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THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE AND NEWS.

VOL. X.

FEBRUARY 15, 1844.

No. 4.

Indian Tragedy.

A Michigan correspondent of the Rochester Democrat details the following tragedy in savage life. It is an Indian could write the story, he would head it "The Scathe of Fire Water."

In the spring of 1837, Nogisqua, an Indian of the Potawatamy tribe, residing in this vicinity, having pawned his gun and a part of his clothing, from time to time, to a man named John N——, for intoxicating drink, the trader proposed to the Indian that if he would sell him a certain cream colored poney, belonging to his squaw, and a present from her father, Bawbish a chief of their tribe, he would give up his gun and clothing, and let him have more strong drink from time to time until the price agreed upon was paid. To this, Nogisqua agreed, and privately gave up the poney, which was sent off farther West.

It appeared that his squaw, having some suspicion of what was going on, employed her younger brother to watch the result, and inform her; which it appears, he did. Upon the return of the Indian to his camp, partly intoxicated, his squaw, highly enraged, accused him of selling her poney. She became more and more enraged at his indifference about the affair, and at length declared she would kill him. He handed her his scalping knife, and drawing aside his hunting shirt and making his bosom bare, coolly exclaimed "*Kina poo*"—(kill away.) She instantly plunged it to its handle in the Indian's breast, which caused his death in a few minutes.

Her father, the Indian chief, being then absent some 20 or 30 miles east, a runner was despatched to inform him. Soon after, Mr. Fowle says he saw him pass by his house with a sad countenance for the place of the murder.

A heart-rending duty now developed upon the old chief. His word was to acquit or condemn his agonized daughter, according to Indian usage from immemorial. Horror reigned in the breast of her father. His daughter was the handsomest squaw of her tribe, and a darling child; and the wails of his relatives, together with his own sympathies, rolled upon the mind of the chief like the rushings of the mighty deep upon the lonely rock in the sweeping storm. The crisis in the chief's mind was at hand. He must judge. No other tribunal was within the Indian code of criminal justice. The performance of this duty required more than Roman firmness. He had nothing to do with the goddess of Mercy. The Great Spirit, and the blood of his murdered son-in-law, seemed to say, "Bawbish, according to the customs of your forefathers for ages past, now decide justly!"

The chief, like agonized Joseph, when he made himself known to his brethren, could contain himself no longer. His integrity as an Indian chief prevailed. He rolled his troubled eye for the last time upon his darling daughter, then upon his kindred, and upon a portion of his tribe that stood before him, and then to the Great Spirit for firmness. The storm of agony in the mind of the chief had passed away, and in deep sorrow he decided that his daughter ought to die by the hand of the nearest of kin to the murdered Indian, according to their custom for ages past. The person of the father, chief and judge then withdrew, with nothing but his integrity to console him—which the whole world beside could neither purchase nor bribe.

Upon inquiry it was decided that Jonese, a brother of

Nogisqua, then south, near Ft. Wayne, should execute the sentence. Accordingly, a runner was sent for him, and he came without delay. After hearing what was deemed his duty, the cry of a brother's blood from the ground on which he stood, strung every nerve, and gave tone to every muscle, for revenge.

There were white persons present at the execution, who relate it as follows:—The brother proceeded to the fatal Indian camp, and after sharpening his scalpingknife to his liking and performing several ceremonies customary with their tribe since their acquaintance with the Catholic missionaries, he took the victim by her long, flowing hair, and led her to the front of the camp. Then with his scalpingknife, he made an incision in her forehead, in the form of a cross, bared her bosom, and plunged the knife to the handle in her body. A shriek, a rush of blood, and a few dying groans and convulsions followed, and the fair form of the handsome squaw lay stiff in death.

From the time of the murder until the execution, the female relatives of the murderess never left her, the time being spent in lamentations over the young squaw. After the execution, both bodies were buried together in a sand bank, where they now lie, side by side. The Indian squaws became reconciled, and all seemed satisfied that no other atonement could have been satisfactory.

Since the events related, the remnant of the tribe has been removed to the great west, together with their chief, whom the strongest inducements the world could present, could not jostle out of the path of justice.

Thus perished, says my informant, the best Indian and handsomest squaw of their tribe—the victims of the whisky seller, who is far more guilty than either of the others of a moral wrong. My informant also says, that from first to last, there was manifested no desire to escape or evade the fate of the unfortunate young squaw.

Confessions of a Rum-seller.

There are few men who as they approach the farthest goal of life, do not occasionally review the scenes which they have witnessed in their earlier days. Life in the retrospect shows less of joy, but more of truth, than life in prospect. I feel that I now can more clearly see by what motives I have been actuated in my career, than I could have done at any earlier period of my life. True it is that light enough is given to us all, to enable us to walk in the path of rectitude, but our eyes are too blinded by prejudice or by interest, to suffer us to walk by that light.

Reader, a rum-seller speaks to you. My guilt is not the guilt of him who is himself a drunkard. Would to God that this were the extent of my guilt; for then, it seems to me, there might be for me the semblance of rest, at least in this world, although rest in eternity is denied to such by the declaration that "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God." But no, the drunkard's guilt is, compared with mine, as the driven snow, purity itself; for I have through life been the maker of drunkards. Yes, reader, instead of living to benefit my race, to do good to my neighbours, I have lived a curse to all with whom I have dealt. Worse than the wild Arab of the desert, have I been, for while my hand has ever been raised against every man, I have not even had the excuse that every man's hand has been raised against me. Unsuspected, yea even honored

and confided in, have I been at the moment when I was causing full streams of woe, sorrow and despair to flow through the community.

My reader, has been no ordinary gait. To the sin of ruining and demoralizing whole generations. I have added the baseness, the meanness of doing it by stealth. I have not even the credit of common courage in what I have done. The bandit chief ranks far above the midnight assassin: for he, at least is not a coward, as well as a murderer; but I have been as he who thrusts with the stiletto—I have stabbed in the dark!

Fearful have been the curses showered on the heads of others, which, had justice spoken, would have fallen upon me. I have seen the widowed mother, as we stood around a drunkard's grave, rise, and, amidst her tears, denounce him who sold her husband his last glass, as the author of all her wretchedness—when conscience, in a tone too distinct to be misunderstood, whispered in my ear that I was the guilty one—that it was I who had rendered that wife a widow—that it was I who had made those children orphans—I who had filled another drunkard's grave, and sent another drunkard to the judgment seat of God. Yes, and with these indignant denunciations still ringing in my ears, I have turned to her, and, with my hypocritical words, tried to sooth her anger—in her hour of affliction, I, the cause of all her woe, have sought to console her—I, who rendered her children orphans, have promised to be henceforth as a father to them, and she did not spurn me for the insulting offer. Yes, she, whom I had made a drunkard's widow, thanked me for my offer, and entrusted her child to the protection of me, who had, by my accursed traffic, slain its father. And neighbors spoke to each other of my sympathy for affliction my benevolence and charity to the distressed!

I have stood by the bedside of the delirious, dying im-temperate—have heard his piteous moanings, his shrieks, and his howlings; I have heard him, in his delirious fancies, shout to his attendants to save him from the presence of him who sold him the last glass, imprecating curses upon his head for completing the ruin of one who never injured him. Think you, reader, that I stood unmoved as I listened to the drunkard's curse—a curse which conscience told me would have fallen on me, had justice spoken? Ah! the rum-seller's heart is hard, hard as the neither millstone; but there have been times when the heart of at least one rum-seller has been well nigh bursting with emotion; but its emotions have been subdued and stifled by the consciousness that though to others poverty and misfortune were the consequences of my conduct, yet I was prosperous and adding to my wealth.

Yet, had my gains been doubly great, I think I could never have continued in my course of iniquity, had it not been for the fact that I remained all this time, the unsuspected cause of so much woe. There were others about me engaged in the traffic, who often encountered the odium which their business richly merited. My fellow rum-sellers were often denounced as the causes of the majority of the instances of pauperism and crime with which the annals of our neighborhood were stained. There were many who talked even of calling in the strong arm of the law to stop them in their unholy career. But none reproved me. Although my victims were tenfold more numerous than were those of any of my fellow rum-dealers, yet was the cry of censure never heard against me. Nay, was almost honored for doing the very thing, for attempting which my humbler brethren were stigmatised and branded with disgrace. Strange as it may appear, I had succeeded in throwing such a veil around my business, that none seemed to suspect its evil consequences; I had enveloped it with such a mystery, that even my victims never reproached me: there was such a delusion about it, that, although day by day its evil effects were seen, yet none charged them on me. I was respected, honored, looked up to, as a deserv-

ing member of society, when by my accursed wares, I was scattering the seeds of death in every path. I gloried in it once—I congratulated myself on my success in duping those about me; but, alas! now I would give my ill gotten gains, a thousand times told, for the peace of him who has never sold rum.

Would you know reader, how I succeeded in carrying on honorably what disgraced others?—how it happened that the death of my victims was laid at other doors than my own? Would you know how it was that I blinded the eyes of the widowed, so that she, the keenest of all observers, failed to detect me in my wickedness?—why it was that the orphan never cursed me, as the cause of his wretchedness? Would you know what was the veil that so shrouded the enormity of my sins, that others perceived them not?—how it happened that, while many a stone was cast upon the slayer of a single victim, I, the destroyer of hundreds, passed along, and none said aught against me? The solution of the mystery is contained in a single line: I sold Rum only by the Wholesale.

The American Navy and Missions.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Coan, our excellent missionary at the Sandwich Islands, states a fact highly creditable to our Navy, and encouraging to the cause of missions. The flag Ship *United States*, commanded by Commodore Jones, arrived at Hilo in August last, and during their whole stay, the conduct of the officers and crew was not only perfectly unexceptionable, but such as greatly to strengthen the hands and increase the influence of the missionaries. They manifested such uprightness of deportment, such kindness towards the natives, and confidence in the missionaries, such hearty interest in their work, and such temperance, as to leave a happy impression. Commodore Jones made an address to the people, in which he congratulates the natives on the reception of the gospel; contrasts their present with their former condition; recognizes the hand of God in all the blessings of civilization and Christianity they now enjoy; and exhorts them to press forward in knowledge and virtue. The whole address, Mr. Coan says, is fraught with good sense, candour, and evangelical principle. On the subject of Temperance the Commodore is both orthodox and strong:

“In this respect, Hawaiians, you are in advance of all other Christian nations. Your rulers have been wise in time, in plucking up the evil before it had spread too far, and taken too deep root in your constitutions; and I may also say, in your affections. Hilo and Oahu are the only ports our ship has visited since she left the United States, where the dram-shop and the drunkard were not the first objects that strike the eye of man-of-war's-men, as they approach the shore! Ship's boats can seldom land in Europe or America, without the intoxicating and maddening draught being, in some cases, forced down the sailor's throat. And whenever a taste is taken, then there is no safeguard against drunkenness; and a drunken man is always a fool. When drunk, the man becomes a beast; a wild, frantic beast; and in that state, commits crime; perhaps kills a fellow man, his brother, his father, his wife, or his children; and the beast, drunken man, expiates his offence on the gallows, in the prison for life, or at the gang-way. When free from the demon rum, and in the possession of reason, he stands a conscience-stricken, self-condemned culprit.

Hawaiians, friends, countrymen, young and old, let me conjure you, one and all, never to enlist in the service of King Alcohol; for he is the greatest tyrant, and the hardest task-master any man ever yet volunteered to serve. He requires all, everything, of his slaves—health, strength, wealth, honour, happiness, and even life itself, when nothing else is left. And what he claims of his subjects, he is sure to obtain. And what does he promise you in return for these great sacrifices? In life, nothing, nothing—

emphatically nothing. In death, your doom is told in a short sentence uttered by the Saviour of the world who on earth—"Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels."—*Evangelist.*

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

WHITCHURCH, Dec. 19, 1843.—The good work of reform is still progressing here. Retailers are, one after another giving up the traffic in intoxicating drinks;—moderate men are becoming ashamed of their position, tipplers are recovering their senses, and toppers are once more becoming sober and valuable citizens, in fact a mighty reform has already been effected—a much greater is rapidly approaching.—*J. HUBBARD.*

MARTINSTOWN, Jan. 11.—On the 27th ult. the members of this Society held a meeting to elect new office bearers and to subscribe for the *Advocate*, when it was resolved that Donald McIntyre be President; William McRae, Vice-President; Robert Smart, Secretary; and Archibald Sinclair, Treasurer, with a committee of seven, allowing the old office bearers to step in the rear and the young to front the battle, but still with a promise not to forsake them in time of trial. Next, the vicinity was divided into sections for the committee to receive subscribers for the *Advocate*, the result of which I now send you.—*ROBERT SMART.*

NEWCASTLE, Jan. 15.—The Newcastle Juvenile Total Abstinence Society held their first Anniversary Meeting on the 1st inst., the School-house in which it was held being crowded to excess. After the usual preliminaries Mr. Duncan Cleghorn delivered a very interesting address, and was followed by Mr. William V. T. Powars; the report was then read, and the pledge circulated, to which five names were added; the society now numbers in all 1700. The meeting was rendered doubly interesting by the singing, which was very appropriate to the occasion. After the circulation of the pledge Mr. Calvin Powars was re-elected President, and a committee of eleven young men were chosen, the greater part of whom were influential members of society during the past year: the meeting was then closed in the usual way, by singing and prayer, and we parted, giving glory to God. The cause is still flourishing in this place: steps are continually being taken by our active President for its advancement. The whole township appears to be alive to the great and glorious cause of temperance, and a flame of total abstinence zeal seems glowing in the hearts of almost every benevolent man, woman and child in it.—*WILLIAM IVORY, Sec.*

GALT, Jan. 16.—Extract from *Second Annual Report of Galt Society.*—It is a matter of deep regret to your committee that the cause has rather languished in their hands, particularly during the latter part of the last year, in which a great many have either withdrawn or broken the pledge. Our society has in consequence been reduced in numbers considerably below what it was in June last, yet we have to report a net increase of about 40 names upon the whole year—making in all about 170 names at present on the societies books. Your committee would recommend renewed exertions and a more determined perseverance, being convinced that the cause of temperance next to religion has a demand upon us for our hearty co-operation and support. After the report was received and adopted the society proceeded to elect office bearers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen by the society, viz.—Francis W. McFroy, President; W. Lionel Foster, Vice-President; P. G. Huffman, Secretary; Isaac Sowers, Treasurer, and an executive Committee of seven. We are endeavouring to procure as many subscribers to the *Advocate* as possible before your agent arrives here, and if every society would do the same I think the number of copies taken would be doubled at least: we will try and double the number here if possible.—*PAUL G. HUFFMAN, Sec.*

MATILDA, Jan. 17.—Our Anniversary was held on the 25th Dec. last, the attendance was good. Mr. N. Reddington, of Waddington, Rev. John Corrol, of Prescott, and J. W. Ross, addressed the meeting. We were also agreeably entertained by appropriate odes from Mr. Reddington and other friends from Waddington, who, in a Washingtonian spirit, came over to help us. 43 names were added to our pledge—making in all 408. Our increase during the year is 65. We also gave notice of an extra meeting, to be held in the next session, which has since passed off well, and 11 names to the pledge were obtained. We intend following it up during the winter. I trust we are waking up to the cause.—*J. A. CARMAN, Sec.*

BLENHEIM, SCHOOL HOUSE, 5th Con., Jan. 17, 1844.—*Extract from Report.*—Mr. Saul, Agent of the Montreal Society held a meeting here in July, 1842, at which 22 names were appended to the pledge, and the August following a society was organized, since then we have had 12 meetings, and though we had many difficulties to contend with, the society has prospered beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. There has been obtained in all 233 names, of these 23 have been expelled, 23 have withdrawn, 10 have removed, and 1 has died, leaving the present number 179. We had an Annual Meeting on the first Monday in January, Mr. George F. Hill in the chair. The meeting was opened by prayer by Elder Fitch, the Report of the Committee was read and adopted, after which the following officers were elected, Robert McLean, Pres.; Elder Fitch, Vice Pres.; John Rupert Sec., with a committee of 7 gentlemen, 6 married, and 7 unmarried ladies. The ladies are each supplied with the pledge, in order to obtain names between the meetings, which, previous to our last meeting were laid every alternate month, but such is the zeal of some of those who joined our ranks at the last meeting, that henceforward they are to be held monthly. God grant that their zeal may continue. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Robert McLean, and 35 names were added to the pledge, which only left 3 in the house but what were tee-totalers.—*JOHN RUPERT, Sec.*

BROCK, Jan. 21.—This Society was organized 29th October, 1842, at which period 50 persons cancelled their names; the cause being good, 18 more subscribed the ensuing year. At the close of our first Anniversary, in 1843, we numbered 92: our next Quarterly Address Meeting was held on the 27th inst., when the number increased to 114. We are greatly indebted to the labours of our highly esteemed friend, the Rev. George Smith of the Methodist Church in Canada, who, by his assiduity has established three other societies on the same principles in this township, averaging about 50 each. The officers elected for the present year are Richard Snier, President; John Wilson, Vice Pres., with a committee of fourteen—seven males and seven females.—*JOHN BERTHOUD, Sec.*

AMHERSTBURGH, Jan. 30.—I beg to present you with a short account of the formation and character of the Essex Temperance Union—an association which has already done great good in this county, and gives great promise of effecting a vast deal more, and from the experience which has been derived from its operations already, I can have no doubt in recommending very strongly the formation of similar unions in other counties, where practicable.

In the beginning of Sept., last year, a meeting of delegates from the various temperance societies in this county, was held in the Township of Gosfield, for the purpose of considering the best methods of co-operation in the advancement of this important cause. At this meeting was formed the Essex Temperance Union. This Union consists of three delegates from each temperance society in the county, which delegates are to be chosen by the several societies respectively, and to be appointed for one year. At the meetings of the Union all matters connected with the different societies are considered—statistical information obtained—general meetings for the next four months appointed, and a list of speakers selected for each of those general meetings, taking care that at these meetings appointed by the Union, speakers from a distance address the audiences, thus adding great interest to meetings, which otherwise were scarcely ever addressed by any but persons in their own locality, and whom they had heard over and over again. During the fall several large and most interesting meetings were held among the different societies, and when the Union met at the beginning of this year, a goodly list of appointments were made out till the beginning of May, when the Union meets again.—*ROBERT PEDEN.*

CORNWALL, Feb. 5.—At a meeting of the Cornwall Total Abstinence Society, held in the Methodist Chapel a few evenings since, the novel spectacle presented itself, of one of the oldest tavern-keepers in the place, and a proverbially "hard case," voluntarily coming forward and signing the tee-total pledge. The act was altogether so unexpected that the audience could not help openly expressing their approbation.

Since the above event took place the person in question has turned his extensive premises into a Temperance Hotel, and placed the largest room he has at the disposal of the society for its future meetings. As this circumstance was pretty generally known, and had excited a good deal of attention, the meeting of this evening was numerously attended, and although the room is one of the largest in town, it was completely filled. Our worthy President opened the proceedings of the evening by reading the most interesting parts of the last *Advocate*, a practice which it is

hoped will tend to excite attention and enquiry, and bring facts before the public that would otherwise remain unknown. Two admirable addresses were then delivered, one by Mr. Pathe, a young gentleman of this place, and the other by Mr. D. Castle, a Washingtonian; both addresses were so well received, that at their conclusion forty new members were added to the society. It is gratifying to add that within the last month three tavern-keepers and one inn-keeper in this town have renounced the traffic, and past experience induces the society to anticipate equally cheering prospects for the future.—*J. WALKER, Cor. S. C.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEMPERANCE TEA PARTY, IN DEACON GOLEY'S DISTILLERY.—The famous old Distillery having been purchased by James N. Buffum, of Lynn, for a Steam Sawing and Planing Manufactory, he, being a whole-souled temperance man, and thinking that the dingy old edifice needed a decoration, invited the Washingtonians of Salem to perform that service by holding within its walls a Tea Party. They joyfully embraced the rare opportunity thus afforded to present to their fellow citizens, under the most impressive circumstances, amidst the most stirring associations, the claims of the temperance cause to their warmest sympathies and most efficient support. The walls of the old building were neatly white-washed within, and decorated, in a very tasteful manner, with flags, banners, and appropriate mottoes. On one side, a temporary gallery was erected for speakers, managers, officers, and invited guests. The tables were laid on three sides of the building (which is 1930 feet long by 70 wide,) and laden with good things, provided by the ladies of the Washingtonian Society. The price of tickets was 25 cents. The doors were thrown open at 7 o'clock. The people poured in, not from Salem alone, but from the neighbouring towns, until every inch of space was occupied; all, except those on the platform, being compelled to stand wedged together in a compact mass, like so many bales of goods.

NO TAVERNS LICENSED IN NEW HAVEN CONN.—This indeed is good news. At a meeting of the civil authority votes were passed, licensing the *Tontine* and *Eagle Tavern*. The *Assembly House* was then proposed, but a license was refused by a strong vote. James Punderford, Esq., (and to his honor he it recorded) then said he thought we had experienced enough of the evils of rum in this town—he moved a reconsideration of the vote licensing the *Tontine* and *Eagle Tavern*. The vote was reconsidered, and the whole subject of licensing was then, on motion of Mr. Punderford, indefinitely and eternally postponed. *So no taverns have been licensed in this town.*—*Fountain.*

A TEMPERANCE TRIUMPH.—From a letter addressed to the *Journal of Commerce* from Albany, it would appear that the festivities of New Year's day passed off with much fewer exhibitions of intemperance than usual. Chancellor Walworth stated, after making a vast many calls, that he had not seen a glass of wine drunk, or a single bottle diminished in quantity. "I made the same observation," adds the letter writer, "for which I desire to thank God and take courage." We wish so favorable a report of things could be made of New York.—*Id.*

TEMPERANCE REFORM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—We learn from the *Portsmouth Journal* that the sale of ardent spirits has ceased at Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. On the 1st of January, every hotel and shop voluntarily abandoned the traffic, except two occupants of cellars.—These were immediately prosecuted; one obtained bonds, the other not being able to give security in the sum of \$100, was committed to the *Hopkinton jail*.

THE REV. THOMAS P. HUNT.—"I have been from home about three months. I have lectured and preached upwards of two hundred times. The blessing of God seemed to follow my temperance lectures, and a glorious revival of religion now exists in every place where I have lectured since I left home. Some of the most remarkable incidents I have ever met with have occurred to encourage us in our temperance labors. Many, very many reformed men are now converted men. In one place, more than one hundred and fifty, many of them 'hard cases,' now belong to the different churches. I do not know the number that profess conversion in all the places, but it is somewhere in the neighbourhood of a thousand."

HORRIBLE.—Not long since, Mr. Hawkins related an incident of the terrible effects of intemperance, which has recently come under his own observation in Worcester county. A victim of ap-

petite had driven his family from his miserable habitation, and had parted with every thing he could sell, until only a faithful dog was left, who kept his master from freezing by lying as close as possible to him during the night.

The wretched being, to gratify the demon of thirst which raged within, killed the dog, sold his skin to a tanner, and with the proceeds went to the "Pirate's Den," where he received a jug of death, with which he made his way to his cabin, where he held his last revel in drunkenness, and was found next morning—dead!!! The faithful dog was no longer there to keep warmth and life in him; and when the coroner came to hold the inquest, the only article of food found in the hovel was a half pint of meal.—*Washingtonian.*

TEMPERANCE STORES.—Temperance men should never encourage rum establishments when they can be served at temperance stores. Many grocers continue the sale of liquors because they receive the support of their *fee-total* neighbors. If this were withheld from them, they would feel it to be their interest to pitch Mr. Alcohol into the street, and keep temperance houses. There is nothing that will cause men to take a proper view of the subject sooner than *self-interest*; and just as soon as we find it to be their interest in a pecuniary point of view, to keep temperance stores, just so soon will it be difficult to find any other kind.—*Id.*

Amid all the misfortune, and rags, and filth of the poor inebriate, never forget that he is a man—and that as such, he has resistless claims upon you. He is your brother still.—*Id.*

FUNERAL OF SIR FRANCIS MACKENZIE, BARR.—He was borne to the tomb by his own tenants, several hundreds of whom some from seventy miles distant, attended his funeral; and it may be truly said, that there never was a highland chieftain before buried on temperance principles. It is a remarkable fact that not one drop of strong drink of any kind was seen or even smelt at the funeral of this truly noble baronet, although his corpse, in a heavy leaden coffin, was carried on the shoulders of his friends for more than six miles.—*English Paper.*

Faithful Coroners.—At Hubbardston, Mass., an inquest was recently held over the body of Joseph Waite, a poor drunkard, who was found dead by the road-side. The Coroner and jury had the boldness to declare—

"That the said Joseph Waite, Jr., came to his death on the morning of the nineteenth day of December current, about five o'clock, A. M., at Hubbardston, aforesaid, by intoxication, occasioned by spirituous liquors drunk by him at the house of Geo. W. Reed in said Hubbardston, and by spirituous liquors drunk by him with Whiting McClanahan, at the house of Solomon Wilson in Princeton, in said County, on the afternoon and evening of the eighteenth day of December current."

This was noble; to come out with the names of the rum-sellers who sold the rum. These gentlemen, it is said, had threatened to slog any persons who should put their names and doings into a newspaper. But the Coroner and Jury have dared to do it, and 150 papers, containing the report, are ordered for distribution in Hubbardston, that every family may read them. This is doing up the business in style. Rum-sellers have bullied the community long enough. It is time they were shown up.—*Journal American Temperance Union.*

RUMSELLERS versus WASHINGTONIANS.—In a temperance meeting in New Haven, Mr. Ball, the keeper of the County Jail, said he had recently earned a man to the State Prison, who had formerly been a member of this society. For fifteen years he had been a drunkard; he finally signed the pledge, and kept it for a while,—but he was seduced from his fidelity by the arts of the rum-seller, and while under the influence of liquor, Satan put it into his heart to steal. He was detected, and soon suffering the penalty of the law. He had been in the State Prison before, for two years,—now he has gone for six years—both in consequence of violating his pledge. The reformed men will learn, to their bitter experience, that the more they have to do with rum-sellers, the worse it will be for them. Now, as in days past they will find that their tender mercies are cruelty.—*Id.*

A NOSTRUM JUDGE.—In a recent charge to the jury in Philadelphia, Judge King, after noticing with proper severity the riotous conduct of the foremen, and the unpunished villainy of the gambling-houses, proceeds:

"Of a kin to the above crime, and even more deleterious in its consequence by reason of its extent, is that of the keepers of tipping houses, where liquor in small quantities, is sold without license. This Court is progressively reducing their grants of tavern licenses, and intend steadily to carry out a system, by

which all taverns shall be made to conform strictly to the objects and requisitions of the acts of assembly, by which they are authorized. On a petition presented by the keepers of oyster cellars, praying us to reconsider a decision by which all Licenses were taken from such establishments, we have decided that no law now exists in this commonwealth by which any Court is authorized to grant them tavern licenses.

"At the last session of this Court numerous indictments were presented against unlicensed tipping houses, and numerous violations of the law punished. But in all these instances the offenders were ferreted out by the Attorney General and Court, aided by the ward and township constables, and none from the complaint of individual prosecutors. If such as specially devote their attention to the evils of intemperance, and the extent of unlicensed dram-shops, would come forward with the proofs of their existence, the responsibility of their continuance would rest with us. From the minuteness and apparent arithmetical precision of the statistics of intemperance coming from this source, it is manifest that the requisite knowledge is possessed by some. Instead, therefore, of mere abstract denunciations of the crime and the criminals, give to us the proof of the existence of these numerous manufactories of sin and suffering, we will not be found wanting in applying all the remedies for their eradication which the laws of the commonwealth have placed in our hands."

With such a Judge, temperance men have only to do their duty and all will go safe.—*Id.*

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

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

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 15, 1844.

PUBLIC INTERESTS, *versus* PRIVATE INTERESTS.

In our last, we noticed a strong effort then making, for the purpose of calling the attention of the authorities and the public, to the nature and effects of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, with a view to the strictest possible construction and administration of the present laws concerning taverns. We then gave the memorial of the Montreal Temperance Society and merchants of Montreal, to the Magistrates, and we now place on record the petitions of the Immigrant Committee, the Victoria Temperance Society, and the Master Carters, presented at the same time. We have not been able to procure a copy of the Master Mechanics' Memorial.

To the Magistrates of Montreal, in Special Session assembled.
—The Petition of the Immigrant Committee,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

That your petitioners have been appointed by the public to watch over the interests of Immigrants, and therefore deem it their duty to do what lies in their power to protect those interests.

That the first object presented to the Immigrant's eyes on landing at the Port of Montreal, is a long array of taverns and dram shops, extending along the wharf and vicinity to the canal whither he must proceed on his way to the interior; which taverns are, generally speaking, decorated with such crimes and devices as are most likely to attract strangers by awakening reminiscences of their native land.

That many are thus tempted to squander their means and health by indulgence in intoxicating drinks, and as a consequence, to become burthensome to the public.

That the establishments in question are, by their number and appearance, calculated to produce a very unfavourable opinion of the character and morality of the city in the minds of respectable strangers, and consequently to induce them to pass by, without settling amongst us, whilst on the other hand, they attract and retain the vicious and dissipated.

Wherefore, your Petitioners respectfully pray you to consider the public interest, solely in granting licenses, and to refuse all such as injure strangers and disgrace our city, especially in the vicinity of the port and canal basin; and further that you will take rigorous measures to suppress all unlicensed drinking houses.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed)

ADAM FERRIE,
Chairman.
JAMES COURT,
Secretary.

Montreal, January 13, 1843.

To the Worshipful the Magistrates of Montreal, in Special Session assembled, the Memorial of the Committee of the Montreal Victoria Temperance Society,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

That your Memorialists have been appointed by the Montreal Victoria Temperance Society to do what lies in their power for the suppression of intemperance, and especially to exert themselves for the reformation of drunkards.

That in the prosecution of this enterprise, they find the greatest obstacle in their way is the excessive multiplication of taverns, which are continually offering every lure and temptation to indulgence in intoxicating drinks, and which not only make drunkards a great deal faster than your Memorialists can succeed in reforming them, but tempt back to destruction such as have been hopefully reformed.

That the cases of misery and destitution, of disease, insanity and awfully horrid deaths, directly occasioned by the liquor obtained at these taverns and dram-shops, which frequently come under the notice of your Memorialists, are so heart-rending, that if your Worshipful body were only to witness them, your Memorialists think you would do all in your power to suppress this traffic. Within the last two months, your Memorialists have known of seven individuals who have died of drinking.

That the rapacity of many of the tavern-keepers spoken of, is such, that they not only take all the money of their poor victims for drink, leaving their families to starve, but they actually in many instances take the drunkard's clothes, or those of his wife and little ones, in exchange for their liquor.

That even supposing licenses for the sale of strong drink were necessary for the accommodation of travellers, as the law contemplates, your Memorialists are convinced that one in eight of the taverns now licensed would be amply sufficient; and with regard to Griffintown, the part of the city best known to your Memorialists, they are convinced that there is not a larger proportion possessed of the accommodations required by law, although there are tipping houses at almost every corner, and in some streets four or five may be counted within a distance of about three hundred yards.

Wherefore your Memorialists respectfully pray that strict examination be made into the character and accommodations of every applicant for license, that at least all who have not the accommodations required by law may be cut off, and that all unlicensed tipping houses be unsparingly suppressed as the law directs.

Signed by order of the Committee.

JAMES A. DWIGHT, President,
JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

Montreal, January 19, 1844.

To the Worshipful the Magistrates in Special Session assembled, The Petition of the undersigned Master Carters of the City of Montreal,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That your Petitioners suffer great injury from the multiplication of taverns and dram shops along the wharf and canal basin, inasmuch as they tempt many of the men employed by your Petitioners to waste their time and money in drinking when they should be diligently employed in their calling.

That often times your Petitioners' Carters are tempted to stop at these houses when engaged in the transportation of goods of great value to the manifest risk and injury of the public interests.

Wherefore your Petitioners pray your Worshipful body to refuse licenses for taverns along the wharf, and at and in the vicinity of the canal basin, and to suppress all unlicensed tipping houses; and your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Signed by twelve of the principal Master Carters of Montreal.]
Montreal, January 13, 1844.

It appears that the grievances set forth in the memorials had been too great to be longer patiently borne, for most of the public papers noticed the petitions favorably, and that of the Montreal Society was translated into French for the *Minerve*, and copied into the *Mélanges Religieux*. The magistrates thus supported by public opinion, acted with vigor, as will be seen by the following excellent report:—

} PROVINCE OF CANADA,
} DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

The Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, in Special Session assembled, having named a committee "to enquire into the qualifications of the applicants for Tavern Licenses, with instructions to report such as have no accommodations for travellers to whom, as well as to grocers, it is inexpedient to grant licences," the undersigned, composing that committee, have the honor to report as follows:—

There were in all two hundred and seventy-nine applications, of which one hundred and twenty-four were granted, and one hundred and fifty-five rejected, upon what your committee deemed sufficient evidence.

Among the latter were fifty-four new applications.

The certificates granted appear in the Schedule marked A; those rejected appear in the Schedule marked B. submitted herewith.

The principal grounds of rejection were want of character and those specified in the order of reference.

It was, however, found impossible to avoid making exceptions in favour of two Grocers. Most applications are based upon the natural desire to earn a livelihood; but individual interests must yield to the public good; and the law in view of the abuses and evils incident to the consumption of intoxicating liquors, has wisely imposed restrictions upon their retail. Conformably, therefore, to your instructions, your Committee have diminished the temptation to indulge in the use of ardent spirits, by reducing the number of those who deal in that pernicious article of traffic. They have not perhaps gone to the desirable extent; but the reform of most abuses is a work of time, and a violent or sudden change might have excited opposition to the course which you have seen fit to pursue.

Your Committee would recommend the promulgation of an order making it imperative on all future applicants for licenses to specify in their petitions, the names and additions of their securities, and accurately to describe the house, stable and premises which they propose to occupy. By law it is competent to the Executive Government to revoke or recall any license. Without the recommendation of the Magistrates no man can be licensed, and this recommendation is avowedly based upon an implied, if not an express, agreement that the applicant will commit or suffer in his house no breach of morality and decency.

Hence on the occurrence of such breaches the agreement is violated, and the license may be recalled. It may be justly presumed too, that the power of revocation will be exercised on application from the body of Magistrates.

Your Committee therefore recommend individual supervision with a view to denounce, at least, such flagrant violations of propriety as concern the community at large.

The six petitions presented to the Magistrates on this subject, prove that some reform is necessary, and it may be inferred that the keepers of taverns not being sufficiently informed upon the state of the law, err from ignorance.—Possibly a personal appeal to all those whose certificates have been granted, and an explicit disclosure of your views and expectations, might be conducive to their individual interests as well as to good order.

In the present state of public opinion your committee may recommend the adoption of that measure as having at least a tendency to diminish the evils incident to the use of intoxicating drinks.

Lastly, on two previous occasions, at least, the claims of various unsuccessful applicants who had appealed, from the decision of all the Justices of the Peace assembled in Special Session to the Executive, were referred to the magistrates or superintendent of police. The judgements of the magistrates were thus on some occasions reversed. This course, it is to be presumed, was adopted upon ample testimony, but upon testimony which had not been adduced before this court.

It is also to be presumed that the adduction of that testimony would have been productive of the same results upon the minds of the members composing the special sessions, and it may therefore

be suggested that future appeals to the Executive should be referred not to any single individual, but to the body of the Justice of the Peace charged by law with the performance of the important duty on which you are now assembled.

If such be your opinion, your Committee would recommend the transmission of a copy of the present report to His Excellency the Governor General as likely to attain the desired end.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)

A. GUY, J. P.
ALEXIS LAVRAMBOISE, J. P.
JOSEPH SHUPER, J. P.
J. G. LAVIOLETTE, J. P.
SAMUEL S. WARD J. P.

Montreal, January 30, 1844.

This Report was adopted, and it will be seen from it that the ground taken by the Magistrates was, that a person applying for a tavern license should be prepared to keep a tavern—that is, a house of accommodation for strangers and others—not a mere dram shop or tippling house; and no one will, we suppose, dispute that this is the intention of the present license law, which, if enforced, would, as in the present case, greatly diminish the number of licenses granted every where. This decision of the Magistrates however, gave, as was to be expected, great dissatisfaction to the disappointed applicants and their friends, who with extraordinary activity, and zeal worthy of a better cause, got up petitions to the Governor to reverse the decision of the Magistrates; and by dint of solicitation, obtained the names of many highly respectable individuals. Fearing that as on former occasions, some sinister influence might frustrate all that had been done, the following memorials to the Governor and Magistrates were signed by the Roman Catholic Bishop and 18 clergymen of different denominations, being the whole number in the city, with two or three exceptions, and by upwards of 800 merchants, traders, heads of families, and other citizens, constituting as respectably signed memorials as have ever been adopted in Montreal:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir CHARLES THEOPHILUS MERCALFE, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

The Memorial of the undersigned Clergy, Merchants, and other Citizens of Montreal,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

That the Worshipful the Magistrates of the District of Montreal, assembled in Special Session on the 31th ultimo, in consideration of the public good, and for other reasons stated in the Report of the Committee then adopted, did considerably reduce the number of tavern licenses; a measure which the undersigned consider absolutely required, and view with great satisfaction, as tending to promote in a proportionate degree the prosperity of the city by diminishing a fruitful source of the misery and destitution that now prevails to such a fearful extent, and of the existing disease, immorality and crime.

That there is reason to fear that the efforts of the Magistrates to secure this desirable end may be frustrated, should the Executive be induced to grant Tavern Licenses which have been refused after careful examination by the Magistrates assembled in Special Session.

Wherefore your Memorialists earnestly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to refuse all future applications to reverse the decision of the Magistrates, or in any way to increase the number of tavern licenses.

Your Memorialists would further pray that your Excellency will be pleased to issue instructions to the authorities, to prevent to the fullest extent of their power, the existence of unlicensed places for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Your Memorialists submit their prayer with the more readiness to your Excellency, and confidently anticipate a favourable answer, from a knowledge of the regard for the well-being of the community, and the patronage of every effort to promote public morals, which have distinguished your Excellency's public and private career.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.
Montreal, *February*, 1844.

To the Worshipful the Magistrates of the District of Montreal.
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR WORSHIPS:

We, the undersigned Clergy, Merchants, and other citizens of Montreal, hereby express our satisfaction at the efforts made by you recently in *Special Session*, to reduce the number of tavern licenses; a measure which, we consider, will greatly promote the public good, and lessen the existence of poverty, vice and crime, in the community.

And we earnestly hope that His Excellency the Gov. Gen. will accede to that part of the Report of the Committee of your Worshipful body adopted on the 30th ult., (in the views of which we entirely concur) which suggests the propriety of all future appeals for licenses to the Executive, being referred not to any single individual, but to the body of the Magistrates.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Montreal, *February*, 1844.

As it took some time to obtain signatures to the above memorials, the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society adopted and despatched the following with the least possible delay:—

To His Excellency Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalf, K. C. B., Governor in Chief of the Provinces of British North America, &c. &c. The Petition of the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That the city of Montreal has long borne a grievous load of pauperism, vice and crime, of insanity, disease and death, resulting from intemperate habits, formed and fostered by the traffic in intoxicating drinks: and that to remedy in part the effects of this traffic the public are in various ways heavily taxed, whilst at the same time public prosperity is greatly obstructed and public morals are deteriorated.

That recent investigations have demonstrated the actual existence of a vast amount of destitution in this city and called forth the active exertions of the religious and benevolent for its relief. But whilst the taverns and dram shops are the chief agents in producing this destitution—extracting daily from the pockets of the poor probably more than would supply their daily wants, they at the same time render it impossible to administer effectual relief, as charity, whether in the shape of money or clothing, passes to a great extent immediately into the hands of the licensed trafficker in intoxicating drinks.

That in view of these evils so great and so long reluctantly borne, public opinion has at length been roused to bear forcibly upon the cause which produces them, and to claim from the laws at present existing, all the protection which their strict administration will afford—to claim as a mitigation of suffering, that no latitude of interpretation be allowed on the side of intemperance. As a proof of this feeling, six memorials and petitions having the above object in view, were presented by various influential classes of the community to the Magistrates at their late *Special Sessions* for granting licenses; which petitions were graciously received by the Bench and favorably noticed in most of the public papers.

That the Magistrates thus supported by public opinion, entered with enlightened and honorable alacrity into the work of protecting the interests of the public against those who may be said to live on the life blood of the community; and after instituting a rigid scrutiny into the character of applications, rejected all such as appeared from want of accommodation for travellers to be merely drinking houses, and consequently no way necessary for the public good but rather highly detrimental to it in every sense of the word.

That this measure has been hailed with great satisfaction by your petitioners in common with, they believe, all the well disposed part of the community, as likely to prevent an incalculable amount of evil and in the same proportion advance the best interests of the public.

That it is however much to be feared, that strenuous efforts of all kinds will be made by the disappointed applicants to obtain

from your Excellency a reversal of the Magistrates' decision in each particular case, and for this purpose, by dint of entreaty on the one hand and weak or venal compliance on the other, certificates and recommendations may be obtained and forwarded to your Excellency, which, to any one at a distance, might appear conclusive in favor of the parties applying, but your petitioners submit that the facts of each case could not be properly ascertained without again prosecuting the investigations which have been already carefully made by the Magistrates.

That government has never entered to protect the public by diminishing the number of licenses even when that number is excessive, and surely it ought not to interfere for the purpose of adding to them when such addition will certainly be an increase of crime, immorality, pauperism, disease, and sudden death in the community.

Wherefore your petitioners respectfully pray that your Excellency will steadfastly refuse all applications for licenses to sell intoxicating drinks, and take such steps as may appear best calculated to suppress the unlicensed and consequently illegal traffic in these drinks now extensively carried on; satisfied that in so doing your Excellency will consult the best interests of the community and confer a lasting obligation on the city of Montreal.

(Signed for the Committee.)

JOHN DOUGALL, *President*.

JAMES COURT, *Cor. Sec.*

MONTREAL, *February*, 1844.

To this Memorial, the following gracious answer was received in due course:—

{ CIVIL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Kingston, *Fely*. 9 1844.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and to inform you that the memorial from the Montreal Temperance Society which it enclosed, has been transferred to the Provincial Secretary, and will receive the Governor General's favourable consideration—as His Excellency is fully sensible of the great blessing conferred upon the inhabitants of any country by abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks, and would gladly, as far as depends on him, encourage the adoption of measures calculated to secure so very desirable an object.

The Governor General also desires me to tender to the Montreal Temperance Society his acknowledgements for their humane and generous exertions in the good work in which they are engaged.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedt. humble servt.

(Signed,)

J. M. HIGGINSON.

J. Dougall, Esq.,

President Montreal Temperance Society.

Deeming that if after these representations the Governor took any action in the matter at all, it would be to refer the applications back to the Magistrates—and knowing that they would be greatly strengthened by the approbation of the Corporation, the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society deemed it advisable to present the following memorial to that body:—

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal, The Memorial of the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

That the Worshipful the Magistrates of this District did at the last *Special Session* considerably reduce the number of tavern licenses, a measure which though fraught with benefit to the public, has met with much opposition from interested parties and which may yet possibly be frustrated.

That your Memorialists deeming themselves warranted in assuming that your honorable body as guardians of the city feel interested in a subject so intimately connected with its welfare, venture to request your attention to some of the various modes in which the best interests of the city are injured by the intemperance fostered in tavern and dram shops.

1st. Where individuals become chargeable to the public in this country as paupers, they are, in a vast majority of cases reduced to that state by their own intemperance, or that of their relations, from which it follows that if the temptation to indulgence in intoxicating drinks were removed from the people, the great bulk of all the burdens for the support of the poor would also be removed. But to license taverns in nearly every street and at

almost every corner is to place temptation directly in the way of the people, not to remove it from them.

2d. It is stated by judges, police, magistrates and jailers, that nine-tenths of the crimes which are committed may be traced to indulgence in intoxicating drinks, from which it follows that the facilities afforded for this indulgence are a chief cause of the expense imposed on the public for the support of the police, the jail and the administration of justice. To which should be added the losses by deprecations usually committed in order to procure the means of ministering to intemperate appetites.

3d. It is well known that intoxicating drinks inflame the passions and diminish moral restraint and consequently are a chief cause or aggravation of another most loathsome and destructive traffic, namely, female prostitution, so that many once virtuous and happy young women now converted into abandoned prostitutes or squalid victims of vice, may point to the system of licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks as one of the chief causes of their destruction. Blasphemy, obscenity, Sabbath breaking and almost every other vicious practice also derive much of their strength from the same fruitful source of evil.

4th. The casualties which in various ways endanger and tax the community are mainly caused or greatly aggravated by intemperance; for instance many of the accidents happening in public conveyances whether by land or water grow out of indulgence in intoxicating drinks; and if the fires occasioned in some way or other by the use of liquors were to be deducted from the gross amount of loss by fire the balance would, we are persuaded, be small and your expenditure in the fire department moderate indeed.

5th. The idleness caused by drinking is a serious drawback to public prosperity. The master Mechanics in their memorial to the Magistrates have stated that they were frequently compelled to disappoint their customers on account of being themselves disappointed by intemperate workmen, and the master Carters stated that their men were frequently tempted to spend their time and money in taverns, whilst actually engaged in the transportation of valuable merchandises. And we may add that no trade nor profession escapes the same baneful influence.

6th. It cannot be denied that intemperance is a most fruitful cause of disease and insanity, and that a great portion of the sufferings witnessed in hospitals and asylums as well as the expense incurred by the public in supporting these institutions are fairly chargeable to the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

7th. The actual loss of life caused by these drinks is another very strong argument against their licensed sale. From the best information, we can collect we believe that at least two hundred citizens die annually of the effects of drinking. To be perfectly safe however we will assume the number at *one hundred* which loss to the city should be set off against the revenue derived from tavern licenses, by which it would appear that about four pounds a head is paid into the public treasury, for citizens destroyed by this licensed traffic.

8th. It appears thus, that, on one side of the account between the traffic and the public should be placed the revenue derived from tavern licenses, which last year was about £135; and on the other side nearly the whole expense of maintaining the poor; the chief part of the expense of maintaining the police, the jail, the administration of justice, the lunatic asylum, the hospitals and the fire companies; besides a great waste of time and talents, great losses by fire and theft, great aggravation of prostitution and other vices and the untimely death of at least *one hundred* citizens annually, together with an untold amount of ignorance, irreligion and domestic misery, caused by this destructive business.

It may be said now ever that a large portion of the community are maintained by this traffic, but it is evident that if money were not spent for liquors, it would be laid out in other articles, nay, there would be more to lay out, seeing that people would be more industrious so that all who live by the traffic in intoxicating drinks would find much better means of living in other branches of business, were it abolished.

Your Memorialists have thus endeavoured to lay a brief statement of the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating drinks before your honourable body, and should any doubt of its accuracy be entertained, they respectfully request the appointment of a committee of inquiry before whom they will endeavour to bring ample evidence in support of their allegations, evidence which they think will show that they have not overstated the evil effects of the traffic in question.

In view of the foregoing considerations, and without being un-

derstood in any way to sanction the license system, your memorialists respectfully pray your honourable body to make known to the Governor and Magistrates that the public good requires the restriction of the traffic in intoxicating drinks within the narrowest bounds that the present state of the law will permit.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

(By order of the Committee.)

JAMES DOUGALL, *President,*
JOHN COURT, *Cor. Sec. M. T. S.*

Montreal, February 12, 1844.

The Committee fearing from the excited state of feeling amongst the tavern keepers, that they did not view in a proper light these efforts to relieve the public from a grievous burden, thought it prudent to publish the following address to them, with what effect remains to be seen:—

Address of the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society to the Tavern-keepers of Montreal.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:

You perhaps think that we are doing all in our power to hurt your interests, but no supposition could be more unfounded. We claim to be your sincere friends, though we are opposed to that part of your business which consists in the sale of intoxicating drinks, and feel bound to make known its true character to the public as a full destroyer of its peace and prosperity; but we seek to do good to the traffickers by rescuing them, if possible, from a business unprofitable and dangerous to themselves, and unjust and cruel to their neighbours.

We understand that such of you as have been refused licenses complain bitterly at being thrown out of your means of gaining a living, and being exposed with your families to destitution. But even admitting this argument, we contend that private interests must in all cases give way to those of the public; and though no beneficial reform can at any time take place without temporarily injuring some private interests, yet that is no valid objection to beneficial reforms. In reference to the traffic in intoxicating drinks, the argument is particularly weak, seeing that its gain is the public injury; and it is better that one Tavern-keeper should be left destitute, than that he should obtain a living by depriving probably six times as many families of bread, and entailing on the public, expenses probably ten times as great as the amount of profit which accrues to him. If you doubt that these consequences follow your business, we appeal to your consciences if you have not at least an average of half a dozen customers who squander in your bar-rooms the means which ought to support their families; and whether the public would not be great gainers by giving you pensions equivalent to the net profits of your business, if they could thereby escape the taxes and burdens imposed upon them, in a great variety of ways, to remedy its evil effects.

But you are not, after all, in a very destitute state on account of the refusal of your licenses, as no kind of business is overdone in a new country like this, and with your abilities you can easily find some better occupation. You are generally able-bodied and active, with a fair education, and by no means deficient in enterprise and intelligence; it is, therefore, a libel upon you to say that you can be at any great loss to gain an honourable living in Canada. The transition from one business to another would doubtless present some temporary difficulties, but these should not be compared with the advantages to be derived from the measure by yourselves and the public.

But we further contend that your business is not a good one even for yourselves, and that to believe otherwise would be to believe that Providence rewards men for injuring others. Look around you and see how few Tavern-keepers make money as compared with any other class of traders, and how many find their way into the bankrupt list, or become poor degraded drunkards, and sink into premature graves,—how many are also irreparably injured by the intemperate habits acquired by some members of their family, in consequence of their business.

It is in a moral point of view, however, that your traffic appears in its darkest colors. Are you willing to be charged, and charged truly, with being amongst the worst enemies of the society in which you live, and with being the chief agents in producing pauperism, disease, vice, and crime in the community? Are you willing to constitute the most formidable barrier to the advancement of morality and religion, and to have the widows and orphans cries and tears recorded in heaven against you? If you are, we would still bring the subject more closely home to you,

by asking if you are willing to bring up your families, whom you doubtless dearly love, amidst the drunkenness, quarrelling, blasphemy, and obscenity which so often characterize a bar-room? Having their immortal souls trained up under influences which, if they produce their legitimate effects, will lead to an eternity of *woe*? But even should you steel your hearts against the sufferings of the public, and disregard the awful dangers which surround your families, we would still appeal in behalf of your own souls. "What will it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" is the language of Scripture, and we ask you candidly to consider the influence your business is calculated to have upon your souls. The word of God declares, "That evil communications corrupt good manners;" and the company you have to keep with the worst portion of the community, day after day, and year after year, must unquestionably have a most polluting and corrupting influence.

If, however, you close the avenues to your conviction and conscience, we have yet to warn you that the public are awakening to a sense of the intolerable wrongs and burdens which your business has inflicted upon them, and that even though you should obtain licenses this year, the day is not far distant when you will be compelled, by public sentiment, to renounce the business of selling intoxicating liquors. We urge you therefore, to make immediate arrangements for transferring your abilities into some more honourable and useful calling, and certain we are, whatever may be the cause of your quitting this traffic, you will have reason to rejoice through after life that you and your families have escaped from its baneful influences.

(By order of the Committee.)

JOHN DOUGALL, *President.*
JAMES COURT, *Cor. Sec.*

Montreal, February 12, 1844.

Acted upon by the urgent and pathetic appeals of the refused applicants, several of the political papers took ground in their favor, and of course against the public. One maintained that because the Magistrates had in former times licensed these houses they were bound to continue to do so. That is, having done wrong once they were bound to continue to do wrong. Also, that every man who had obtained a license had acquired a right to that license, unless forfeited by a positive breach of the law, in other words, that the annual granting of licenses was nothing more than a form, the reality being, that tavern-keepers held their licenses as judges their offices, during good behaviour. Another argument was, that because one had been granted which had no more claims than others that were refused, therefore the latter ought also to have been granted. In other words, if the Magistrates have been imposed upon, as we believe was the case, in some instances, therefore they are bound to allow themselves to be imposed upon in all. We think the better logic would be to take the first opportunity of cutting off those which had been confessedly improperly granted.

Another paper took the ground that to memorialize the Governor against granting the petitions of the rejected applicants for licenses, was an improper interference with the Royal Prerogative—in other words, the tavern-keepers might petition as much as they chose in favor of their own private interests, but the public had no right to send counter petitions in behalf of the public interests! Such reasoning will not be very convincing.

We trust that the foregoing account of this struggle in the cause of morality, will be extensively read and pondered by the public, to whom it will be liberally distributed, and that similar efforts may be made in every part of the country, for the suppression of a traffic which is the most cruel scourge of our land.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

A notice of the lectures delivered by the Ministerial Association is deferred till our next number. Rev. Messrs. WILKES and COONEY have been prevented, by unforeseen circumstances, from taking their part in the effort, but it is hoped that their lectures may

yet be delivered. Should such be the case our notice will be given.

—
QUAIL'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE, PERTH—Will be found clean and comfortable, and the owner attentive and obliging. We recommend it to travellers.

MR. WADSWORTH'S APPOINTMENTS.

We beg leave to direct the attention of the societies interested to some additional appointments in Mr. WADSWORTH'S list.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. WADSWORTH.—"In the next list of my appointments please make the following addition:—

Monday, Feb. 19,	Ingersolvale,	Evening
Tuesday, "	29, Woodstock,	11 o'clock, Morning
" "	29, Springfield,	4 " Evening
" "	29, Paris,	7 " "
Wed. "	21, St. George,	10 " Morning
" "	21, Galt,	2 " Afternoon
" "	21, Guelph,	7 " Evening

and turn their attention to it; also, give a hint that I can deliver three lectures each day. I am induced to mention this for two reasons—1st, many places are left out where good meetings can be held; 2d, the collections are so small that we need as many as can be made."

St. Thomas, Feb. 3, 1844.

R. D. W.

We would remind societies that the last Tuesday of February has for some years been observed as a day of simultaneous Temperance Meetings.

We request attention to the articles entitled, *Faithful Coroners* and *A Noble Judge*, in the Miscellaneous department.

EDUCATION.

Laws of Respiration. Conditions of health of the Lungs.

If, as we have shewn, the habitual breathing of a pure air be essential to the proper constitution of vital blood, and to the general well being of the system, there can be no doubt that the same condition will exercise a still more direct influence on the health of the lungs themselves. This is accordingly the case, and following the order of our previous exposition, it may be stated, that the *first* great requisite for the health of the lungs is *the habitual respiration of a pure air at a moderate degree of temperature, and of a moderate degree of humidity or dryness.*

There are only two ways by which we can obtain an unlimited command of pure air for respiration. The first is by living in the open air; and the other is by making arrangements for the frequent and regular renewal of the air within our houses, workshops, churches, schools, and other places of public resort. The former is clearly impracticable in this climate, for however much we may benefit by a few hours spent every day in active exercises in the open air, no one will venture to affirm that we could safely spend the whole four and twenty under similar exposure. The only other way requiring consideration is, the regular renewal of the air in our houses and places of general resort.

Keeping in mind that every pair of lungs consumes on an average about two and a half hog-heads of air per hour, and also the numerous other sources of impurity of air, such as fires, lights, and the cutaneous and pulmonary exhalations, there can be no difficulty in understanding how indispensable a regular supply of pure air must be to the health and comfort of every one who remains even for an hour within the four walls of a room, and especially of one crowded by other human beings. If we suppose, for example, that a thousand persons remain together in a church for one hour and a half, and that no provision be made to renew its contained air, what will be the results? A thousand pairs of lungs will, in that space of time, require for healthy respiration little short of *four thousand hog-heads of pure air* to oxygenate about *fifteen hundred hog-heads of venous blood*. But if no provision be made for the supply and equal diffusion of pure air, and for withdrawing that which has been vitiated, healthy respiration will become physically impossible. The vitiated air does not contain, and consequently cannot afford, the 21 per cent. of oxygen which the blood demands, and which pure air always

contains. But in place of the deficient oxygen, the corrupted air contains a superabundance of carbonic acid, thereby directly adding to its deleterious effects.

So wholly, however, have considerations of this description been without influence on the public mind, and so complete and all-pervading has been the ignorance of physiology even among the best-educated classes, that in Edinburgh, and almost every large town, we have instances of large public rooms, capable of holding from 800 to 1000 persons, built within these few years, with all any means of adequate ventilation being provided, and apparently without the subject having ever cost the architect a thought! When these rooms are crowded and the meeting lasts for some hours, especially if it be in winter, the consequences are sufficiently marked. Either such a multitude must be subjected to all the evils of a contaminated and unwholesome atmosphere, or they must be partially relieved by opening the windows, and allowing a continued stream of cold air to pour down upon the heated bodies of those who are near them, till the latter are thoroughly chilled, and perhaps, as in the case of the soldiers in Stirling Castle, fatal illness is induced; and unfortunately, even at such a price, the relief is only partial; for the windows being all on one side of the room, and not extending much above half-way to the ceiling, complete ventilation is unpracticable. This neglect is glaringly the result of ignorance, and could never have happened had either the architects or their employers known the laws of the human constitution; and yet it is still doubted whether it be prudent or right to teach the intelligent portion of the community any knowledge of the structure and uses of their own organization.

Striking, indeed, as these and innumerable other facts of a similar nature are, we still remain so blind to the instructions of experience, until we acquire a knowledge of the principles which give it value, that we go on, especially in towns, constructing our houses in utter defiance of scientific rules. The public rooms which can be easily ventilated at any time,—which are in fact ventilated by the constant opening and shutting of the door, and by the draught of the chimney,—and in which, therefore, large dimensions are less necessary for salubrity, are always the most spacious and airy. The bed-rooms, on the other hand, in which, from the doors being shut, and from there being no current of air in the whole seven or eight hours during which they are occupied, the vitiation of the air is the greatest, and in which, consequently, size is most required, are uniformly the smallest and most confined; and, as if this source of impurity were not sufficient, we still farther reduce the already too limited space, by surrounding the bed closely with curtains, for the express purpose of preventing ventilation, and keeping us enveloped in the same heated atmosphere. Can any thing be imagined more directly at variance than this with the fundamental laws of respiration? Or could such practices ever have been resorted to, had the nature of the human constitution been regarded before they were adopted? In this respect we are more humane towards the lower animals than towards our own species; for, notwithstanding all the refinements of civilization, we have not yet aggravated the want of ventilation in the stable or the cow-house, by adding curtains to the individual stalls of the inmates.

In dwelling-houses lighted by gas, the frequent renewal of the air acquires increased importance. A single gas burner will consume more oxygen, and produce more carbonic acid to deteriorate the atmosphere of a room, than six or eight candles. If, therefore, where several burners are used, no provision be made for the corrupted air, and for the introduction of pure air from without, the health will necessarily suffer. A ventilator placed over the burners like an inverted funnel, and opening into the chimney, is an efficient and easy remedy for the former evil; and a small tube forming a communication between the external air and the room, would supply fresh air, where necessary. The tube might be made to pass, like a distiller's worm, through a vessel containing hot water, by which means the air might be heated in very cold weather, before being thrown into the room, and thus the danger arising from cold draughts and inequalities of temperature be avoided.

Many of our churches and schools are extremely ill ventilated; and accordingly it is observed, that fumes and hysterics occur in churches much more frequently in the afternoon than in the forenoon, because the air is then at its maximum of vitiation. Indeed, it is impossible to look around us in a crowded church, towards the close of the service, without perceiving the effects of deficient air in the expression of the features of every one present. Either a relaxed sallow paleness of the surface, or the hectic flush

of fever, is observable; and, as the necessary accompaniment, a sensation of mental and bodily lassitude is felt, which is immediately relieved by getting into the open air.

I have seen churches frequented by upwards of a thousand people, in which, during winter, not only no means of ventilation are employed during service, but even during the interval between the forenoon and afternoon services, the windows are kept as carefully closed as if deadly contagion lay outside, watching for an opportunity to enter by the first open chink—and where, consequently, the congregation must inhale, for two or three hours in the afternoon, an exceedingly corrupted air, and suffer the penalty in headaches, cold, and bilious and nervous attacks.

Most of our schools are also extremely defective in this respect. It is now several years since, on the occasion of a visit to one of the classes of a great public summary, my attention was first strongly attracted to the injury resulting to the mental and bodily functions from the inhalation of impure air. About 150 boys were assembled in one large room, where they had been already confined nearly an hour and a half, when I entered. The windows were partly open; but, notwithstanding this, the change from the fresh atmosphere outside to the close contaminated air within, was exceedingly obvious, and most certainly was not without its effect on the mind itself, accompanied as it was with a sensation of fulness in the forehead, and slight headach. The boys, with every motive to activity that an excellent system and an enthusiastic teacher could bestow, presented an aspect of weariness and fatigue which the mental stimulus they were under could not overcome, and which recalled forcibly sensations long bygone, which I had experienced to a woeful extent when seated on the benches of the same school.

These observations stirred up a train of reflections; and, when I called to mind the freshness and alacrity with which, when at school, our morning operations were carried on, the gradual approach to languor and yawning which took place as the day advanced, and the almost instant re-assertion of the whole energies of mind and body that ensued on our dismissal, I could not help thinking that, even after making every necessary deduction for the mental fatigue of the lessons and the inaction of body, a great deal of the comparative listlessness and indifference was owing to the continued inhalation of an air too much vitiated to be able to afford the requisite stimulus to the blood, on which last condition the efficiency of the brain so essentially depends. This became the more probable, on recollecting the pleasing excitement occasionally experienced for a few moments, from the rush of fresh air which took place when the door was opened to admit some casual visitor. Indeed, on referring to the symptoms induced by breathing carbonic acid gas or fixed air, it is impossible not to perceive that the headach, languor, and debility consequent on confinement in an ill-ventilated apartment, or in air vitiated by many people, are nothing but minor degrees of the same process of poisoning which ensues on immersion in fixed air. Of this latter state, "great heaviness in the head, tingling in the ears, troubled sight, a great inclination to sleep, diminution of strength, and falling down," are stated by Orfila as the chief symptoms, and every one knows how closely these resemble what is felt in crowded halls.

Another instance of the noxious influence of vitiated air, which made a very strong impression on my mind, was during a three hours' service in a crowded country church, on a warm Sunday of July. The windows were all shut, and in consequence the open door was of little use in purifying the atmosphere, which was unusually contaminated, not only by the respiration and animal effluvia proceeding from so many people, but by their very abundant perspiration, excited by the heat and confinement. Few of the lower classes, either in town or country, extend their cleanliness beyond the washing of the hands and face. Hence the cutaneous exudation, in such persons, is characterized by a strong and nauseous smell, which, when concentrated, as it was on this occasion, becomes absolutely overpowering. Accordingly, at the conclusion of the service, there was heard one general buzz of complaint of headach, sickness, and oppression; and the reality of the suffering was amply testified by the pale and wearied appearance even of the most robust.

One of the circumstances which greatly aggravates the bad effect of the vitiated air in most schools, is the very long hours during which the pupils are subjected to its influence. In winter, the whole day is generally spent in school, and exercise in the open air becomes impossible. In the summer, six or seven successive hours of confinement are common, in addition to which even the evenings are consumed in private preparation for the

tasks of the morrow. Considering the structure and constitution of the human being, a more irrational and more injurious system of education could scarcely be invented. The mind and brain alone are exercised, and their exercise is carried to the degree of exhaustion; while the lungs, the muscles, and the bones, on the exercise of which the health even of the brain directly depends, are neglected and injured by disuse. The effect of breathing air viciated by the lungs of so many companions for so many successive hours is apathy and exhaustion. The attention flags, the mind becomes indifferent to every thing except an intense longing for liberty and the open air, and the body itself becomes weary and restless.—*Combe's Physiology.*

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY FROM A SCHOOL TEACHER.

I have taught now upwards of two years in this place. I became a tea-totaller in July 1842; and my strongest reason for becoming one was, that I thought I might be the means of getting the children to sign the pledge,—the following statement proves that I judged right. During the time that I have taught I had about 30 different scholars, of these 63 are now tea-totallers, I have at present over 50 scholars, three-fourths of whom are tea-totallers. I take the names of none of the smaller children without the consent of their parents, and there are but few parents, but them be ever so intemperate themselves, but are willing that their children should do right. How essential it is that the first impressions made on the susceptible mind of the young, should be of a moral kind. "The stream will ever flow tintured with the nature of its source." "Just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." A teacher has an almost unbounded influence in his own school, hence the immense responsibility of those who are teachers of the rising generation; they (the children) are not living for the present, but for the future, and may exert a mighty influence for good in society, when they shall have taken our places. Some censure tea-totallers for allowing children to sign the pledge, alleging that they do not understand the nature of a pledge. I will relate an instance to show whether they do or not. A boy about six years of age, now in my school, signed the pledge a year ago—he has been asked frequently to drink, (his father was a tavern-keeper about six months of that time, but is now a tea-totaller) and he has not tasted, and cannot be made to taste any thing that would be a violation of his pledge. To the teachers who may read this, I would say, if they are still drinkers, not to remain so any longer—and pointing to the above plan, I would say to them "Go thou and do likewise."

Blenheim, Jan., 1844.

ROBT. McLEAN.

[If a temperance teacher produces the above effects, what results will a drinking teacher produce? We ask parents to solve the problem.—Ed.]

Letters to a Young Teacher.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—Oceil was once asked how he could tell people of their faults without their becoming offended with him. "When there is love in the heart, one may say anything," was the reply dictated by a profound knowledge of human nature.

This is a maxim of rare value to the education of youth. First, gain the true and hearty affections of your pupils, and you can not only say any thing to them, but you can also do anything with them. And here let me caution you against injudicious modes of winning the youthful heart. Be very strict and uncompromising in exacting obedience. Nothing but the contempt of the pupil is gained by a contrary course. But in every other respect shew a willingness to sacrifice your own ease, your own taste, to that of your scholars. Lay down cheerfully an interesting book to give the necessary instruction respecting the arrangements of a doll's dress, or to disentangle the tail of a kite, instead of growling out, "Do not interrupt me, it is very rude to disturb one when reading." But never indulge those under your care by yielding points of duty. Let your laws be like those of the Medes and Persians, which alter not, and be sure that punishment invariably follows transgression. Yet with all this, shew your pupils that you really do love them.

But you will say, "How can I love those very bad children?"

I have one in my school now, who is so obstinate, and so passionate, that I can find in her nothing to love."

I reply in the words of the poet,—“She is human, and some touch of good must live within her nature. Have you tried to waken it?”

Seek to ascertain some gentle chord in the child's breast, and touch it. If it respond, you have gained your point, and have only to go on. One who for twenty years had watched over young people, said to me, "If you can secure *one single step* in self-improvement, it will be the teacher's fault, if the child do not proceed onward in the same course." For there is so much positive pleasure in such a course, that if once commenced it will not easily be forsaken. No one who has felt the delight of watching the results of moral experiments with youth but knows that one cannot long do it, without feeling a great and growing interest in the objects of such experiments. Let me entreat you to make the attempt, and you will no longer want interest in your scholars. But if you will not, I do not know what course to recommend. One thing I know. A teacher who has *one pupil* she does not love, should either dismiss that individual, or herself leave the school. It is impossible to do one's duty as an Educator, under such circumstances. Can any thing but true love bear and forbear as a teacher must? How differently do we view a fault committed by a beloved friend and the same fault in one with whom we are scarcely acquainted. I give you this as a test—a test whether or not you are doing your duty. *Do you love your pupils?* Not *en masse*, but each one in particular. Do you so love them, that your tenderest sympathies are enlisted in their behalf. When a struggle is being made against anger, evil-speaking and the like, does your ready smile of encouragement shew that you have marked and approved? Is your place of instruction pleasant to you? If you go to your school-room with reluctance, and quit it with joy, your heart is not in the work, and you are not discharging your duty to those under your care. As you value then the testimony of a clear conscience, let me beg of you to cultivate strong love for your pupils.

Montreal, Dec. 23, 1844.

Z.

[We insert the foregoing judicious remarks instead of the Mother's Department, being nearly equally applicable to mothers and teachers.—Ed.]

CHILDREN AND YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

The Traveller and the Children at Elm Grove.

(Continued from page 46.)

INVENTIONS CONNECTED WITH EXISTENCE AND SAFETY.

Traveller.—There is a grandeur, a majesty, a sublimity, in the mighty waters. Well might the poet, in addressing the "vast ocean," observe,—

"Thy voice is like the thunder, and thy sleep
Is like a giant's slumber—loud and deep
Thou speakest in the east, and in the west,
At once; and on thy heavily laden breast
Fleets come and go; and shapes, that have no life
Or motion, yet are moved and meet in strife,
I love to wander on thy pebbled beach,
Marking the sunlight at the evening hour,
And hearken to the thoughts thy waters teach—
Eternity, eternity, and power."

The art of navigation is now so much improved, that, with the assistance of a few instruments and his nautical almanack, a sailor can tell, at any time, the exact part of the world in which he is. Besides this, voyages are made with much greater rapidity; for a ship has been known to sail from Portsmouth to Calcutta, in the East Indies, in fifty-five days; a voyage which formerly occupied a period of six months.

Eduard.—From all that you have said, I see the great advantage of knowledge; for it enables us to make use of the inventions which have been found out in the world.

Traveller.—And to acquire knowledge we must consider nothing too insignificant to deserve our attention, which can be turned to a useful purpose. If you thoroughly knew the advantages of the mechanical powers; the inclined-plane, the lever, the wedge, the pulley, the wheel, and the screw; or if you were only acquainted with the use of a carpenter's chest of tools, you would then possess a much greater degree of power to be of service to yourselves, and to mankind, than you now do.

Edmund.—I am determined to observe and think more than I have done.

Traveller.—If you follow out your determination, it will abundantly reward you for all the trouble it may occasion. Among the many inventions which are useful, I must not forget that of the telegraph. Though of little use in common life, it is a highly important invention to governments, for it is necessary that they should have the earliest information of important events.

Gilbert.—Why is it necessary that the government of a country should have such early information?

Traveller.—Because it enables it to provide for the public good. Suppose this country were at war with France, which, through Divine mercy, it now is not, and a fleet of ships with French soldiers on board should arrive to invade the country, the telegraph, by giving immediate notice to government, would enable it to assemble soldiers at the point of attack, ready to resist the enemy, and defend the country; but if the information did not arrive till the enemy had landed, all England might be conquered.

Gilbert.—Ay, I see now! The telegraph must be a capital invention, if it sends the news faster than by the mail coach!

Traveller.—The speed with which information is sent by the telegraph is truly astonishing, but then it must be remembered that this can only take place on clear days; when the weather is foggy, and when night prevails, the telegraph is useless.

Leonard.—What is a telegraph?

Traveller.—The English telegraph consists of a large frame, in which are placed six shutters, worked by ropes pulled in the manner of bell-ropes. The number of signals produced by it is sixty-three, by which are represented the ten figures, the letters of the alphabet, many common words, and all the numbers which can be expressed by sixty-three changes of the figures. This machine is set up on a high place, so that it may be distinctly seen by the telegraph at the next station.

Gilbert.—Oh, then, it is necessary to have more than one telegraph.

Traveller.—Yes, between London and Portsmouth there were some time ago twelve; and thirty-one between London and Plymouth. There was another line of telegraphs from London to Yarmouth containing nineteen; and one from London to Deal, in which ten were employed: what changes may have taken place I cannot tell. The distance is about eight miles between each telegraph, though it is greater than this where there are no hills of sufficient height for them. The observer at each station is expected to look through his telescope every five minutes, to see if any signal be given to make ready! and, as soon as he receives a sign, he works his telegraph, so as immediately to communicate it to the next.

Gilbert.—That is a very clever plan; and how long are they in sending a message a hundred miles?

Traveller.—A message usually occupied a quarter of an hour in travelling from London to Portsmouth, a distance of about seventy miles; but by an experiment tried for the purpose, when every captain was at his post ready to receive and return the sign, a single signal has been transmitted to Plymouth, and back again to London, a distance by the telegraph route of five hundred miles, in three minutes.

Edmund and Gilbert.—Take notice!

Leonard.—Five hundred miles in three minutes! why it must go us quick as lightning!

Traveller.—Not quite so quick as lightning, Leonard; though the speed is truly astonishing, being almost at the rate of one hundred and seventy miles a minute, which is little short of three miles every second.

Edmund.—I do not wonder that the government should establish telegraphs.

Traveller.—We cannot tell half the uses to which our faculties may be applied; but, while we admire the inventions of

man, let us not be unmindful of the goodness of God, who has bestowed the power of invention, as well as every other faculty which we possess. Happy is he who is a partaker of God's gifts; but still happier he who, acknowledging the Almighty Giver in all things, can say,

"The work which his goodness began,
The arm of his strength will complete;
His promise is Yea and Amen,
And never was forfeited yet.

"Things future, nor things that are now,
Not all things below nor above,
Can make him his purpose forego,
Or sever my soul from his love."

Edmund.—There is one thing which I much want to have explained to me, and that is a diving-bell. Did you ever see one?

Traveller.—O yes, several; but if I speak of the diving-bell it must be the last invention that I describe till the afternoon, for I have two or three letters to write, which must be attended to. The diving-bell is a machine invented to enable any one to descend to a great depth of water, and to remain there for hours without inconvenience. Great advantages have been derived from it, in facilitating the construction of works under water, such as the foundation of bridges and lighthouses. Much property has also been recovered from the wrecks of vessels, many years after it has been lying at the bottom of the ocean. If you take a wine glass and push it with the mouth downwards into a basin of water, you will see that while the glass is kept steadily perpendicular the air within it will keep out the water, so that anything which you may have stuck inside the glass will be perfectly dry; now, as it is with a small glass, so it is with a large diving-bell, and a man in the latter will be as safe and as dry as a piece of paper in the former.

Gilbert.—I will try that experiment of the wine-glass this very morning.

Edmund.—But how does the man see what is at the bottom? and how does he breathe? and how can he come up again?

Traveller.—The diving-bell is provided for all these things. Fresh air is forced into the bell by pumps from above, or by sunk barrels filled with air, conducted into the bell by a leathern pipe; lights can be taken down also in the diving-bell, and the whole machine can be raised at pleasure to the surface of the water. Whenver large weights are to be removed from the bottom of the water, so that more than the strength of one man is required, several men can go down in the bell together; and the whole machine is so manageable in the water, that it may be conducted from one place to another, by a small vessel, with the greatest ease, and with perfect safety to those within it. But here I must conclude my present observations. In the afternoon, if the opportunity should offer, I will say something of a few inventions of great magnitude than those on which I have yet spoken. In the mean time, bear in mind my parting observation, that if you know all the inventions in the world, they would not help you one step on your way to heaven. Be wise for this world if you will; but above all get that wisdom which begins with the fear of the Lord, and which will end in sharing the glory of the Redeemer.

Inventions most Important to Mankind.

After dinner, the traveller having a little business to transact with Mr. Lovel, retired with him for about an hour, during which time Edmund and his brothers were very unsettled and fidgetty.

At first they began to play, and tried one game after another without success. Then they puzzled each other with questions on the map of the world, and, at last, began to read each in a favourite book; but, at every opening of the back parlour door one or the other of them got up to see if the traveller was ready to join them. The hour seemed to be as long as two hours, but all their countenances brightened up when they heard Mr. Lovel speaking in the hall. The next minute the traveller entered the room; the arm-chair was put ready to receive him, and Edmund, Gilbert, and Leonard seated themselves full of expectation. It was very clear that the promised narrative was looked for; and the traveller, aware that his three young friends had been for some time in suspense, without further delay thus commenced his observations.

Traveller.—Among the great inventions which have conferred benefits on mankind, that of ship-building is a very important one. Without ships it would be impossible to hold communication with distant countries, or to exchange the commodities of different nations divided by seas. It has pleased God that the useful produc-

tion of the earth should not all be found on one spot, thus showing it to be his intention that mankind should benefit each other by mutual intercourse. In England, we have corn and cattle, wool and flax, metals and coal; but we have neither tea, coffee, rice, sugar, cotton, nor spices. The fruits, which grow so abundantly in hot countries, will not here come to perfection; nor have we furs, gems, pearls, ivory, silver, or gold. The wood with which we build our habitations, and form our furniture, is, for the most part, foreign growth; and a great variety of useful and ornamental commodities, which we now possess, would be unknown to us if we had not ships wherewith to cross the trackless deep. The manufacturers of England would not be of half their value if we had no opportunity of sending articles abroad. Missionaries could not cross the seas, to instruct the ignorant heathen, without ships; nor could the Holy Scriptures or tracts be sent to distant lands, as messengers of mercy, to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation to a world lying in darkness and sin.

Leonard.—Next summer we shall go to the sea side, and then we shall see plenty of ships.

Traveller.—The first ship that we read of is the ark of Noah, though that must have been very different from the vessels of the present day. It was a wonderful work, but God who put it into the heart of Noah to undertake it, enabled his hands to perform it. In savage life, a tree or a plank was doubtless the first boat on which a human being was supported in the water; for even now it is a sport among young people, in the Pacific ocean, to get astride on a plank or a log, and float out to sea.

Gilbert.—I should think that very poor sport! Why the waves would go over their heads continually.

Traveller.—They plunge under the large waves, or ride over them at their pleasure; for savages surpass us almost as much in the activity of their bodies, as we do them in the endowments of the mind. A number of planks or trees tied together form a raft, which will carry many persons upon it with safety, as well as the articles they wish to transport from one place to another. Rafts of timber, cut down in the forests of Germany, are made on so large a scale, that they require some hundreds of men to navigate them down the river Rhine.

Leonard.—What a pile of wood it must be to require so many men to manage it!

Traveller.—The next improvement from the raft, is the canoe, or trunk of a tree, hollowed out by fire, or by the hatchet. Canoes of various kinds are used among savage tribes, and made of different materials. After the canoe comes the boat; which is a firm skeleton of wood, with planks fastened around it; it is rowed along with oars. The skeleton, or frame-work, renders the boat much stronger than it otherwise would be. Next to the boat is the barge, which is much larger, and stronger built. Some barges have sails, by which means the wind drives them along. The addition of a sail was a great improvement. It is a pity that ships should ever be used for any other than peaceable purposes. In what a sad variety of ways has sin scourged a guilty world! Thousands of vessels on the mighty ocean, which ought to be the bearers of blessings to and for, do nothing but carry destruction, and pour forth dissolution and death.

Edmund.—A man-of-war must be a dreadful thing, when all its guns are being fired off at once.

Traveller.—Dreadful indeed! It would be difficult to mention all the kinds of ships which are employed in merchandise and war. Smacks, galleys, sloops, frigates, frigates, schooners, brigs, are but a small part of the number. A frigate is a large ship of war, carrying many guns or cannons; but a first rate man-of-war is truly one of the wonders of the world.

Edmund.—Now for a description of it.

Traveller.—In the first place it is at least a hundred and eighty feet long, and more than fifty broad. Then it has three decks, or stories, one above another, and carries from one hundred to one hundred and twenty cannons. Its three masts are each composed of three different parts, and each of several pieces of timber with sails of various sorts, managed with machinery of the most ingenious and powerful kind. There are frequently on board one thousand men, with their provisions, drink, furniture, apparel, and other necessaries, sufficient to supply their wants for many months. The whole weight of the anchors, the guns, and their ammunition, the stores, the officers' and seamen's chests, the arms, and the ship's crew, is more than two thousand tons, and yet the ship is managed with almost as much ease as the smallest boat.

Gilbert.—A thousand men in a single ship! They are almost enough to fill a town.

Traveller.—And then to see the ship as it comes in gracefully

gliding through the waters, its sails filled with the fresh breeze and its steamers flying abroad. Oh, if we could forget that it was one of the thunderbolts of cruel war, and the horrors and sinfulness of the combats of ambition waged by its means, it would be one of the finest sights that the eye could gaze on. Now, compare this man-of-war, with all its beauty, and with all its power, to the plank on which the savage ventures on the sea, and then you will, in some degree, be able to judge of the value of the invention of ship building, for you will have before you the beginning and ending of the art at the same time.

Edmund.—I hope that we shall see a man-of-war next summer, but I will not forget what you say about the evils and sinfulness of warfare.

Traveller.—I was present at the opening of the Katherine Docks, in London, when a number of large merchant vessels, of different kinds, sailed majestically in that noble basin of water. You would have much enjoyed the sight. The flags of various nations were hoisted in different parts of the vessels. The yards were all manned with sailors in their best clothes. "Check shirt, blue jacket, and trousers like the driven snow." The masts were thronged, even to the very top; jack tars were seen waving their straw hats in high glee. The officers were all in full dress, tens of thousands of spectators were crowded on board the different vessels, in the warehouses, and on the quay, while bands of music played the highest tunes.

Leonard.—I should rather have seen them than a man-of-war.

Traveller.—There is one sight which I should prefer even to the opening of Katherine Docks, and that is a life-boat rising above the breakers, bearing the seamen of a shipwreck in its bosom. A life-boat is a vessel so constructed, that it cannot sink or be overturned, at least it cannot remain so, as it will only swim the right way upwards. The use of it is to rescue sailors from distressed ships in a storm; and a noble use it is too. Some thousands of men have been saved by this benevolent invention. It is a deeply interesting sight to see the life-boat set off to sea in a storm, when no other vessel could swim there; but still more pleasing is it to see the boat returning, laden with half-drowned human beings, rescued from the raging, devouring element.

Edmund.—They must be brave fellows who go out in the life-boat on such occasions.

(To be Continued.)

NEWS.

By the latest news from Britain, the revenue was in a flourishing condition, showing an increase over last year, of £5,742,078, and an actual surplus of £208,541. This of course includes the income tax.

The jury for the trial of Daniel O'Connell and the Irish republicans, has at last been struck, and there is not a single Roman Catholic out of the 24 individuals composing it. This has given great offence to the repeal party. There are seven wine merchants upon it, which shews a fearful proportion of this class of traders, and tells a sad story of the drinking habits of the upper classes in Dublin.

Prices of manufactured goods were generally looking up. Grain was firmer at a slight advance. Pork and Beef rather dull. The following paragraph concerning butter, extracted from the Circular of a Liverpool Broker, gives us encouragement—

"Butter.—There continues to be arrivals from Canada of good quality, which meet a ready sale at my quotations. The large reduction in the price of Irish, as compared with former years, militates much against the price of this article, and does not allow of a fair competition. The Canadians give strong proofs of their understanding the article, and if they continue improving, as they have lately done, they will offer fair rivalry with the Irish."

The Marquis of Westminster has joined the Anti-Corn-Law League, and Earl Spencer has declared in favour of the free trade in corn.

It was gathered as a fact that General O'Donnell Captain-General of Cuba, was openly encouraging the revival of the slave trade at Cuba. Three large cargoes of these poor miserable wretches had been recently landed there.

The Duke of Sutherland has already granted sites for a number of churches in his country, and the ministers and people of the

free church are in communication with his grace, in the confident expectation of obtaining more.

It appears that the sum of £25,000 has been raised in England in behalf of the Free Church of Scotland.

A letter from the Island of Bourbon, published in the French papers, states that England has taken possession of Diego Saurez, a magnificent port in the island of Madagascar.

The total sum raised by the Anti-Corn-Law League now amounts to £60,000.

The nett costs of the occupation and rentation of Algiers to France has been about £22,400,000, rather too much for the whistle.

Sickness prevailed fearfully at Hong Kong and in Scinde. In the latter country 4000 men, out of a force not exceeding 13,000, were in the hospitals.

The Punjab was still distracted, but accounts thence were imperfect and contradictory. A British army of 15,000 men was assembling on the Sutlej, probably to interfere.

Dost Mahomed, of Cabool, had not been murdered, as was reported. He had appointed his son Akbar Khan Governor of the hill country about Jellalabad, and was supposed to be mediating a descent upon Peshawur, with a view of recovering that province from the Sikhs.

Letters from Constantinople of Dec. 17 say that the Porte had sent a commissioner to Mossoul, to enquire into the attacks of the Kurds upon the Nestorians.

SUPPRESSION OF LICENTIOUSNESS.—It is generally known that a young woman who was recently tried for attempting to take the life of her destroyer in this city, was instantly acquitted by the jury, although the act of which she was accused was fully proved, and no evidence relating to the provocation which the prisoner received, was allowed to be presented. Yet her treatment was known, and the jury, in spite of legal technicalities, would feel its influence; and the justice of the result, so far as we know, is universally admitted. The event has created a degree of excitement in respect to crimes of this nature, which we have never before seen witnessed, and which it is earnestly to be hoped, will lead to some speedy legislative action for their suppression. The newspapers, even the worst of them, have come out for a law, with a regard for public morals quite refreshing. This is a specimen of their tone:

"Now, here must reform begin, if ever society is to get rid of this evil. So long as the known seducer of unprotected female innocence is admitted into a respectable society—so long as honourable and respectable fathers and mothers permit such criminals to pollute, with their presence, the atmosphere of a virtuous dwelling—so long will the crime of seduction increase, and be perpetuated with impunity. And the only way in which this change in public sentiment can be effected, is to brand the crime with the same degree of infamy and disgrace, in the eye of law, as are attached to the crime of theft, or robbery, or murder. Let seduction be at once made a State Prison offence."

To this every lover of good morals, and every right minded man will say amen.—*New York Evangelist.*

The Anti-Slavery feeling is fast gaining ground in the United States.

Monies Received on Account of

Advocate, Vol. X.—W. E. Pointer, Drummondville, 2s 6d; H. Howey, do, 2s 6d; H. Reid, do, 1s 4½; C. R. Ross, do, 1s 4½; G. Brownrigg, do, 2s 6d; J. H. Ura, do, 1s 4½; A. Pew, 1s 4½; A. Ross, do, 1s 4½; J. Shugg, Stamford, 1s 4½; D. Pew, do, 1s 4½; W. Lemon, do, 1s 4½; S. P. Johnston, do, 1s 4½; A. Bowman, jun., do, 2s 6d; D. B. Hillier, do, 1s 4½; A. A. Heaton, do, 1s 4½; A. K. Leman, do, 1s 4½; J. W. Fell, Chippewa, 1s 4½; A. Dossittle, do, 1s 4½; H. Bond, do, 1s 4½; G. Gordan, do, 2s 6d; B. Conklin, do, 2s 6d; A. Emmons, do, 2s 6d; E. Baxter, Point Abino, 1s 4½; C. Cook, Marshville, 2s 6d; P. Moore, do, 2s 6d; S. Wiggins, do, 1s 4½; P. Pelitt, do, 2s 6d; Miss Mar, Port Robinson, 2s 6d; C. M. Main, Marshville, 2s 6d; W. Cutler, do, 1s 4½; L. Mesner, do, 1s 4½; J. Priestman, do, 1s 4½; S. Wilson, do, 1s 4½; W. Saunders, do, 1s 4½; T. Priestman, do, 1s 4½; H. Wilson, do, 1s 4½; A. Gleason, do, 1s 4½; J. Bradshaw, do, 1s 4½; J. M. Bradshaw, do, 1s 4½; J. R. Brown, Dunville, 5s; J. Tarton, do, 2s 6d; M. Lasser, do, 2s 6d; A. Rigg, do, 2s 6d; L. J. Wetherby, do, 2s 6d; J. Bowman, do, 2s 6d; T. Berens, Seneca, 2s 6d; J. Huffman, do, 2s 6d; J. Carroll, do, 2s 6d; G. Anthony, do, 2s 6d; A. J. Kelly, do, 2s 6d; R. H. Byrnes, do, 2s 6d; R. Ford,

do, 2s 6d; J. Taylor, do, 2s 6d; T. Nicolas, do, 2s 6d; H. Bingham, do, 2s 6d; J. T. Mutchmore, do, 2s 6d; W. M. Andrew, do, 2s 6d; A. Corner, do, 2s 6d; J. Martin, do, 2s 6d; R. Nicholas, do, 2s 6d; J. Lawrence, do, 2s 6d; J. Ball, do, 2s 6d; C. Forbes, do, 2s 6d; S. Ritchie, do, 2s 6d; J. F. Lawe, do, 2s 6d; J. Jackson, do, 1s 4½; W. Wadell, do, 1s 4½; H. J. Moore, do, 1s 4½; G. Bingham, do, 1s 4½; J. Alexander, do, 1s 4½; Miss S. Galer, do, 1s 4½; H. Norris, do, 1s 4½; L. House, do, 1s 4½; T. Smith, do, 1s 4½; J. Bell, do, 1s 4½; E. H. Campbell, do, 1s 4½; P. Bradley, do, 1s 4½; J. B. Hatt, York, £1 15s; Mr. Rosecomb, Galt, 2s 6d; J. Dohie, Ayr, 2s 6d; J. Kyle, St. George, £1 7s 6d; and 13s 9d; T. Howell, do, 1s 4½; J. Cawrey, Brantford, 2s 6d; A. McMillen, do, 1s 4½; B. F. Van Brocklyn, 1s 4½; N. J. Axtell, do, 2s 6d; J. Moore, do, 1s 4½; W. Mathews, do, 1s 4½; J. Maxwell, do, 1s 4½; M. Tupper, do, 1s 4½; H. Wade, do, 1s 4½; O. Edmunds, Oakland, 2s 6d; O. Blake, Waterford, 1s 4½; H. Bemur, jun., do, 1s 4½; A. Bemur, do, 1s 4½; L. Sovereign, do, 1s 4½; W. S. Chesey, do, 2s 6d; Z. Disorow, do, 2s 6d; P. Bemur, do, 2s 6d; J. Massacre, do, 2s 6d; J. Sovereign, do, 2s 6d; J. L. Green, do, 1s 4½; C. Merrill, do, 1s 4½; G. M. Michael, Waterford, 1s 4½; J. McLaren, do, 1s 4½; W. Mathews, do, 2s 6d; L. Park, do, 1s 3d; H. Holmes, do, 1s 4½; H. Slack, do, 2s 6d; T. W. Clarke, do, 1s 4½; J. Kellum, do, 2s 6d; D. M. Swain, Dover, 2s 6d; J. Manderville, do, 2s 6d; S. Smith, do, 2s 6d; J. Adams, do, 2s 6d; A. Smith, do, 2s 6d; B. Hughes, do, 2s 6d; P. Lawson, do, 2s 6d; S. Burdell, do, 2s 6d; E. Rverse, do, 2s 6d; L. Hawkes, do, 2s 6d; A. Woodward, do, 2s 6d; H. Clarke, do, 2s 6d; J. Salisbury, do, 2s 6d; E. Decon, do, 2s 6d; W. Henning, do, 2s 6d; B. Hughes, do, 2s 6d; Mrs. Ludloff, do, 2s 6d; E. Hodge, do, 2s 6d; N. Mann, do, 2s 6d; A. Stringer, do, 2s 6d; D. Marr, do, 2s 6d; G. Culver, Sunoco, 1s 4½; T. Mulkins, do, 1s 4½; W. Freeman, do, 1s 4½; R. Gibbons, do, 2s 6d; S. Decon, do, 2s 6d; W. Osborne, do, 2s 6d; A. Owen, sen., do, 1s 4½; J. Tully, do, 1s 4½; A. G. Ellis, do, 2s 6d; J. Misner, do, 2s 6d; H. Hawley, do, 1s 4½; J. Walker, do, 2s 6d; J. Andjo, do, 2s 6d; P. T. Ware, do, 1s 4½; N. Duldow, do, 1s 4½; R. Ball, do, 2s 6d; W. Brown, S. Crosby, 5s; J. Davey, Mulbarton, 2s 6d; H. Black, St. Thomas, £1 11s 5d; Ira Webb, Newmarket, 16s 4d; J. Pollu, do, 3s 6d; W. Law, do, 3s 6d; J. Hartman, do, 1s 8d; Rev. D. Berner, Matilda, 2s 6d; J. McDonald, do, 2s 6d; S. Shaver, do, 2s 6d; S. Doran, do, 2s 6d; J. Parlow, do, 2s 6d; J. Glassford, do, 2s 6d; E. Browse, do, 2s 6d; E. Doran, do, 2s 6d; D. M. Carter, do, 2s 6d; G. Browse, do, 2s 6d; R. Serwiss, do, 2s 6d; W. C. Butler, do, 1s 8d; J. Jones, Port Credit, 5s; T. Greenfell, Streetville, 2s 6d; A. Sibbald, do, 2s 6d; H. Rowe, do, 2s 6d; W. Reeves, do, 3s; J. Anderson, do, 2s 6d; J. H. Wadell, do, 2s 6d; J. Sanderson, do, 5s; G. Monger, do, 2s 6d; C. T. Shepherd, Trafalgar, 1s 8d; P. Kenny, do, 1s 8d; J. Appleby, do, 1s 8d; T. Baxter, do, 1s 8d; G. Greigs, Oakville, 2s 6d; B. Greigs, do, 1s 8d; J. Kenner, do, 1s 8d; J. A. Chisholme, do, 1s 8d; J. W. Williams, do, 1s 8d; Mrs. Reid, do, 1s 8d; W. Ashman, do, 2s 6d; J. Cronkite, do, 2s 6d; J. Aikman, Ancaster, 2s 6d; J. Denman, Oakville, 3s 4d; J. Potter, do, 2s 6d; G. Gillespie, do, 2s 6d; J. MacIern, Nasaguyva, 2s 6d; A. McCann, do, 2s 6d; J. Street, Palmaro, 2s 6d; J. Soutles, do, 2s 6d; W. C. Inglehart, do, 2s 6d; J. K. Milard, Waterdown, 2s 6d; Mrs. McGregor, Nelson, 2s 6d; R. Springer, do, 2s 6d; J. Easterbrock, do, 2s 6d; A. G. McKay, do, 1s 8d; J. Lucas, Wellington Square, 2s 6d; E. F. Moore, do, 2s 6d; T. Bates, do, 2s 6d; P. Inglehart, do, 2s 6d; A. E. Van Norman, do, 2s 6d; D. Ghant, do, 2s 6d; J. Winters, do, 2s 6d; J. C. Griffin, Waterdown, 2s 6d; R. Baker, do, 2s 6d; J. Cumming, do, 2s 6d; J. B. Garven, do, 2s 6d; T. Powers, do, 2s 6d; H. F. Young, Dundas, 2s 6d; J. Spencer, do, 2s 6d; R. N. Hopkins, do, 2s 6d; J. Rymal, Hamilton, 2s 6d; J. Macklern, do, 2s 6d; Jos. Clarke, Seneca, 2s 6d; E. Bingham, do, 2s 6d; J. Bingham, do, 2s 6d; M. Shafer, do, 2s 6d; T. Hamilton, do, 2s 6d; J. O. Lane, do, 2s 6d; H. Carpenter, Stoney Creek, 1s 4½; D. F. Bemur, do, 1s 4½; J. Williamson, 5s; P. Crawford, do, 1s 4½; W. Ware, Grimsby, 2s 6d; J. Bemur, jun., do, 2s 6d; D. Farmer, do, 1s 4½; B. Palmer, do, 2s 6d; J. K. Tchen, do, 2s 6d; W. Beamer, do, 2s 6d; C. Moore, do, 2s 6d; Dr. J. Woolroth, do, 2s 6d; Dennis Woolroth, do, 2s 6d; J. Root, Beamsville, 2s 6d; N. M. Gregor, do, 2s 6d; A. Hooker, do, 2s 6d; D. Van, do, 2s 6d; R. K. Ibo, do, 2s 6d; R. Furness, do, 2s 6d; M. Hagerman, do, 2s 6d; Dr. Woolverton, do, 2s 6d; J. Culp, do, 2s 6d; A. Young, do, 2s 6d; J. Boam, do, 2s 6d; S. S. Hill, do, 2s 6d; W. Kew, do, 2s 6d; R. Osborne, do, 2s 6d; J. F. R. Comer, Port Robinson, £1 15s; Dr. R. Gordan,

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Penny Subscription Cards.—C. C. Cumming, 17s 6d; Master E. Baxter, Bertie, 5s; Glandford Collectors, 3s 5d; Miss E. Hous, Seneca, 11s 2d; Master John Bell, do, 1s 10d; Master George Bingham, do, 6s 9d; Mrs. Webb, Simcoe, 13s; W. E. Barr, do, 1s 3d.

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Collections at Meetings.—Drummondville, 18s 4d; Stamford, 8s 6d; Marshville, 18s; Dunville, 11s 5d; Brantford, 12s 4d; Mount Pleasant, 6s 9d; Waterford, 11s 8d; Simcoe, £1 5s; Tonnotters, 93d Regt., Toronto, (to defray expenses) 8s 6d; Streetsville, 7s 10d; Trafalgar, 5s 7d; Oakville, £1 4s 1d; Wellington Square, 2s 6d; Waterdown, 4s 4d; Hamilton, £1 10; Stoney Creek, 12s 6d; Grimsby, 11s; Port Robinson, 14s 1d; Barton, 8s 5d; Glandford, 4s; St. Davids, 16s 7d; Dundas, 5s.

The Committee of the Montreal Society, earnestly desirous of advancing the best interests of the Temperance cause throughout the Province, and of relieving themselves from debt, incurred in the gratuitous distribution of the *Advocate* and tracts, and in employing agents, opening a depot, &c., have resolved to send forth their esteemed Agent upon a lecturing and collecting tour, as follows:—

Mon. " 19, Ingersollville, E.	Sabbath " 3, Lectures.
Tues. " 20, Woodstock, Day, Springfield, Ev'g.* Paris, Ev'g.	Mon. " 4, Rawdon, Day, Murray Rear, Ev'g.
Wed. " 21, St. George, Day* Galt, Day, Guelph, Ev'ng.	Tues. " 5, Carrying Place, D. Consecn, Ev'g.
Thurs. " 22, Eramosa, Day, Nichol, Ev'ng.	Wed. " 6, Wellington, Day Bloomfield, Ev'ng.
Frid. " 23, Erin, Day, Chungacousy, E.	Thurs. " 7, Millord, Day, Picton, Ev'ng.
Sat. " 24, Vaughan, Day, Whitechurch, Ev'g.	Frid. " 8, Demorestville, D. Fredericksburgh, Ev'ng.
Sabbath " 25, Lectures.	Sat. " 9, Adolphustown, D. Bath, Ev'ng.
Mon. Feb. 26, Newmarket, Day, Holland Landing, E.	Sabbath " 10, Lectures.
Tues. " 27, Georgiana Day, Maraposa, Ev'ng.	Mon. " 11, Portland, Day, Loughboro, Ev'ng.
Wed. " 28, Emily, Day, Peterboro, Ev'ng.	Tues. " 12, Beverly, Day, Isthmus, Ev'ng.
Thurs. " 29, Cavan, Day, Otonabee, Ev'ng.	Wed. " 13, Perth, Ev'ng.
Frid. March 1, Percy, Day, Dummer, Ev'ng.	Thurs. " 14, Smith's Falls, D. Merrickville, Ev'g.
Sat. " 2, Marjona, Day, Madoc, Ev'ng.	Frid. " 15, Kemptville, Day, Richmond, Ev'ng.
	Sat. " 16, Bytown, "

NOTE.—1st, Where the name of the township only is mentioned, the friends there will please fix upon the place of meeting, to suit the distances, and send word to the preceding appointment.

2d, Each Society visited, is earnestly requested to send the Agent on to the next appointment on the list, free of expense, where practicable. The importance of this suggestion, in a pecuniary point of view, will be seen at once.

3d, Where "Day" or "D" is mentioned, the meetings will be held at eleven o'clock forenoon, unless otherwise appointed by the Committee in the place. Where "Ev'ng." or "E." is mentioned, the friends will please fix the hour in the evening.

4th, Lectures mean *addresses*, founded on scripture texts, suitable to the sanctity of the Holy Sabbath.

5th, All who owe the society, whether for *Advocates*, open accounts, penny subscription cards, or in any other way, in any of the places visited, or within a convenient distance of any of the appointments, are earnestly requested to bring the amounts they owe to the meetings, as the Agent will not have time to visit them at their houses.

6th, A collection is respectfully requested at each meeting, and all who think that the Temperance Reformation has done and is doing good, and who are at the same time of a willing mind, are respectfully requested to contribute in aid of the funds of the Montreal Society.

7th, It is scarcely necessary to say, that the Montreal Society relies upon the well known hospitality of the friends of the Temperance Reformation, to diminish the expenses of the Agent as far as possible.

8th, Mr. WADSWORTH will be happy to meet the Committee in each place, to ascertain their views on the following subjects, viz Gratuitous distribution of *Advocate*, Provincial Convention, and Provincial Temperance Union.

Montreal, January 1, 1844.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—FEB. 15.

ASHES—Pot 2s 6d	LARD 4d a 5d p. lb
Pearl 2s 6d	BEEF—Prime Mess tierce \$12
FLOUR—Fine 2s 6d	Do do bbis . \$7
U. States 2s 9d	Prime \$5
WHEAT 5s 6d	TALLOW 5d
PEASE 2s 3d per minut.	BUTTER—Salt 5d a 6d
OAT-MEAL 7s 6d per cent.	CHEESE 3d a 5d
PORK—Mess \$15	EXCHANGE—London 1/2 prem.
P. Mess \$11 1/2	N. York 3
Prime \$9 1/2	Canada W. 1/2 a 1

CIRCULAR,

ADDRESSED TO THE FRIENDS OF THE
FREE PROTESTING CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

FELLOW PRESBYTERIANS,

We have now the pleasure of informing you that a General Committee of the friends of the Free Protestant Church of Scotland has been formed in this city, for the purpose of disseminating information regarding the great controversy, which has terminated in the recent disruption of the Church of Scotland, and the important results which have flowed from that event. In order to extend the knowledge of the principles at stake, as widely as possible, and thereby in the opinion of the Committee, most effectually promote the cause of the Free Church, it has been resolved to publish a Series of Tracts, explanatory of the nature and bearings of the late controversy, and of the present state and future prospects of the Free Protestant Church. The Committee would earnestly recommend the friends of the Free Church throughout the Province, in their various localities, to form themselves into similar associations for the same purpose, and to open a correspondence with the Committee in Montreal. To each of these associations we shall transmit copies of the several Tracts as they appear, with the view of their being reprinted in various sections of the country; or if found more convenient for the different Associations, we would receive orders for any number of the tracts which might be required, and execute them at the lowest cost price with charges.

The Committee would look for, and confidently expect the zealous and immediate co-operation of all friends of the cause throughout the Province, into whose hands this Circular may fall. The numerous misapprehensions so prevalent on this subject, and the present critical position of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, urgently call for the ample diffusion of information, by which an intelligent zeal may be enlisted in favour of those noble and self-denying men; who, in defence of their great scriptural principles, have suffered of late years so much obloquy and persecution, and to whose active exertions in days gone past, we are indebted for so many of our present religious privileges.

(Signed by order of the Committee.)

JOHN REDPATH, CHAIRMAN,
ALEX. FRASER, SECRETARY.

Montreal, Febr 1, 1844.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Committee of this Society hereby give notice, that an excellent assortment of Bibles and Testaments is constantly to be found in their Depository, McGill Street; and that this year have been added some in Roan and Morocco bindings, gilt Jges, in great variety.

JAMES MILNE,
General Agent and Depository.

Montreal, January 1, 1844.

THE PROGRESSIVE AND PRACTICAL SYSTEM.

PREPARING for the Press, and will be speedily published by P. THORNTON, Teacher, Hamilton, and the Rev. R. H. THORNTON, Whitby, a complete set of Reading Books, for the use of Schools and Private Families.

Montreal, January 1, 1844.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

DEPOSITORY, M'GILL STREET.

A LARGE Assortment of the valuable Publications of this Society constantly kept on hand. Many new Books have been added during the year.

JAMES MILNE,
Depository.

Montreal, January 1, 1844.

TEMPERANCE DEPOT,

No. 31, Saint François Xavier Street.

THE Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society have placed their Stock in the hands of their Agent, who will at all times execute orders with promptitude; it consists of—

Anti-Bacchus, stitched, 1s single, or 10s per dozen; Do, cloth, 1s 3d do. or 13s do do; Do, half bound, 1s 6d do, or 16s do do; Canadian Minstrel, half bound, 10d single, or 9s per dozen; Canada Temperance Advocate, 7th vol., half bound, 2s 6d single; Do, 8th do. do. 7s 6d do; London Temperance Magazine, 6s single; London Tee-total Magazine, 6s do; Dunlop's Drinking Usages, 8s do; Crack Club, 4s do; Baker's Curse of Britain, 6s do; Baker's Idolatry of Britain, 2s 9d do; Garland of Water Flowers, 2s 6d do; Temperance Fables, 9s 6d do; Do Tales, 3s 9d do; Do Rhymes, 2s 6d do; Wooller on Temperance, 5s do; Sermons on do. ten in number, 2s do; Lectures on do, do do, 2s do; Pastor's Pledge, 7d; Dunlop's Drinking Usages, 6d; Prize Essays, 7½; Report of Aberdeen Presbytery, 7d; Juvenile Certificates, a pack of 50 cards engraved, 7s 6d; Simple Stories for Young Tee-totalers, 1½; Tracts, 4d per 100 pages, or assorted in parcels from 1d to 2s 6d each; Treatises on Swine and Cow, 4d; Tee-total Wafers, 1d per sheet, or 7d per dozen; Stills for Lecturers, £1, £2, £3; Communion Wine, or Unfermented Grape Juice in 1½ pint bottles, 13s 4d each; in pints, 10s each.

R. D. WADSWORTH,
Agent Montreal Temperance Society.

Montreal, February 15 1844.

BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has just received a select assortment of

Publications, amongst which are the following:—
Moffatt's Africa, Duff's India, Martyr of Eriomanga, Jethro, Mammon, Decapolis, Brown's Concordance, Sacred Lyre, Cowper's Poems, Thomson's Do., Grey's Do., Sanford and Merton, Pilgrim's Progress, Esop's Fables, Reed's Geography, Taylor's Ancient and Modern Histories, Gleig's England, Watt's on the Mind, Cobbett's French Grammar, Youat's Diseases of Cattle; also, a selection of Chamber's Publications, including information for the people, complete. An assortment of Stationery, and a variety of Bibles, Testaments, and Psalm Books.

JOHN DOUGALL.

Montreal, February 15, 1844.

PROSPECTUS OF THE TENTH VOLUME.

THE Tenth Volume, beginning 1st January, 1844, will be issued semi-monthly, as heretofore, but at a uniform rate to all subscribers of

Two shillings and sixpence currency per annum, payable strictly in advance.

The above rate is exclusive of postage. When sent by Mail in the Province, the postage will be a halfpenny on each number, payable by the Subscriber. To Britain it goes post free, and the rate of subscription is 2s. stg.

It is hoped the cheapness of the above publication (2s. 6d. for a volume of 384 pages) and the various and important objects to which it is devoted, will recommend it to general patronage, especially in a country so much in want of popular Literature as Canada.

Individuals or Societies procuring and remitting subscriptions for ten copies, will be furnished with one gratis, and so on for every additional ten subscriptions.

All communications to be addressed (post paid) to Mr. R. D. WADSWORTH, Rec. Sec. Montreal Temperance Society.

Montreal, Dec. 25, 1843.