 12	8 57	16	20
219	145	M	8	57	14	01	10	9 20	16	03
220	144	Tu	9	58	12	02	08	9 46	15	46
221	143	W	10	59	11	03	07	10 11	15	28
222	142	Th	11	5 01	09	05	05	10 42	15	16
223	141	Fr	12	02	08	06	04	11 18	14	42
224	140	Sa	13	03	07	07	03	Morn.	14	34
225	139	B	14	5 03	7 05	5 08	7 01	0 01	14	17
226	138	M	15	05	03	09	6 59	0 55	13	57
227	137	Tu	16	06	02	10	68	1 55	13	38
228	136	W	17	07	01	11	57	3 04	13	19
229	135	Th	18	08	6 59	12	56	Rises.	13	00
230	134	Fr	19	09	57	13	54	7 47	12	40
231	133	Sa	20	09	55	14	52	8 13	12	20
232	132	B	21	5 12	6 54	5 16	6 50	8 35	12	00
233	131	M	22	13	52	17	49	8 58	11	40
234	130	Tu	23	14	50	18	47	9 20	11	20
235	129	W	24	16	48	19	46	9 45	10	59
236	128	Th	25	18	46	20	44	10 12	10	39
237	127	Fr	26	19	45	21	43	10 42	10	18
238	126	Sa	27	20	43	22	40	11 20	9	57
239	125	B	28	5 21	6 41	5 24	6 38	Morn.	9	36
240	124	M	29	22	40	25	37	0 05	9	14
241	123	Tu	30	23	38	26	36	1 00	8	53
242	122	W	31	24	36	27	34	1 52	8	31

AUGUST.

August was originally called by the Romans Sextilis, or the sixth month; which was afterwards, by the Senate, changed to Augustus, in honor of the Emperor. It corresponds to the Jewish Elul, Neh. vi. 16, their twelfth civil and sixth sacred month. By the Saxons it was called the Barn-month, or Barn-month, in allusion to the putting in of their harvests, and also Thrida-litha or the Third-mild-month.

— "See, then, that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise, redeeming the time, because the days are evil."—Ephes v. 15, 16.

GUARDING AGAINST VULGAR LANGUAGE.—There is as much connection between the words and thoughts as there is between the thoughts and words; the latter are not only the expressions of the former, but they have the power to react upon the soul, and leave the stain of their corruption there. A young man who allows himself to use one profane or vulgar word, has not only shown that there is a foul spot on his mind, but by the utterance of that word he extends that spot and inflames it, till, by indulgence, it will soon pollute and ruin the whole soul. Be careful of your words as well as your thoughts. If you can control the tongue that no improper words are pronounced by it, you will soon be able also to control the mind and save that from corruption. You extinguish the fire by smothering it, or by preventing bad thoughts bursting out in language. Never utter a word anywhere which you would be ashamed to speak in the presence of the most refined female, or the most religious man.

9th M
Moon
New 1st Q
Full 3rd Q
Days Past.
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Moon's Phases.		Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.	Sun on Merid.	
	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d.	h. m. a.
New Moon	3	6 58 mo	6 48 mo	6 35 mo	6 24 mo	6 18 mo	1	11 57 7
1st Quarter	10	4 14 mo	4 4 mo	3 51 mo	3 40 mo	3 32 mo	9	11 57 7
Full Moon	17	5 28 mo	5 18 mo	5 5 mo	4 54 mo	4 46 mo	17	11 54 19
3rd Quarter	25	5 49 mo	5 39 mo	5 26 mo	5 15 mo	5 7 mo	25	11 51 13

Days Past.	Days to come.	Days of Week.	Days of Month.	Montreal.		Toronto.		Moon.		Sun's Declinat.	
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	R. & S.	North.		
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Deg.	Min.	
243	121	Th	1	5 26	6 34	5 28	6 32	2 58	8	9	
244	120	Fr	2	28	32	30	29	4 5	7	47	
245	119	Sa	3	29	30	30	28	Sets.	7	25	
246	118	B	4	5 30	6 28	5 32	6 26	7 25	7	3	
247	117	M	5	31	27	33	25	7 50	6	41	
248	116	Tu	6	32	24	34	23	8 17	6	18	
249	115	W	7	33	23	35	21	8 45	5	56	
250	114	Th	8	35	21	36	20	9 20	5	53	
251	113	Fr	9	36	19	37	18	9 59	5	11	
252	112	Sa	10	37	17	38	16	10 57	4	48	
253	111	B	11	5 39	6 16	5 39	6 15	11 44	4	25	
254	110	M	12	39	14	40	13	Morn.	4	2	
255	109	Tu	13	40	12	41	11	0 50	3	39	
256	108	W	14	42	10	43	09	2 0	3	16	
257	107	Th	15	43	07	43	08	3 12	2	53	
258	106	Fr	16	44	06	45	07	4 23	2	50	
259	105	Sa	17	45	04	46	05	Rises.	2	7	
260	104	B	18	5 46	6 02	5 47	6 03	7 00	1	43	
261	103	M	19	48	00	48	01	7 22	1	20	
262	102	Tu	20	49	5 57	49	5 57	7 47	0	57	
263	101	W	21	50	56	50	56	8 13	0	33	
264	100	Th	22	51	54	52	54	8 42	0	10	
265	99	Fr	23	52	52	52	52	9 16	South.		
266	98	Sa	24	54	50	53	50	9 57	0	36	
267	97	B	25	5 56	5 48	5 54	5 49	10 42	0	59	
268	96	M	26	56	46	55	47	11 39	1	23	
269	95	Tu	27	57	45	57	45	Morn.	1	46	
270	94	W	28	58	43	59	43	0 40	2	9	
271	93	Th	29	6 00	40	6 00	40	1 45	2	33	
272	92	Fr	30	02	38	01	39	2 54	2	56	

SEPTEMBER.

September, now the ninth, was anciently the seventh month, as is indicated by its name, which is derived from septem, signifying seven. It answers to Tishri or Ethanim, 1 Kings viii, 2, the first month of the civil, and the seventh of the sacred year of the Jews. Our Saxon ancestors called it, Gerst-monath, or Barley month, because Barley ripened at this season, and also Harvest-monath, or harvest month.

— I Sir, said Daniel Webster, it is employment that makes people happy

WONDERS OF THE HEAVENS.—Sir John Herschel, in an "Essay on the Power of the Telescope to penetrate into Space"—a quality distinct from the magnifying power—says, there are stars so infinitely remote as to be situated at the distance of twelve millions of millions of millions of miles from our earth; so that light, which travels with a velocity of twelve millions of miles in a minute, would require two millions of years for its transit from these distant orbs to our own; while the astronomer who should record the aspect or mutations of such a star, would be relating, not its history at the present day, but that which took place two hundred years gone by.

SPIRITUALITY.—Be not contented with a little religion; with a little knowledge, a little hope, a little activity, a little holiness. Be not satisfied with anything short of deep, devoted, active spirituality, and decided and eminent holiness. Make not half hearted and decent but doubtful Christians your pattern for imitation; but set your mark and standard high, and steadily and prayerfully endeavor to regulate your conduct by it.

Moon's Phases.		Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.	Sun on Merid	
	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d.	h. m. s.
New Moon	2	5 34 ev.	5 24 ev.	5 11 ev.	5 50 ev.	4 52 ev.	1	11 49 33
1st Quarter	9	10 42 mo	10 32 mo	10 19 mo	10 08 mo	10 00 mo	9	11 47 13
Full Moon	16	7 47 ev.	7 37 ev.	7 24 ev.	7 13 ev.	7 05 ev.	17	11 45 21
3rd Quarter	25	0 36 mo	0 26 mo	0 13 mo	12 02 ev.	11 54	25	11 44 08

Days Past.	Days to Come	Days of Week.	Days of Month.	Montreal.		Toronto.		Moon.		Sun's Declinat.	
				Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	R. & S.	South.		
273	91	Sa	1	h m 6 03	h m 5 37	h m 6 02	h m 5 38	h m 4 05	Deg. Min.	3 43	
274	90	B	2	6 04	5 35	6 03	5 36	Sets.	3 20		
275	89	M	3	05	33	04	34	6 18	4 06		
276	88	Tu	4	07	31	05	33	6 45	4 29		
277	87	W	5	08	30	06	32	7 18	4 52		
278	86	Th	6	09	27	07	29	7 57	5 16		
279	85	Fr	7	11	25	08	27	8 45	5 39		
280	84	Sa	8	12	24	09	26	9 40	6 02		
281	83	B	9	6 12	5 21	6 10	5 24	10 43	6 24		
282	82	M	10	14	20	11	22	11 52	6 47		
283	81	Tu	11	15	19	12	20	Morn.	7 10		
284	80	W	12	16	17	14	19	1 02	7 32		
285	79	Th	13	18	14	15	17	2 12	7 55		
286	78	Fr	14	20	12	16	15	3 20	8 17		
287	77	Sa	15	21	09	17	13	4 26	8 40		
288	76	B	16	6 23	5 07	6 19	5 12	Rises.	9 02		
289	75	M	17	24	05	20	09	5 53	9 24		
290	74	Tu	18	25	04	21	08	6 11	9 46		
291	73	W	19	26	02	22	06	6 42	10 07		
292	72	Th	20	28	01	24	05	7 14	10 29		
293	71	Fr	21	29	4 59	25	03	7 52	10 50		
294	70	Sa	22	31	57	27	02	8 35	11 11		
295	69	B	23	6 32	4 55	6 28	4 59	9 27	11 33		
296	68	M	24	33	53	29	58	10 24	11 54		
297	67	Tu	25	35	52	30	57	11 30	12 14		
298	66	W	26	36	50	31	56	Morn.	12 35		
299	65	Th	27	38	49	32	54	0 34	12 55		
300	64	Fr	28	39	47	33	53	1 42	13 15		
301	63	Sa	29	41	46	35	52	2 52	13 35		
302	62	B	30	6 42	4 46	6 38	4 50	4 05	13 55		
303	61	M	31	43	45	40	48	5 20	14 15		

OCTOBER.

October derives its name from the Latin word octo, eight, indicating the place it held in the Roman calendar. To the Jews, it was known as Bul, signifying decay as in the fall of the leaf, 1 Kings vi. 38, or Marchesvan, as it was called after the captivity; the second month of their civil and eighth of their sacred year. The Saxons called it Teontha-month or Teenth-month and also Winterfylith, Winter-beginning.

—A large spoonful of pulverized alum stirred into a hoghead of water will so purify it, that in a few hours it will be quite fresh and clear.

The Board of Trade returns for the month, and also for the six months ending the 5th July, 1852, have just been issued. The total declared value of exports for the month last past is £5,769,096, whilst, for the corresponding month of 1850 and 1851, they were respectively £5,750,556 and £6,228,122. For the first six months of this year the total exports of British and Irish produce and manufacture amounted to £33,340,392, being a deficit, compared with the corresponding six months of the past year, of £543,461. The deficit in the past month has been chiefly in cotton manufactures, cotton yarn, woollens and woollen yarns and silks, with an increase in linens, beer, ale, coals, glass, leather and wool. With respect to imports, the tables continue to exhibit an increasing demand for the necessaries and luxuries of life. The increase in the consumption of sugar since 1850 is shown to be 66,586 tons, or 21 per cent. The consumption of coffee is still in excess of former periods and tea, cocoa, fruits, wine, spirits and tobacco are all on the favorable side.

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11th MONTH. NOVEMBER XXX DAYS. Begins on Tuesday.

Moon's Phases.		Quebec	Montreal.	Kingston	Toronto.	London.	Sun on Merid.		
	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d.	h. m.	s.
New Moon	1	3 56 mo	3 46 mo	3 32 mo	3 21 mo	3 13 mo	1	11 43	42
1st Quarter	7	7 28 ev.	7 18 ev.	7 5 ev.	6 54 ev.	6 46 ev.	9	11 44	1
Full Moon	15	1 16 ev.	1 6 ev.	0 53 ev.	0 42 ev.	0 34 ev.	17	11 45	12
3rd Quarter	23	5 51 ev.	5 41 ev.	5 28 ev.	5 17 ev.	5 7 ev.	25	11 47	17
New Moon	30	2 29 ev.	2 19 ev.	2 6 ev.	1 55 ev.	1 47 ev.			

NOVEMBER.

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Days Past.	Days to Come.	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Montreal.		Toronto.		Moon.	Sun's Declinat.	
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		R. & S.	South.
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Deg. Min.	
304	60	Tu	1	6 44	4 44	6 41	4 47	Sets.	14 34	
305	59	W	2	4 46	42	43	45	5 50	14 53	
306	58	Th	3	48	40	44	44	6 34	15 12	
307	57	Fr	4	49	39	45	43	7 28	15 30	
308	56	Sa	5	51	37	47	41	8 32	16 49	
309	55	P	6	6 52	4 36	6 48	4 40	9 42	16 7	
310	54	M	7	6 54	34	49	39	10 52	16 24	
311	53	Tu	8	55	32	50	38	Morn.	16 42	
312	52	W	9	56	31	51	36	0 3	16 59	
313	51	Th	10	57	29	53	36	1 11	17 16	
314	50	Fr	11	58	28	54	34	2 18	17 33	
315	49	Sa	12	7 00	27	55	33	3 22	17 49	
316	48	B	13	7 01	4 26	6 56	4 32	4 24	18 5	
317	47	M	14	02	26	58	31	5 26	18 21	
318	46	Tu	15	05	25	7 00	30	Rises.	18 36	
319	45	W	16	06	24	01	29	5 14	18 51	
320	44	Th	17	07	23	02	28	5 49	19 6	
321	43	Fr	18	08	22	03	27	6 31	19 20	
322	42	Sa	19	11	21	05	27	7 20	19 34	
323	41	B	20	7 12	4 20	7 06	4 26	8 15	19 48	
324	40	M	21	13	19	07	25	9 15	20 1	
325	39	Tu	22	14	18	08	25	10 20	20 14	
326	38	W	23	16	18	10	24	11 25	20 26	
327	37	Th	24	17	17	11	24	Morn.	20 39	
328	36	Fr	25	18	16	12	23	0 32	20 50	
329	35	Sa	26	19	15	13	22	1 42	21 2	
330	34	B	27	7 21	4 15	7 15	4 21	2 53	22 13	
331	33	M	28	22	14	16	21	4 7	21 23	
332	32	Tu	29	23	13	17	20	5 27	21 34	
333	31	W	30	25	13	18	19	Sets.	21 43	

NOVEMBER.

November is so named from the Latin, novem, nine, it being the ninth month of the Roman calendar. It corresponds to the Jewish Chisleu, Nch. 1. 1, which signifies chilled, the third month of their civil, and ninth of their sacred year. The Saxons called it Wint-monath, or wind month, and also Blot-monath, Blood, or Sacrifice-month, as they then offered sacrifices of animals.

—True Religion shows its influence in every part of our conduct, it is like the sap of a living tree, which penetrates the most distant boughs.

VARIOUS STATISTICS.—The telegraph from New York to Albany carries sometimes 700 messages a day, exclusive of those for the press. The Hudson River was closed last year 102 days, or 12 days more than the average of the last 67 years. The longest time of suspension of navigation was 136 days, in 1842-'43; the shortest was 42 days, in 1805-'06. Liverpool had, in 1841, a population of 260,000; in ten years it has increased to 584,000; this is growing as fast as any American city. Lake Erie is only 60 to 70 feet deep; Lake Ontario, which is 452 feet deep, has its bottom 230 feet below the level of the sea; Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior, although their surfaces are much higher, have their bottoms on the same level as that of Ontario. Lake Erie is accordingly a sort of shallow canal between large reservoirs of water.

CENSURE.—All censure of another is *oblique praise* of self. It is done in order to show how much one can spare. It has all the invidiousness of self-praise, and all the reproach of falsehood.

12th MONTH.

DECEMBER, XXXI DAYS.

Begins on Thursday.

Moon's Phases.		Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.	Sun on Merid.	
	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d.	h. m. s.
1st Quarter	7	7 26 mo	7 16 mo	7 3 mo	6 52 mo	6 41 mo	1	11 49 23
Full Moon	15	8 50 mo	8 40 mo	8 27 mo	8 16 mo	8 8 mo	9	11 52 45
3rd Quarter	23	8 39 mo	8 29 mo	8 16 mo	8 5 mo	7 57 mo	17	11 56 33
New Moon	30	1 22 mo	1 12 mo	0 59 mo	0 48 mo	0 40 mo	25	ev 0 32

Days Past.	Days to Come	Days of Week.	Days of Month.	Montreal.		Toronto.		Moon. R. & S.	Sun's Declinat. South.	DECEMBER.
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.			
334	30	Th	1	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	Deg. Min.	<p>December derives its name from the Latin decem, ten; as, in the Roman year, instituted by Romulus, beginning with March, it was the tenth month. It answers to the Jewish Tebeth, Esther ii. 16, which signifies pur., and is the fourth of their civil, and tenth of their sacred year. By the Saxons it was named Ana-Geol, or Before-Christmas.</p> <p><i>Humility</i>—The casting down of our spirits in true humility, is but like throwing a ball on the ground which makes it rebound the higher towards heaven.</p>
335	29	Fr	2	7 25	4 12	7 19	4 19	5 11	21 53	
336	28	Sa	3	23	12	21	19	7 22	22 02	
337	27	B	4	7 29	4 11	7 22	4 18	8 37	22 18	
338	26	M	5	30	11	24	18	9 50	23	
339	25	Tu	6	31	11	25	17	11 01	23 02	
340	24	W	7	32	11	26	17	Morn.	23 00	
341	23	Th	8	33	11	27	17	0 10	23 46	
342	22	Fr	9	33	11	28	18	1 12	23 52	
343	21	Sa	10	35	11	28	18	2 16	23 58	
344	20	B	11	7 35	4 11	7 29	4 18	3 19	23 03	
345	19	M	12	36	11	30	18	4 20	23 07	
346	18	Tu	13	37	11	31	18	5 20	23 11	
347	17	W	14	38	11	32	18	6 22	23 15	
348	16	Th	15	39	12	32	18	Rises.	23 18	
349	15	Fr	16	39	12	33	19	5 15	23 21	
350	14	Sa	17	40	12	33	19	6 10	23 23	
351	13	B	18	7 41	4 12	7 34	4 20	7 08	23 25	
352	12	M	19	42	13	34	20	8 10	23 26	
353	11	Tu	20	42	13	36	20	9 12	23 27	
354	10	W	21	43	14	36	20	10 19	23 27	
355	9	Th	22	43	14	37	21	11 25	23 27	
356	8	Fr	23	44	15	37	21	Morn.	23 26	
357	7	Sa	24	44	15	38	22	0 32	23 25	
358	6	B	25	7 45	4 16	7 38	4 23	1 42	23 24	
359	5	M	26	45	16	38	24	2 58	23 22	
360	4	Tu	27	45	17	38	24	4 15	23 19	
361	3	W	28	45	18	39	25	5 35	23 16	
362	2	Th	29	46	18	39	25	6 52	23 13	
363	1	Fr	30	47	19	39	26	Sets.	23 09	
364		Sa	31	46	20	39	27	6 10	23 04	

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS ON RAILROADS.—Mr. O'Reilly has issued a circular calling the attention of the public and of railway managers to the necessity of putting up lines of telegraph along railroads, with instruments at each station, so that before leaving a station the conductor of a train may ascertain whether the track is clear, and give information that he is upon it. By this means accidents involving the loss of life may be avoided, and the destruction of property saved to an extent far exceeding the cost of erecting and operating the wires.

THE CHRISTIAN IN THE WORLD.—A Christian in the world, says John Newton, is like a man transacting his affairs in the rain. He will not suddenly leave his business because it rains, but the moment that business is done, he is off: as is said in the Acts of the Apostles, "Being let go, they went to their own company."

The lovely Her vest, trust, place.

Some Yes, but for that a piece

A COMPLETE VIEW OF THE TRAFFIC.

Thursday.

on Merid.

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11	52	45
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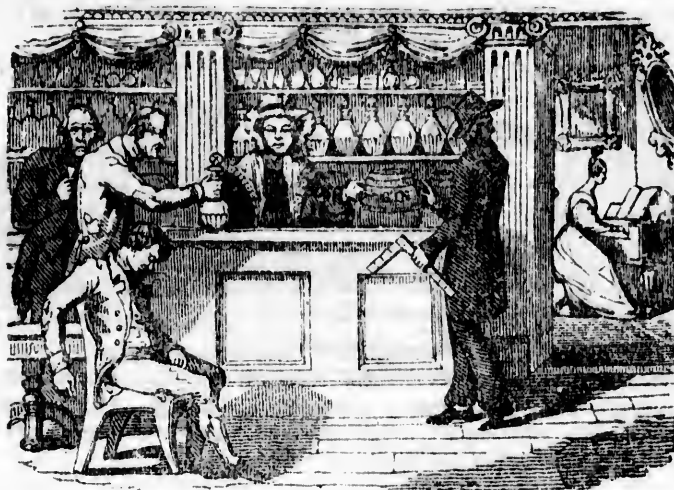
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There *she* stands, dealing out the product of the still! It is not a very lovely sight to see a *woman* there. You see Miss Jenny too, at the piano. Her voice is melodious, very! But alas, how perfectly shocking is the contrast, between what is seen above and what is going on soon after, in another place. Here, also, is music, but it is of a melancholy sort.



THE CONFIRMED DRUNKARD

Some mischief has surely been done. Is that a husband and a father? Yes, but he is brutalized by besotting drink. He is made a demon by law, for that buxom lady above, who looks so very bland and accommodating, has a piece of paper they call a license, signed by due authority. But, is there

no remedy for that other woman who weeps, and for those children, apparently terrified and tattered! Oh, certainly, our laws are very consistent, generous even, so that when a man cannot take care of himself, he is taken care of by others. Here he goes to prison.



But that is a provoking remedy to the wife and family. Can no better be adopted? Yes, shut up all grog-shops and tipping-houses—remove the causes of drunkenness by the MAINE LAW.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW

(From the *Mess. Cataract.*)

<p>Away down east they've made a law, To fix up liquor sellers, Which does its work without a flaw, And makes them decent fellers.</p> <p>It takes the man, his grog likewise, In spite of opposition,— Bids <i>him</i> walk o'er the bridge of sighs, Sends <i>that</i> down to perdition.</p> <p>Distillers too, it gives them fits, The doctors cannot cure, sir, Likewise a pair of <i>iron mitts</i>, To keep them fast and sure, sir.</p> <p>Sometimes when people chance to go, To circus or great meeting, They often find some wondrous show, Which hardly can be beaten :</p> <p>A "<i>striped pig</i>," or three white mice, Or strange four-legged fowl, sir, Where every thing is kept so nice ; Say, won't you make a call, sir ?</p> <p>Four legged fowl beyond a doubt, Yet those who often call, sir, When last they're seen a-coming out, Have <i>most no legs at all</i>, sir.</p>	<p>Away down east, this won't avail, The keeper of these jugs, sir, Gets thirty days within the jail! The stuff kills worms and bugs, sir.</p> <p>And thus you see, this wondrous law, It works just like a charm, sir, The liquor once within its paw, It never more can harm, sir</p> <p>Of all the laws, it is the best That ever was invented ! It now has fairly stood the test, And all are well contented.</p> <p>Strange fact, but true without a doubt That which I now relate, sir, Down Easters first did find it out, And beat the "Old Bay State," sir.</p> <p>Although we own we're fairly heat ! Rumsellers soon will find, sir, If it so be, we've lost the heat ? We're not in far behind, sir.</p> <p>Then let us strike, with all our might ; And never say we've done, sir, But battle sternly for the right, Until the course is won, sir.</p>
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REV. JOHN WESLEY ON THE MAINE LAW.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN A MEMBER AND MINISTER OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Member.—I have called this morning to converse with you on a subject that is now agitating the country, that is, the prohibition of the liquor traffic by Legislative enactment. I know you are favorable to prohibition, and being a member of the Church of which you are a Minister, I am desirous of asking you whether you think that if Mr. Wesley had been living he would have given his sanction to the agitation of the question, and would he have signed a petition for the Maine Law.

Minister.—Of course you are aware that Mr. Wesley considered the traffic in spirituous liquors sinful and contrary to the law of love. His writings and sermons contain many passages of eloquent denunciation against the sale and use of liquors.

Mem.—I am aware of it, and would infer that he was decidedly averse to the manufacture and sale of liquors, which I believe he was in the habit of calling "poison," but do you think he would have required the Legislature to prohibit the traffic under penalties?

Min.—I have examined the writings of Mr. Wesley with a view to ascertain whether he had expressed his mind on that subject, and I find he has done so in a very striking and forcible way. His opinion on all practical subjects has great weight with me, and I confess that my own conduct is governed in this case by a firm persuasion that if Mr. Wesley were now living, he would be an eloquent advocate of legal prohibition.

Mem.—I do not possess a copy of Mr. Wesley's works, and should be glad if you point out to me the passages which you think sustain your convictions.

Min.—I will do so. In the eleventh volume of Mr. Wesley's works; the third English edition, between the 50th and 60th pages there is an article from his pen entitled "Thoughts on the present scarcity of provisions." It may be found in the 6th volume of the American edition page 274. He asks the question "why is food so dear," and he says—"to set aside partial causes. (which all put together, are little more than a fly upon the chariot wheel) the grand cause is, because such immense quantities of corn are continually consumed by distilling," "little less than half the wheat produced in the kingdom is every year consumed, not by so harmless a way as throwing it into the sea, but by converting it into deadly poison. poison that naturally destroys not only the strength and life, but also the morals of our countrymen." Further on Mr. Wesley supposes the defence to be set up, "However, what is paid brings in a large revenue to the King," and he asks, "Is this an equivalent for the lives of his subjects? Would His Majesty sell a hundred thousand of His subjects yearly to Algiers for four hundred thousand pounds? Surely no. Will he then sell them for that sum, to be butchered by their own countrymen?" Another defence is suggested, "but otherwise the swine for the navy cannot be fed," and Mr. W. again answers in burning rebuke of the ungodly practice of making liquor, "Not unless they are fed with human flesh! Not unless they are fattened with human blood! O tell it not in Constantinople, that the English raise the royal revenue by selling the flesh and blood of their countrymen!"

Mem.—I have not heard that passage before, but it is surely a strong one, and it surprises me more than ever that any of his followers should ever have engaged in a business to which Mr. Wesley was so decidedly opposed.

Min.—It is surprising; but that is not the point on which you asked information. The question was in substance, would Mr. Wesley sustain the Maine Law, and you infer he would from what I have already read to you,

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but, I will still further enlighten you. Mr W. remember, is writing on the scarcity of provisions, and he asks "What remedy is there for this sore evil," and "how can the price of wheat and barley be reduced?" Will you give attention to his answer. Hear it! "BY PROHIBITING FOR EVER; by making a full end of that bane of health, that destroyer of strength, of life, and of virtue, *distilling*. Perhaps this alone might go a great way toward answering the whole design &c."

Mem.—That answers my enquiry and removes my doubts, and when Mr. ——— ventures again to suggest to me that I am not a sound Methodist because I am a strong Maine Law man; I have an answer for him But have you got any further testimony?

Min.—I have. The paper referred to in this conversation bears date "Lewisham, Jan. 20th 1773. But more than eleven years afterward, Mr. Wesley wrote a letter to the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, Prime Minister of England, and on the subject of raising a revenue by excise on distillation he speaks in his usual plain way. He was informed that the duty raised £20,000 in 1783. But he asks "have not the spirits distilled this year cost 20,000 lives of His Majesty's liege subjects? Is not then the blood of these men vilely bartered for £20,000? not to say any thing of the enormous wickedness which has been occasioned hereby; and not to suppose that these poor wretches have any souls. But (to consider money alone) is the King a gainer or an immense loser? To say nothing of many millions of quarters of corn destroyed, which, if exported, would have added more than £20,000 to the revenue—be it considered, "dead men pay no taxes," to that of the death of 20,000 persons yearly, (and this computation is far under the mark,) the revenue loses far more than it gains." You will hence see that Mr. Wesley was opposed to the traffic, both on economical and moral grounds; he would now, if alive, protest against and urge the speedy demolition of the iniquitous system by legislative enactment.

Mem.—I am persuaded of that, and it would not give me any uneasiness to witness the destruction of all the liquor property in the country.

Min.—A good deal of that kind of work will have to be done. In Canada men will persist in the business. Our work is not done when a suitable law is enacted. *It must be sustained*, and every man must be willing to be branded as a common informer. In the mouth of the wicked we shall be a reproach and by word, but God will defend the right, and if Mr. Wesley had been entirely silent on this point it would not have changed the nature of things. It is well enough to be sustained by the opinion of the wise and good, but eternal truth and righteousness must for ever condemn a business that is essentially vile and practically immoral.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

For the following valuable statistics, we are indebted to the *Organ of the Temperance Reform*, by Gen. S. F. Carey, published at Cincinnati. We ask for them a careful and candid perusal:—

The amount of liquor manufactured in the United States, and imported from other countries, is almost incredible. There was imported into this country, in 1850, according to the United States Treasury tables, *eleven million one hundred and fifty-six thousand, one hundred and nineteen gallons of liquor*. There was manufactured in the United States, according to the census returns, (exclusive of six states and two territories, not reported,) in 1850, *eighty-three million nine hundred and seventy-two thousand one hundred and seventy-five gallons of intoxicating liquors*. The manufacture and import, in 1850, amounts to a little over FOUR GALLONS for every man, woman and child—black and Indian—within our borders.

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ported to other lands. What do the tables show? Only 707,546 gallons of foreign, and 1,032,310 gallons of domestic liquors, were exported during that year to do the work of death in other lands. Take out this from the gross amount, and make a liberal allowance for what is used in the arts, (there being no data on this point) and it will still be found that the consumption equals FOUR GALLONS per head of the entire population of the country.

There is a class of persons who look only at the dollar and cent view of the temperance question, and who maintain that the enforcement of the Maine Law throughout the United States, would most seriously affect the trade and commerce of the country. Let us look this subject right in the face, and see what would be the effect, if importation of all kinds of liquors was prohibited by Congress.

The entire value of the imports of all kinds of liquor for the year ending June 30, 1852, was \$4,654,362—while that of all other kinds of merchandise was \$178,138,318. Only a little over two per cent of the import trade then was liquor—a mere drop in the bucket. For the year ending June 30, 1851, the total imports were \$223,419,005, the liquor item was only \$4,285,886, or but 1 and 9.10ths per cent of the whole.

The proportion of the value of exported liquors to the value of other imports, is still more contemptible. For the year ending June 30, 1851, the total amount of exported merchandise, both foreign and domestic, was \$218,388,610, and the value of liquors of all kinds exported, was only \$700,620, but one-third of one per cent of the whole.

The losses on land, and sea, and river, by fire, shipwreck, boiler bursting, &c., occasioned by this article of commerce, far exceed the amount of profit derived from it. So far from impairing trade, the entire banishment of liquor would greatly increase it, and render it more secure. Not an intelligent man in christendom, who will look at the facts, dare controvert this proposition.

The farming and manufacturing interests would derive direct and positive benefits to an almost inconceivable amount, by at once putting out the fires of every distillery in the United States.

Take away the ration of FOUR GALLONS of liquor to every man, woman and child in the country, and there would be a greatly increased demand for wholesome food and comfortable clothing, greater activity and thrift would at once be manifest in every branch of industry. The great source of wealth in the country, is the bone, muscles, and sinews of the people, their full exercise under the direction of cultivated minds, in a pure, moral atmosphere, would add to the productions of the country ten-fold more than is given by the manufacture of liquor. This business paralyzes industry, puts out the fires of genius, and corrupts and depraves the morals of the nation.

If every distillery in the United States was burned down to-day, and a law was passed by Congress, cutting off all importation of foreign liquors, it would be a saving to the nation of millions of dollars in a single year. Why should a FEW MEN be permitted to impair the commerce and derange the trade of a great and mighty nation, when even they themselves are almost universally the losers by the operation?

We challenge all political economists, by any sophistry or argument, to shake our positions:

We conclude this article by re-affirming that the interests of trade and commerce, both foreign and domestic, imperatively demand laws entirely prohibiting the liquor manufacture and traffic; and this without reference to the moral desolations which are wrought in every neighborhood, and in almost every family in the land.

THE MAINE LAW ALMANAC.
SOMETHING MORE WANTED.



What is it? Why just put the Maine Law in close proximity to the rum casks, and then you will see how finely the work will be done. Those Temperance men have been tugging and sweating, but the casks are there. — Empty them by law.

LOOK BEFORE
YOU LEAP.

Those who talk of proving the Liquor Law unconstitutional, and who are making arrangements to try the question of constitutionality, at some expense to their pockets should first turn to the opinion rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Liquor Cases, and see if they cannot find in the language employed by the Justices, a foreshadowing of the decision which awaits their second attempt to coax reason and common sense and the Constitution, into an approval of their property, and life, and health, and peace, destroying business.

Mr. Justice Daniel, speaking of imports that are cleared of all control of the government said, "They are like all other property of the citizen, whether owned by the importer or his vendee, or may have been purchased by cargo, package, bale, piece, or yard or by hogheads, casks or bottles." In answering the argument that the importer purchases the right to sell when he pays duties to government, he continues to say, "No such right is purchased by the importer; he cannot purchase from the Government that which it could not insure to him, a sale, independently of the laws and policy of the State."

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Mr. Justice Catron said, "If the State has the power of restraint by licenses to any extent, she has the discretionary power to judge of its limit, and may go to the length of *prohibiting* sales altogether."

Mr. Justice Grier said, "Is it not necessary to array the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism and crime, which have their origin in the use and abuse of ardent spirits. The police power, which is exclusively in the States, is alone competent to the correction of these great evils, and all measures of restraint or *prohibition* necessary to effect the purpose, are within the scope of that authority."

Mr. Justice McLean said, "No person can introduce into a community malignant diseases, or anything which contaminates its morals, or endangers its safety."

And finally, Chief Justice Taney said, "If any state deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, I see nothing in the Constitution to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from *prohibiting it altogether*."

Now if, in the face and eyes of these clear expressions in favor of the right of the States to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, our liquor dealers prefer to rely on the opinion of Mr. Wm. Beach Lawrence and Mr. Thos T. Hazard, and Mr. Samuel Currey, and Mr. Joseph Gavitt, that the law is null and void, and are ready to spend their money to test what has already been tested, we make not the least objection. We only ask them to look at the pond before they jump into it, and not ask sensible people to sympathize with them when they find themselves again defeated.—*R. 1. Temp. Adv.*

WHAT LICENSE LAWS HAVE DONE.



"Who can that be so sadly bruised and blotched?" "I don't know: but it's a sorrowful sight, though." "Perhaps he has been well brought up—let us go a little nearer to him." So the speakers drew nigh and looked at the miserable creature. He also looked at them. The natural intelligence of his eye was not quite extinguished. The poor fellow seemed to feel his degradation. "Well," said one of the party, "you are pretty hard up, how came you so?" "Only one road to this point, gents—reckon you knows it." "Isn't he crack'd; how should we know it," said one of the gents. "Perhaps not," said the other, "he knows what he says." "Reckon I do know what I say. Only one road to this point. I came through the gate of moderation. You, gents, came after me, but you will soon be where I am." "Nonsense, how

the fellow talks." They were all in front of a very respectable *licensed* tavern. The drunkard shook his head and muttered something, not distinctly audible to the bystanders, but it sounded like 'laws—precious—humbug.' The gents stared again, and could not help thinking there was something in him, although he spoke queerly. "Well, my friend," said one, "will you tell us what it is that troubles you?" "Troubles me—enough to trouble me, and you, and all of us." "Calm yourself," said the inquirer. "Calm—calm"—said the drunkard. "Oh, yes, you preach calmness—but a storm *must* come. Your cursed laws made me what I am;" and looking one of them in the face, (he was an M.P.P.) he said, "*your* laws are bad. I hate liquor—I despise drunkenness—but I am a drunkard. I fled from one place to another to avoid companions—but here I am what you see me, nearly drunk 'according to law,' 'Entered according to act of Parliament,' for the lower regions." The M.P.P. looked half twisted mentally; he voted *for* chap. 100 of the last statutes, and could only say, "What's your name?" "Name! aye, name! Yes, I had a name; it used to be John Wise. The boys at school used to call me bright Johnny—but now my name is what you see me made by law, 'drunken Jack.' My mother, poor thing, used to like my port: aint when I was twenty-one. Here is the duplicate—I got it. You can see it. A better day will come; I hope; yes, I hope.



THE MAINE LAW PORTRAIT.

Time has passed away. The anti-liquor law was passed and executed. John Wise had sense and used it. Temptation was removed. Our M.P.P. above voted for the measure. He met a man in Great St. James Street. They looked at each other and stopped. The M.P.P. spoke—"I have seen you before." "You have," said the other, "but not as you now see me. I am the degraded being who could not resist temptation when it was before me; but now I am free. The traffic is abolished—my health is restored—my bruises and blotches are healed—I think I look about as well as when my mother loved to see me." "Thank God," said the M.P.P., "That I had courage to vote for that good law."

Reader—if this be a fancy sketch for Canada as yet, be assured it is a reality where the Maine Law is faithfully executed.

RULES OF HEALTH—Live moderately, exercise freely, baths daily, rise early, dress lightly, take things coolly, avoid the blues, eschew wine, shun doctors and drugs, lawyers and lawsuits, marry a good wife, and endeavor to make her happy.

THE PRINCE OF CRIMINALS.

I am a criminal if I introduce, or cause to be introduced, into my neighborhood, any thing which impairs the health of my fellow-citizens.

I am a criminal if I do anything to corrupt the morals of society.

I am a criminal if I destroy the character or life of a human being.

I am a criminal if I disturb the public peace.

I am a criminal if I take my neighbor's property without returning an equivalent for it.

I am a criminal if I invade the family circle, and weaken or destroy the relations of husband and wife, parent and child.

I am a criminal if I knowingly and wantonly expose my neighbor's house to the torch of the incendiary.

I am a criminal if I encourage licentiousness and debauchery.

I am a criminal if I nerve the arm of the highway robber.

I am a criminal if I sharpen the knife of the assassin.

If I am a liquor seller, I do all these things, and am therefore fairly entitled to the honorable appellation of the "*Prince of Criminals*!"—*Organ of Temperance Reform.*

THE FIRE.—BY MISS HAMILTON.

At the late fire in Friend Street, three children were burned to death. A rum shop kept in the basement story of the building where they perished is stated by one of the daily papers, to have been the probable cause of the catastrophe.

A terrible glare
On the midnight air!
Shout! shout! 'Tis fire! fire!
That awful blaze,
How madly it plays!
Like a demon in its ire.

'Tis fearful to see,—
It leaps as in glee;
No pause in its deadly way.
On, on the flames roll,
They will girdle the whole;
Is there nought can hinder or stay?

Is there no help nigh?
Repeat the cry!
Fire! Fire! It will be too late.
Perhaps there is life,
In that fiery strife,
Oh, hasten! arrest its fate!

With a noble speed,
In the hour of need,
The brave-hearted firemen come—
To save, not to slay,
More worthy are they
Than heroes of sword and of drum—

Ah! yes, there *was* strife
In that fiery life—
Here are women and children aghast,
Rushing forth in the night,

By that terrible light,
Looking wild as the fiends of the blast

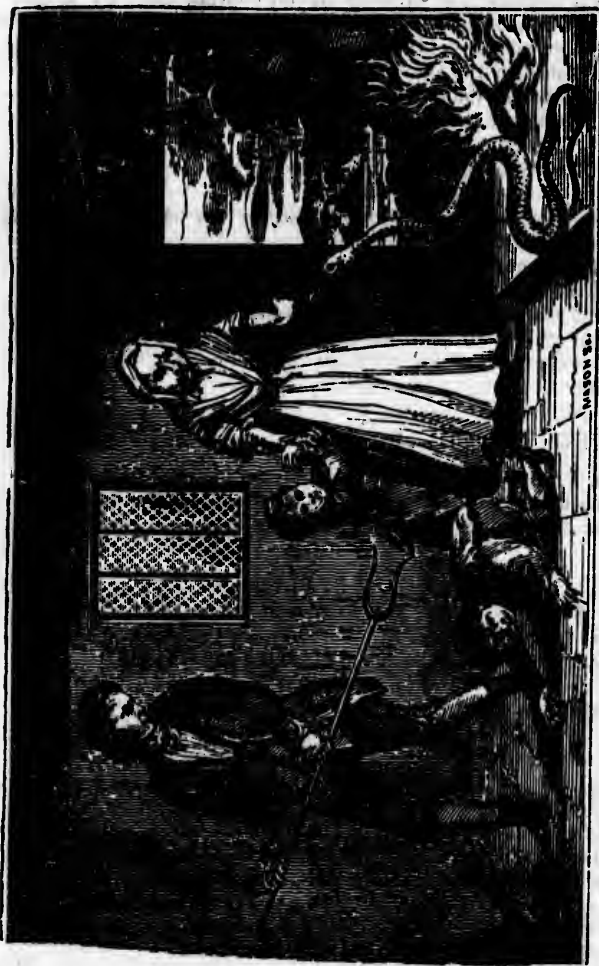
Was there no more life
In that fiery strife?
Three children lay asleep
In their little beds,
Their fair young heads
Resting in slumber deep.

Three infants fair
Have perished there,
The wreathing flames, their tomb,
Their young dreams broke,
By fire and smoke;
It was a fearful doom.

Nay, say not so,
So much of woe,
So much of sin and strife,
Of woe that wastes,
And sin that blasts,
Seemed waiting them in life.

A flame of love
Bore them above,
Say not a flame of fear!
A fiercer flame,
A darker doom,
The drunkard's shame,
The drunkard's doom,
Seemed threatening them here.

THE MAINE LAW ALMANAC.
NOT TO BE CHERISHED.



Here you have a symbolic illustration of the Liquor-trade. The serpent looked quiet and harmless. By indulgence, he was warmed into activity, and then his deadly fangs appeared. Some of our politicians cry out, "laissez faire." But who is that man with the pitchfork in his hand? Oh, he is no politician, but thinks it prudent to kill. He would neither cherish, nor cry "laissez faire." His motto is to destroy the serpent — because the nature of a serpent is to eject its deadly poison. So it is with the traffic in liquors. Take the pitchfork of the Maine law, and destroy it.

FIFTY REASONS WHY CANADA SHOULD HAVE THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

I hail, says a gentleman of the State of Ohio, this law as one of the brightest omens of better days; and hope that the prayers of the church will ascend to God in one universal, undying petition, until every State in the Union shall proclaim its freedom from the curse of drunkenness, by the passage and enforcement of a similar law. There are many arguments which will appeal to the candid mind in favor of this measure; and all should be known, that all may be convinced. I will state a list, and hope that others will add to it, such short and tangible reasons as may meet every case,

The sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, should be prohibited by law, because

1. They deprive men of their reason, for the time being.
2. They destroy men of the greatest intellectual strength.

3. They foster and encourage every species of immorality.
4. They bar the progress of civilization and religion.
5. They destroy the peace and happiness of millions of families.
6. They reduce many virtuous wives and children to beggary.
7. They cause many thousands of murders.
8. They prevent all reformation of character.
9. They render abortive the strongest resolutions.
10. The millions of property expended in them is lost.
11. The time of the sellers of them is worse than thrown away.
12. The sellers had better be supported as paupers.
13. They cause the majority of cases of insanity.
14. They destroy both the body and the soul.
15. They burden sober people with millions of paupers.
16. They cause immense expenditures to prevent crime.
17. They cost sober people immense sums in charity.
18. They burden the country with enormous taxes.
19. Because moderate drinkers want the temptation removed.
20. Drunkards want the opportunity removed.
21. Sober people want the nuisance removed.
22. Tax-payers want the burden removed.
23. The prohibition would save thousands now falling.
24. The sale exposes our persons to insult.
25. The sale exposes our families to destruction.
26. The sale upholds the vicious and idle, at the expense of the virtuous.
27. The sale subjects the sober to great oppression.
28. It takes the sober man's earnings to support the drunkard.
29. It subjects numberless wives to untold sufferings.
30. It is contrary to the Bible.
31. It is contrary to common sense.
32. We have a right to rid ourselves of the burden.
33. We owe it to our forefathers.
34. We owe it to the poor drunkard.
35. We owe it to his afflicted family.
36. We owe it to our own children.
37. We owe it to the moderate drinker.
38. We owe it to ourselves to stop this evil.
39. If we do not do it, we deserve to be slaves.
40. It is best for the rum-seller to be saved from his occupation.
41. It is best for our country to be saved from this source of crime.
42. It is best for our people to be saved from such taxes.
43. Because the property thus used is worse than lost.
44. The grain destroyed is needed for bread.
45. The distilleries are nuisances in community.
46. The groggeries are nuisances in neighborhoods.
47. The country would be richer without them.
48. Morals would be better without them.
49. Their prohibition is the only salvation of the drunkard.
50. Their prohibition is prayed for by millions of sufferers.

I might warn the poor man of the inevitable consequences of these besotting habits. I might tell him that they will steal away all his homely comforts, load him with debts, lead him to the jail, stretch him on the bed of sickness, and finally press him down to an untimely grave, while his wife and children must be left behind, the shivering pensioners of a grudging world's cold bounty.—*Charles Sprague, Esq.*

SUMPTUARY LAWS.



He is drinking at the well, from the "Old Oaken Bucket." God provided that drink—it is a "good creature"—and the barefooted boy knows how to appreciate it. Hold on my boy to Nature's beverage. You shall be a legislator yet, and you will be a staunch one for the Maine Law, which does not come under the head of Sumptuary Laws, as is shown by the Rev. John Pierpont. He says, in a letter to the Massachusetts *Life Boat* :—

"The opponents of our "Liquor Law" cry out against it as "a *sumptuary law*;" seeming to suppose that by giving the law a bad name, they may bring it into bad odor.

Before we allow ourselves to be frightened out of our wits by this claimor, may it not be well that we should ask ourselves, or rather, ask those who raise the clamor, two questions. *First*, What is there so very alarming in a sumptuary law? Mr. Justice Blackstone tells us, (Book IV ch. 13. § 7) that, among political writers there has been much controversy concerning the general utility, to a state, of such laws. Baron Montesquieu, he reminds us, lays it down that *luxury*, which it is the purpose of all sumptuary laws to restrain—is *ruinous to democracies*. Now no one, I apprehend, will think of classing Montesquieu, with us "lunatics." Our government is mixed; and if one who so well understood the nature of Governments, and "*the spirit of the laws*" adapted to the preservation of the several forms of Government, as did Baron Montesquieu, seriously think that "*luxury is ruinous*," must the citizen, or the legislature, that seeks to protect the public, by holding in check that which is ruinous to it, be scouted and hooted at, as an enemy to the State? That is

the first question, that I would ask our friends of the proof-glass and the toddy-stick.

The second question that I would ask them is this:—What do you understand, gentlemen, by “sumptuary laws?”—because, if, in chasing after objections, you happen to get a wrong pig by the ear,” the public will not be very considerably *instructed*, how much soever it may be *waked up* by the squeal.

Blackstone speaks of *sumptuary laws*, as those “against luxury and extravagant expenses in dress, diet and the like;” and he instances those under the Edwards’ and Henrys’ of England “against piked shoes, short doublets, and long coats;” and such as ordain “that no man shall be served at dinner or supper, with more than two courses.” Webster says,—“sumptuary laws or regulations are such as *restrain or limit the expenses of citizens, as apparel, food, furniture, &c.*”

Now does our “liquor law” fit these definitions? Or do the definitions touch the law? Does the law limit, or seek to limit the expenses at which any citizen may live? Does it fix the length of his coat or doublet? Does it prescribe the extent to which his shoes may be piked? Does it tell us how many courses we may be served with at dinner or at supper? Nay, verily. It does not say what a man shall eat, or what he shall drink, or wherewithal he shall be clothed; how much it may cost him to live, or what he shall live upon, or even that he shall live at all. It does not tell any man what he shall not eat, or what he shall not drink. It simply tells him what he shall not *SELL*. It does not say that a man shall not drink any quantity of any quality of fluid that he can get down his throat. For all that this “sumptuary law” can do or say to the contrary, any bibber of beer or brandy may lie at the spigot, or even at the bung, and swig as long as he can “stomach it;” and the “liquor law” will not harm him whatever the liquor may do. How then, gentlemen, do you make it appear that this is a “sumptuary law?” Please explain, or please conduct to its final cadence, your cry of “Sumptuary Laws!”

THE FOUNTAIN.—BY JAMES RUSSELL, Lowell.

Into the sunshine,
Full of Light,
Leaping and flashing,
From morn till night !

Into the moonlight,
Whiter than snow,
Waving so flower like,
When the winds blow !

Into the starlight
Rushing in spray,
Happy at midnight,
Happy by day !

Ever in-motion,
Blithsome and cheery,
Still climbing heavenward,
Never aweary ;

Glad of all weathers,
Still seeming best,
Upward and downward,
Motion thy rest ;—

Full of a nature
Nothing can tame,
Changed every moment,
Ever the same ;—

Ceaseless aspiring,
Ceaseless content,
Darkness or sunshine
Thy element.

Glorious fountain !
Let my heart be
Fresh, changeful, constant,
Upward, like thee !

If you want to understand a *subject*, talk with a man whose business it is if you want to understand the *man*, talk about something else.

**POPULATION OF UNITED CANADA, FROM THE CENSUS
TAKEN IN 1852.**

LOWER CANADA.					
Counties, Towns and Villages.	Population.	Total.	Counties, Towns and Villages.	Population.	Total.
Beauharnois—County,	33660		Montreal—City,	57715	
Huntingdon—Village,	679		Lachine—Village,	1075	
Beauharnois—	874		Cote St. Louis—Village,	995	
		40213			77381
Bellechasse—County,	17732		Nicolet—County,	.....	19657
Berthier en bas—Village—about	250	17982	Nicolet—Village,	.....
Berthier—County,	33008		Ottawa—County,	21734	
Berthier en haut—Village—about	1600	34608	Aylmer—Village,	1169	
Bonaventure—County,	.....	10844	Hull—	.....	22903
Carleton—Village,	.....		Portneuf—County,	.....	19366
New Carlisle—	.....		Quebec—County,	19474	
New Richmond—	.....		Quebec—City,	42052	
Chambly—County,	14981				61526
Chambly,	884		Richelieu—County,	21720	
Longueuil,	1496		St. Ours—Village,	542	
St. Johns,	3215		Sorel,	3424	
		20576			25686
Champlain—County,	13146		Rouville—County,	.....	27031
Batiscan—Village—about	750		Rimouski—County,	25887	
		13896	Fraserville—Village,	995	
Dorchester—County,	.....	43105			26882
Drummond,	.....	16362	Saguenay—County,	.....	20783
Drummondville—Village,	.....		St. Maurice—	22626	
Durham,	.....		Three Rivers—Town,	4936	
Kingsey,	.....				27562
Gaspé—County,	.....	10904	St. Hyacinthe—County,	27310	
Huntingdon—County,	38888		St. Hyacinthe—Town,	3313	
Laprairie—Village,	1757				30623
		40645	Sherbrooke—County,	17016	
Kamouraska—County,	.....	20396	Sherbrooke—Town,	2998	
Leinster—	28606				20014
L'Assomption,	1084		Shefford—County,	.....	16482
		29690	Stanstead—	.....	13898
L'Islet—County,	18420		Terrebonne—	25662	
Montmagny—Village,	1221		St. Thérèse—Village,	1129	
		19641			26791
Lotbinière—County,	.....	16567	Two Mountains—County,	29686	
Megantic—	.....	13835	St. Eustache—Village,	784	
Missisquoi—	13015				30470
Phillipsburg—Village,	469		Vaudreuil—County,	20986	
		13484	Vaudreuil—Village,	443	
Montmorency—County,	.....	9598			21429
Montreal—	17596		Verchères—County,	.....	14393
			Yamaska—	.....	14748
			Total population of L. Canada,	890261	

UPPER CANADA.

THE CENSUS

Popu- lation.	Total.
57715	
1075	
Village, 995	77381
.....	19657
.....	
21734	
1169	
.....	22903
.....	19366
19474	
42052	
.....	61526
21720	
542	
3424	
.....	25686
.....	27031
25887	
995	
.....	26882
.....	20783
22626	
wn, 4936	
.....	27562
ty, 27310	
wn, 3313	
.....	30623
17016	
2998	
.....	20014
.....	16482
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25662	
ge, 1129	
.....	26791
.....	
29686	
age, 784	
.....	30470
20986	
443	
.....	21429
.....	14393
.....	14748
.....	
Canada, 890261	

Counties, Towns, and Villages.	Popu- lation.	Total.
Adding'on—County,	14465	
Bath—Village—about	700	
.....		15165
Braint—County,	19659	
Brantford—Town,	3877	
Paris—Village,	1890	
.....		25426
Bruce—County,	.....	2837
Carleton—	23203	
Bytown—Town,	7760	
Richmond—Village,	434	
.....		31397
Dundas—County,	.....	13811
Duham—	28256	
Port Hope,	2476	
.....		30732
Elgin—County,	24144	
St. Thomas,	1274	
.....		25418
Essex—County,	.....
Sandwich—Town,	14973	
Amherstburg—Town,	1880	
.....		16853
Frontenac—County,	19150	
Kingston—City,	11585	
.....		30735
Gray—County,	.....	13217
Glengary—County,	.....	17596
Grenville—	18551	
Prescott—Town,	2156	
.....		20707
Haldimand—County,	.....	18788
Halton—County,	.....	18322
Hastings,	27408	
Belleville—Town,	4569	
.....		31977
Huron—County,	17869	
Goderich—Town,	1329	
.....		19198
Kent—County,	15399	
Chatham—Town,	2070	
.....		17469
Lambton—County,	.....	10815
Lanark—	25401	
Perth—Town,	1916	
.....		27317
Leeds—County,	27034	
Brockville—Town,	3246	
.....		30280
Lenox—County,	.....	7955
Lincoln—	16160	
Niagara—Town,	3340	
St. Catharines,	4368	
.....		23868

Counties, Towns, and Villages.	Popu- lation.	Total.
Middlesex—County,	32864	
London—Town,	7035	
.....		39899
Northumberland— County,	27358	
Cobourg—Town,	3871	
.....		31229
Norfolk—County,	19829	
Simcoe—Town,	1452	
.....		21281
Ontario—County,	29434	
Cshawa—Village,	1142	
.....		30576
Oxford—County,	29336	
Woodstock—Town,	2112	
Ingersol—Village,	1190	
.....		32638
Peel—County,	.....	24816
Perth—County,	.....	15545
Peterboro—County,	17046	
Peterboro—Town,	2191	
.....		15237
Prescott—County,	.....	10487
Prince Edward— County,	17318	
Picton—Town,	1569	
.....		18887
Renfrew—County,	.....	9410
Russell—	.....	2875
Simcoe—	26158	
Barrie—Town,	1007	
.....		27165
Stormont—County,	12997	
Cornwall—Town,	1646	
.....		14643
Victoria—County,	.....	11657
Waterloo—	23109	
Preston—Village,	1180	
Galt—	2248	
.....		26537
Wellington—County,	24936	
Guelph—Town,	1860	
.....		26796
Welland—County,	17817	
Chippawa—Village,	1193	
Thorold—	1091	
.....		20141
Wentworth—County,	24990	
Hamilton—City,	14112	
Dundas—Town,	3517	
.....		42619
York—County,	48944	
Toronto—City,	30755	
.....		79699

Total population of U. Canada, 952004

SPIRITUOUS AND MALT LIQUORS MADE IN THE
UNITED STATES.

A table compiled from the Census returns, gives the product of spirituous and malt liquors in the United States, during the year 1850. From this table we learn the amount of capital employed during that year, exceeded \$8,000,000, and over 42,000,000 gallons of whiskey and "high wines" were produced, besides 6,500,000 gallons of rum, and 1,177,924 barrels of ale. Of this vast river of liquid fire annually poured forth, the States of New York and Ohio produce about one-half. As the present agitation of the question of prohibitory laws gives a particular interest to the subject, we publish the statistics referred to:

State.	Capital invested.	Barrels of ale, &c.	Gals. of whiskey & high wines.	Gals. of rum, &c.
Maine,	\$17,000	—	—	220,000
Vermont,	7,000	800	—	—
Massachusetts,	457,500	25,800	120,000	3,786,000
Rhode Island,	17,000	3,900	—	—
Connecticut,	15,000	—	130,000	1,200
New York,	2,535,900	644,700	9,231,700	2,418,800
New Jersey,	409,655	34,750	1,250,530	—
Pennsylvania,	1,719,960	189,581	6,543,810	1,500
Maryland,	247,100	26,580	787,400	—
Virginia,	100,915	5,500	879,440	—
North Carolina,	21,930	—	153,030	—
South Carolina,	3,475	—	43,960	—
Georgia,	7,150	—	60,450	—
Alabama,	500	—	—	3,000
Louisiana,	3,500	8,000	—	—
Kentucky,	168,895	19,500	1,491,745	—
Tennessee,	68,115	—	657,000	—
Mexico,	288,960	44,850	939,400	—
Ohio,	1,262,974	96,943	1,865,150	—
Indiana,	331,950	11,005	4,639,900	—
Illinois,	303,400	27,925	2,315,000	—
Michigan	130,425	10,320	690,900	—
Iowa,	19,509	—	160,600	—
Wisconsin	98,700	31,320	127,000	—
New Mexico,	7,300	—	42,000	—
Utah,	3,000	300	—	—
District Columbia,	12,000	1,350	—	—
Total,	8,334,254	1,177,924	42,133,955	5,560,560

The amount of opposition which laws similar to that enacted in Maine are likely to meet with, is indicated by the capital employed in the manufacture of ale and spirits in the various states. In Maine, for instance, where a prohibitory law has been enacted, but \$17,000 of capital was invested in 1850, and only 220,000 gallons of rum manufactured; while in New York, over two and a half millions of capital was employed in the manufacture of 9,231,700 gallons of spirits, 2,438,800 gallons of rum, and 644,700 barrels of ale. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, it will be seen, are also largely interested in these products.

These formidable statistics show the magnitude of the evil sought to be abated, and the great labor it will require, as well as the fearful amount of intemperance yearly provided for. We have not at hand the statistics of brandy and gin importations for 1850, or we would give them in this connection.

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 l. From this
 ear, exceeded
 high wines,"
 24 barrels of
 States of New
 itation of the
 subject, we

Gals. of
 rum, &c.
 220,000

 3,786,000

 1,200
 2,418,800

 1,500

 3,000

5,500,500
 Maine are
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 New York,
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 barrels of
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 statistics of
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