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intoxicating liquor, and all that is proved by these two is, that the liquor referred to *sometimes* possessed that quality, a thing which no one denies. The thing to be proved was, that such is *invariably* its meaning.

(a) It may be proper to state, in his own words, what he proves under his first two particulars. He says,—“1st. It is spoken of as a means of intoxication;” and, “2d. The term is used in the prophetic books in a figurative sense to denote the anger of God, and the calamity of man as the result of that anger.” Under the first of these he cites a host of passages, and satisfactorily establishes the point. The conclusion to which it leads him, however, is much too limited for his purpose. He seems to have felt this, and at the close of his citations makes an inference that, in the sense in which he obviously understood it, contains a most illogical deduction. He says,—“From all the above passages it is evident that *yayin* is an intoxicating drink, a fermented liquor.” Had he said it was such in *all these instances* we would not have disputed the legitimacy of his inference. This, however, would not have made good his assertion given a little before this. He there told us that in a *hundred and thirty-nine* instances it means a fermented or intoxicating liquor; but he felt it necessary to attempt something like proof of his assertion, and he has now cited TWELVE passages in which it has such a meaning, and at once arrives at the convenient conclusion that it is of no use to examine the rest of the passages, for it *must* be so in all—one out of every eleven or twelve is a sufficient large induction to justify the inference that what is predicated of the smaller number may, with propriety, be predicated also of the larger. This seems so absurd that some of our readers may think we are not dealing fairly with Mr. Medhurst. If they choose to consult the sermon, however, they will see that we are not misrepresenting him.

(b) He introduces other three passages, however, under his second division which we have quoted. We allow the idea of intoxication in two of these, but prefer an explanation of Psalm lxxv. 8, which rejects it from that passage. Jer. xxv. 15, and li. 7, are the other passages. In reference to these texts he says,—“The anger of God being compared to wine, therefore, would seem to allude to the stupefying, overpowering, and destructive qualities of the liquor when used to excess.” This language is singularly inaccurate. It plainly implies that a large quantity is essentially different in *quality* from a small quantity of the same liquor, which is manifestly absurd. His meaning seems to be, that a small quantity is harmless, but the *effects* of intemperate indulgence are most disastrous. He seems to regard the proof under his first remark sufficient for his purpose, and intimates that all he intends by introducing these figurative passages is, “to strengthen the argument for the intoxicating character of Wine.” We most decidedly reject his proof as utterly insufficient, and that for the reasons we have stated; and as we cannot allow that he has succeeded in proving this, we must regard all his subsequent reasoning as necessarily vitiated.

(c) The proper meaning of the term he undertakes to explain is the *expressed juice of grapes*, whether in a fermented or unfermented state. Of course it was unfermented when newly expressed. Few will hesitate to acknowledge this, but we may give a few quotations in proof of it. “He washed his garments in Wine, and his clothes in the blood of grapes.”—Gen. xlix. 11. Here the term *wine*, and the expression, *blood of grapes*, are used as synonymous. “The treading shall tread out no more Wine in their presses.”—Isaiah xvi. 10. “So much for the assertion that the unfermented juice of the grape never was called Wine in any country. It is so called by our very neighbours (the Dutch,) and the appellation is quite common, to my certain knowledge, in eastern countries.”—A. Courtney, Esq., Surgeon, R.N. “The inspissated Wines of the ancients.”—Sir Edward Barry, M.D. “*Pressed wine* is that which is squeezed with a press out of the

grapes; *sweet wine* is that which has not yet worked or fermented.”—Rees Cyclopaedia. “And Æneus having squeezed the juice of the grapes into hollow cups, called it Wine.”—Nicander (Trans.) “*Must*, the wine, or liquor in the vat.”—Dr. Sanders. “Is it quite clear that, in ancient times, the word *wine* was used in reference to the *unfermented* juice of the grape?”—R. B. Grindrod, L.L.D. In the same way we use the term *bread* without any specific reference to that which is leavened or that which is unleavened. Mr. Delavan (Enq. p. 73) says, by way of illustration,—“We have often in times past been present at the cyder mill at the period of cyder-making, and tasted the delicious juice of the apple as it gushed from the cyder-press into the vat. Who has not done the same? We will venture to say that one, if not all of our reviewers have done it; and we would take the liberty to inquire of them, whether the juice of the apple has not always been termed by them *cyder*—new cyder; (the same term used in the Bible to denote the juice of the grape in the same state.” A writer, whom Mr. Delavan calls “a learned and professional friend in the Episcopal church,” (after citing a number of authorities) says,—“Suppose, then, we should return to the ancient custom of calling grape-juice, in all its forms, *wine*, as we call the juice of the apple *cyder*, whether intoxicating or un-intoxicating, a grand stumbling block would be removed.”—(Enq. p. 92.) A number of passages in which this term necessarily means an un-intoxicating beverage are quoted, and well explained, at pp. 16, 17 (4th ed.) of a pamphlet which many of our readers must have seen, containing a report of a public discussion between the Rev. James Bromley and Dr. F. R. Lees. The circumstance that this term is applied to the newly-expressed juice of the grape in Isaiah xvi. 10, and Jeremiah xlvi. 33, is enough for our present purpose, and we refer our readers to the statements of Dr. Lees in this pamphlet merely for farther illustration of a fact which the passages we have quoted sufficiently establish. It has been objected that the language in the passages quoted here is figurative. Our readers will observe, however, on consulting the passages, that the desolation of the country is referred to, and there is no propriety in the language unless the facts stated are *literally* true. It was not wine as it existed in a fermented state, but as it came from the wine-presses—that is, the newly-expressed, and consequently unfermented juice—of which the people were to be deprived. Providence furnishes the unfermented juice, and the fermented liquor is a perversion of man.—(See section 4.) It is incorrect to suppose, with Dr. Wardlaw, that *yayin* is here employed because the juice would subsequently become fermented, for it is here clearly applied to the unfermented juice, and the Doctor’s statement must be regarded as a mere gratuitous assertion. Dr. Lees briefly replies to a similar statement of the Rev. J. M. Daniell, in his discussion with that gentleman.—(See Analysis of this discussion, p. 7.)

(d) Our readers, we trust, will now grant all we contend for in reply to Mr. Medhurst, namely, that the term under discussion *does not necessarily imply an intoxicating beverage*, and that the context must decide whether, in any particular passage, it denotes a fermented drink.

2. We now take up our author’s assertion, that *yayin* was drunk at the Passover. He does not attempt to prove this from scripture, but cites the statements of Drs. Brown and Lightfoot in support of it.

(a) In fact, so far as we know, there is no evidence from the Old Testament that wine was drunk at the Passover. This is admitted by the Rev. J. M. Daniell of Ramszate, whose sentiments, on the same side of the question, are not so rigid as those of Mr. Medhurst. In his discussion with Dr. Lees he said “he thought that wine had been introduced into the Passover feast without a Divine commandment, but that it was not wrong for our Lord used it. It was right to use *unfermented*, but it was also right to use

intoxicating wine—he only contended for Christian liberty.” Neither Dr. Brown, nor Dr. Lightfoot, as quoted by Mr. Medhurst, expresses any opinion as to whether the wine was intoxicating or not. Dr. Brown, in his “Antiquities of the Jews,” as quoted by Mr. Medhurst, says, “that in the original institution of the Passover, there is no mention made of the drinking of wine, but the Jews adopted it, on the ground that the liquor which cheered the heart was proper to be used at the commemoration of so great a deliverance. Indeed they were not contented with one cup, but judged four to be indispensable, before they left the paschal feast. Nor were these drunk by the rich only; for the commandment was binding even on the poorest; and hence the injunction, that if a man had no other way to obtain such wine, or if the almoners gave him not enough for four cups, he must sell or pawn his coat, or hire himself out to procure them.” Rabbi Chaya says (Jer. Talm. Shabb. fol. xi. 1.) that “these cups contained an Italian quart, and were two fingers square, and a finger and a half deep.” We have given this quotation at length, because, with the exception of its concluding sentence, we had not cited it formerly. That from Dr. Lightfoot is introduced in the preceding section, and, therefore, we need not repeat it here. It is admitted that the cups used in the Passover were large, and, on the supposition that they were filled with intoxicating drink, we cannot free from the charge of intoxication those who drank it. Dr. Lightfoot, however, states that the wine was mingled with water, and this would make their wines weaker still.

(b) Mr. Medhurst recommends to ministers and deacons “to procure the lightest sort of wines, made as much as possible from the grape, without spirituous admixtures, for the Eucharist,” but to come as near as possible to that used in the Passover, why does he not add, *let it be mixed with water*? It is possible to have it wholly from the grape and unfermented. “If (says the Rev. Dr. E. Nott, President of Union College, America.) the wine made use of in these offices of religion was not *intoxicating*, why was it *diluted with water*? Does its dilution go far to prove that it was intoxicating? Certainly not. Other qualities, apart from contained poison, may have rendered dilution necessary. The intoxicating wines of antiquity were, for the most part, thick and ropy, in the form of syrups, and therefore required to be diluted to fit them for convenient, and some times, even for healthful and pleasurable use. Pliny says it was common in Italy and Greece to boil their wines; thus the *must* was sometimes boiled down to one-half, and sometimes to one-third of its quantity. The wines of Arcadia, as we have seen, were declared by Aristotle to be so thick that they dried up in the goat skins; that it was the practice to scrape them off, and dissolve the scrapings in water.”—(Lect. iii. Enq. p. 37.) The Council of Trent decreed (chap. 7. the mass) “Further, the Holy Council reminds all men that the priests are commanded by the church to mix water in the wine in the cup.” Says Cave, in his Primitive Christianity, “Their sacramental wine was generally diluted and mixed with water.” Says Palmer, in his Antiquities of the English Ritual.—“The custom of mingling water with the wine of the Eucharist is one which prevailed universally in the Christian church from the earliest ages.” Bernard says, “He who omits water (in the Eucharist) is guilty of a serious offence.” We have abridged these citations from Dr. Nott’s Lecture.

(c) If the wine was inspissated there was propriety, nay, there was necessity that it should be thus mingled when used, and this circumstance is in perfect accordance with our opinion that it must have been unfermented. Mr. Medhurst’s authorities are of very little use to him. They prove nothing that is much to his purpose. It is admitted, then, that wine was used in the Passover, but it is denied that that wine was intoxicating. This is our deliberate opinion, but our readers, of course, are left to adopt or re-

ject it according as they think the evidence produced on the one side, or that on the other, preponderates.

(To be Continued.)

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

DUNDAS, November 29, 1843.

The last quarterly meeting of the Gore District Association for the suppression of intemperance, for the present year, was held in this place on the 25th inst. The President, Mr. P. Thornton, in the chair. Communications were read from several worthy friends to our cause in different parts of the District, containing much valuable information, and calling loudly for the appointment of a travelling agent. Two letters from Mr. McCay were especially interesting. This gentleman immediately, upon the resolution of our September meeting, to engage the services of volunteer agents, started to work, and in a few weeks brought in the names of 198 individuals as the fruits of his labours. I think I cannot do better than give your readers Mr. McCay’s report.

Our worthy friend, Mr. Thornton of Hamilton, informs me that the good cause is progressing there at the rate of twenty new members each night for some time past. The Rev. Messrs. James Spenser, L. Taylor, and Wm. Philp have been lecturing with good effect. The President of the Dundas Society, B. Spencer, Esq., has been lecturing during the past year, with a success which his zeal richly merits. Mr. Spencer deals in facts, and with him they pray to be *stebann* things. He carries with him a small stall and Dr. Sewell’s plates; he is in great demand. Much service has been rendered by Messrs. Joseph Browne of Beverly, James Griffin, W. Campbell, P. Thornton, J. Dickle, R. Holbrook and others.—R. SPENCE.

REPORT.

NELSON, October 5.—A good attendance; addressed by Mr. Ward; confusion created by a tavern-keeper and some drunken fellows; meeting closed by prayer; a professor of religion (Methodist) made a very great noise, and used some very violent language in opposition to the cause, as also did a Scotchman, and a Presbyter of the Presbyterian Church in this place (“Tell it not in Gath,” &c.) one respectable man was so disgusted with the proceedings, that he came up and signed the pledge.

October 16.—Attended a meeting in Chingacousy, (H. D.) called Campbell’s Cross Society—good attendance—nine added to the pledge, this society has been formed for some time, and numbers 75 members, (one major, four captains, one lieutenant, and two sergeants, which must be very pleasing to the colonel of this Regiment.) Francis Campbell, Esq., one of the old Magistrates, is the President of this society, and it was through his invitation that I attended all the meetings which I addressed in the Home District. He is particularly zealous in the cause. Would that we had a few more such magistrates!

October 17.—Attended meeting, First line West Chingacousy—weather unfavourable—small attendance—fourteen added to the pledge.

October 18.—Attended a meeting, Zions Chapel, Chingacousy—small attendance, occasioned by the death of a lady in the neighbourhood—all, excepting three or four (*strong minded persons*) who attended had signed the pledge.

October 19.—Attended a meeting at James Ceasor’s school-house, Chingacousy—good attendance—twenty-four signed the pledge, after which a society was formed.

October 20.—Attended a meeting in Davics’ school-house, Chingacousy—a good attendance—twenty-one signed the pledge, after which a society was formed.

October 23.—Held a meeting in Norval, Esqueusing, G. D.—cold night, and no fire in the house—all the ladies, eight in number, signed the pledge, and not a male, although some twenty or thirty present; one distillery, one shop selling liquor, and one tavern in this place. There is a society within a couple of miles of Norval, called the George town Society, numbering two hundred and twenty-seven members.

October 24.—Attended a meeting in Adamsville, Esqueusing—seven more added to the pledge, a good society in this place, numbering sixty-four.

October 25.—Held a meeting on Summit Ridge, Nassagaweya Chapel—provided a constitution and got a society established, numbering thirty-eight members.

October 26.—Held a meeting in Allison’s school-house, Nassa

gaweya—a pretty good attendance—twenty-one added to the pledge.

Oct. 27.—Attended a meeting in McCann's school-house, same township—bad roads and small attendance—sixteen signed the pledge, those who signed the pledge in Allison's settlement and this place, have united and formed one society, numbering thirty-seven. In these townships they require speakers, and then the cause will go on rapidly. It appears to be quite a new thing in some places.

The above, with 33 names obtained at 8 other meetings, make 198 names added to the Temperance Society, of whom 68 were in the Home District.—ALGERNON G. McCAY.

NEWCASTLE, CLARKE, Nov. 23.—On the first in that the Anniversary Meeting of the Juvenile Temperance Society which was organized in our Sunday School about ten months ago took place, and it was the most interesting Temperance Meeting ever held in this Township. Notwithstanding unfavourable weather the attendance was good, and Mr. Cleg-horn, the indefatigable friend of temperance, delivered a heart-searching lecture. The report of the Society was a pleasing one, and stated the number of members in good standing at 1,677—of whom the almost incredible number of 1,304 were added in about six weeks. A short sketch of the rise and progress of the Society will explain the above extraordinary circumstance.

Some time in December last I assisted in organizing this society, and, as a commencement, obtained thirty-three names. Calvin Powers, a man through whose exertion the principle agitation has been kept up, was elected president. Soon after its formation he took several tours through the township, and increased the number to between 400 and 500. About six weeks since the committee met, and appointed a respectable female committee. They also, at the suggestion of their active president, resolved to present to the young lady of the committee who would obtain the most names to their pledge, a parasol worth 12s. 6d. This was a fresh stimulant. The competitors were three young ladies—Miss Margaret Munro, Miss Almira Bower, and Miss Mary Jane Allen. The first obtained 500 names, the second 454, and the third 350. At the conclusion of this part of the report an interesting scene ensued. Mr. Cleg-horn, in expatiating upon the praise-worthy of their exertion, so wrought upon the feelings of the audience, that they were not satisfied that Miss Munro, who, perhaps, had made no greater effort than the others, should be the only one rewarded for her labour. A proposition was, therefore, made that a collection should be taken up to purchase 2 more parasols, which should be presented to the others at the same time. Accordingly Mr. Munro passed through the company, and obtained the required amount, with something over to assist their president in paying for the first. Thus terminated, as I stated above, one of the most interesting meetings that I ever attended. I have been the more particular in describing it, because I thought that such honourable exertion should not be hid from the public, and hoping, as I sincerely do, that every township throughout our country will follow so good an example. Let us carry our minds ahead a few years, and anticipate the effects of this great effort, and we shall then see many of these same young members grown up and engaged in business, strictly adhering to their youthful pledge, and taking an active part in the rearing of another generation, who, as the older persons who cannot be persuaded to join in this moral reform die off, will fill their places with sobriety and respectability. I have neglected to mention the choir, whose songs and tunes, selected expressly for the occasion, were exceedingly appropriate.—S. McCOR.

MARYVILLE, NICHOL, Nov. 21.—Our society has been subject to much contumely and misrepresentation; yet, although forced to the wall, we have not been put down, but have rather, if not in numbers, yet surely in moral power, been waxing stronger and stronger; and as Hercules gathered fresh strength every time he was dashed to the bosom of his mother earth, so we seem to have become but the more invigorated at each succeeding attempt to throw cold water on us. A rock in the ocean, an oasis in the wilderness, our little insulated association has yet been the means of much good, our enemies themselves being judges. To say nothing of inebriates reclaimed, or of others prevented from following in their wake, we have by our soirees, our regular monthly meetings, the dissemination of the *Advocate*, our example and conversation, forced such light into men's minds on the subject, as that, although it may not lead them to abandon their idolatry, they are ashamed to bow the knee, either so ostentatiously or so frequently as heretofore; and a stranger may now call at a dozen

of houses in a day, without being offered spirits, whereas two years ago, he would have had to run the gauntlet through as many kegs, grey beards, and decanters. At "bees" and "raisings," grog is but little used—of course not at all by our members; and a few weeks since, at the raising of a grist mill, where nearly 200 persons were collected, we had the pleasure of seeing homage paid to temperance principles, in flowing kettles of tea and coffee, where, but lately, it would have been grog, all grog, and nothing but grog.—Geo. Pirie, Sec.

Woosrock, Dec. 1.—In few places perhaps, is there more call for strenuous efforts on the part of the friends of temperance than in Woodstock, this Sir, be assured, discourages not our small total band. We have, during the last year, held a goodly number of meetings, generally very well attended; but of late, for the want of lecturers our meetings have been like angels visits, "few and far between." Our Annual Meeting took place on the 27th of Nov. last, when were elected, President, the Rev. N. Bosworth; Vice President, the Rev. D. McKenzie; Rec. Sec., Mr. P. S. Shenston, with a Committee of eight.—B. H. BURTON.

TEMPERANCE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

A paper published at the Sandwich Islands states that a society was formed in June of last year, by the crews of several of the whale ships, called the South Pacific Washingtonian Society. It originated with the whale ship Samuel Robertson of New-Bedford, and has been extended to quite a number. What is most gratifying is, that on board every ship which has adopted this pledge, a revival of religion has occurred, since leaving the United States—a blessed illustration both of the influence of temperance, and of the susceptibility of that important and much neglected class, the sailors.

On the day of the restoration of the sovereignty of the Sandwich Islands, the King Kamehameha, together with all his chiefs, signed the total abstinence pledge. He had at this time, in his cellar, a quantity of all sorts of liquor which had been stowed in during the days of his drunkenness. All these the King brought out and cast into the sea, making this very appropriate remark: "So when the evil spirit were cast out, the whole herd ran violently down a steep place into the sea, and were choked in the sea." Worse interpretation of passages of scripture have been made.—*Evangelist.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORRID AND DREADEFUL SHIPWRECK!—18 LIVES LOST.—A large English ship went ashore at Gouldsboro', in the blow on Tuesday night, November 21. There were twenty-two persons on board, eighteen of whom were lost. The four who were saved report that the captain, officers and crew, at the time of the disaster, were all drunk; and that they saved themselves by going into the topmast rigging and swinging themselves ashore as the vessel was rolled by the surf. When discovered, one of them was found wedged in between two rocks, and it required the strength of seven men to extricate him. The ship was in ballast, and was bound to St. Johns, N. B.—*Boston Times*, 28th ultimo.

[The above was the ———, of Greenock. Had Scotch underwriters adopted a discriminating rate of insurance in favor of temperance vessels when urged to do so and when they acknowledged the principle to be right, the above eighteen lives and hundreds of others together with very much valuable property might already have been saved.]

A HINT TO NURSES.—It is a common mistake to suppose that, because a woman is nursing, she ought, therefore, to live very fully, and to add an allowance of wine, porter, and other fermented liquor to her usual diet. The only result of this plan is to cause an unusual degree of fulness in the system, which places the nurse on the brink of disease, and which of itself frequently puts a stop to, instead of increasing, the secretion of the milk.—*Dr. Combe.*

THE TWO BROTHERS.—I once heard a Temperance lecturer who had taken the position—that if we could prevail on the respectable and influential portion of the community to join our stand

ard, we would soon have no drunkards—use the following anecdote. About a century since there were born in Virginia two brothers; the one possessed a noble mind, and was soon elevated to stations of honor by the people; the other fell far short of good common sense, and cared for little but his "dog and gun," until he had heard of several patent churrs, cutting-boxes, and rat-traps, whereby the patentees had made their "thousands in a day." This aroused the dormant energies of our hero, and he determined by some bold stroke of genius to secure an independence. A few days after making the above resolution he was out on a hunting excursion and as it was when the squirrels were sowing destruction through all that part of the State, he took his seat upon the fence of a corn-field, hoping that he might conceive of some plan that would make him a blessing to his country, and secure the aforesaid patent. After spending some time in deep reflection, an idea came to his assistance, that he believed he would make his fortune and save the grain; and lest some other one should strike on the same track, and take the start of him, he went to Washington immediately and gave information that he had made the above valuable discovery, and would in a day or two apply for a patent. Meanwhile some of the friends of the other brother, who was then President of the United States, thought it prudent to enquire into the particulars of the plan, which was proposed, to guard the farmer's rights, against the fearful invaders before described.— And after promising to take no advantage of the information, they were told confidentially that the applicant had observed for many years that the squirrels only destroyed the outside rows of corn, and the inside rows were left uninjured; and that the plan for which he designed asking a patent, was, to do away with outside rows.

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—*Macnight's Translation.*

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 15, 1843.

VOLUME X. OF ADVOCATE.

Several judicious and highly respected friends in the country, have represented to the Committee, that the interests of the *Temperance Advocate* suffer most materially from the season of the year at which the Volume is made to begin, viz., 1st May:—

1st. Because at that time the roads are bad, and the friends of the cause in agricultural districts have no time to go round for subscribers, whilst any attempt to procure subscriptions three or four months before the commencement of the volume would be vain, even if made.

2d. Because the proceeds of the preceding crop have then, generally speaking, been exhausted, and however willing, there is not, in a vast number of instances, the ability to pay even the small cost of the *Advocate* at that season.

On the other hand, if the volume commenced with the New Year, there would be excellent roads—abundance of leisure—frequent public meetings—and the proceeds of the previous crop to facilitate the operations of those who take an interest in extending its circulation.

These considerations induce the Committee, after mature reflection, to close the present volume of the *Advocate* with the 15th December number, and commence the 10th Volume on the 1st January, 1844. To such as have subscribed for a year from the 1st May, the new volume will, of course, be sent up to that period, whether they continue to subscribe or not, so that there will be no breach of faith with them, seeing that for their subscription

they will receive the paper for one whole year, viz., 24 numbers, and in that year there will be one complete volume.

To new subscribers, of whom we hope for a large accession, the price will be 3s. 6d. per annum, in advance, beginning 1st January; and to old subscribers, who have paid till 1st May, 1844, the additional price will be 2s. 4d., to entitle them to receive it until first January, 1845. This additional sum, we hope all our present subscribers will remit during winter, when it will, as we have seen, be much more easily done than if deferred till May next.

A bountiful Providence has crowned the year with abundance. Let not the Temperance Treasury starve!

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:—

Tues. Dec. 19, Lancaster, Day, Wiltonstown, Ev'ng.	Mon. Jan. 23, Ancaster, Day, Hamilton, Ev'ng.
Wed. " 20, Maitland, Day, Cornwall, Ev'ng.	Tues. " 23, " " "
Thurs. " 21, Osnabruck, " " "	Wed. " 24, Salt Fleet, Day, Grimsby, Ev'ng.
Frid. " 22, Williamsburgh, D. Mtlida, Ev'ng.	Thurs. " 25, Port Robinson, D. St. Catherine's, Ev'ng.
Sat. " 23, Prescott, " " "	Frid. " 26, St. Davids, Day, Niagara, Ev'ng.
Sabbath " 24, LECTURES.	Sat. " 27, Drummondville, D. Stamford, Ev'ng.
Mon. " 25, Maitland, D. Lect. Brockville, Ev'ng. do.	Sabbath " 28, LECTURES.
Tues. " 26, Farmersville, Day, Elizabethtown, Ev'ng.	Mon. " 29, Wainfleet, Day, Duvalville, Ev'ng.
Wed. " 27, Yonges Mills, D. Malorytown, Ev'ng.	Tues. " 30, Seneca Falls, Day, Brantford, Ev'ng.
Thurs. " 28, Landsdown, Day, Gananoque, Ev'ng.	Wed. " 31, Mount Pleasant, D. Waterloo, Ev'ng.
Frid. " 29, Kingston, " " "	Thurs. Feb. 1, Dover, Day, Simcoe, Ev'ng.
Sat. " 30, Barriefield, Day, Garrison, Ev'ng.	Frid. " 2, St. Thomas, Ev'ng.
Sabbath " 31, LECTURES.	Sat. " 3, Port Stanley, " "
Mon. Jan. 1, Wilton, Day, Newburgh, Ev'ng.	Sabbath " 4, LECTURES.
Tues. " 2, Switzer's Chapel, D. Napane, Ev'ng.	Mon. " 5, Dunwich, Day, Aldboro, Ev'ng.
Wed. " 3, Shannonville, Day, Belleville, Ev'ng.	Tues. " 6, Howard, Day, Harwick, Ev'ng.
Thurs. " 4, River Trent, Ev'ng.	Wed. " 7, Raleigh, Day, Romney, Ev'ng.
Frid. " 5, Brighton, Day, Colborne, Ev'ng.	Thurs. " 8, Mersca, Day, Gosfield, Ev'ng.
Sat. " 6, Four Corners, Day, Grafton, Ev'ng.	Frid. " 9, Colchester, Day, Amherstburgh, E.
Sabbath " 7, LECTURES.	Sat. " 10, Sandwich, Day, Windsor, Ev'ng.
Mon. " 8, Cobourg, Ev'ng.	Sabbath " 11, LECTURES.
Tues. " 9, Port Hope, " " "	Mon. " 12, Chatham, Ev'ng.
Wed. " 10, Hope Chapel, Day, Newton, Ev'ng.	Tues. " 13, Dawn Mills, Day, Wallaceburgh, Ev'ng.
Thurs. " 11, The Corners, Day, Bowmanville, Ev'ng.	Wed. " 14, Sutherland's, Day, Port Samia, Ev'ng.
Frid. " 12, Oshawa, Day, Windsor, Ev'ng.	Thurs. " 15, Plympton, Day, Adelaide, Ev'ng.
Sat. " 13, Duffin's Creek, D. Reesorville, Ev'ng.	Frid. " 16, Amiens, Day, Delaware, Ev'ng.
Sabbath " 14, LECTURES.	Sat. " 17, London, " "
Mon. " 15, Toronto, Ev'ng.	Sabbath " 18, LECTURES.
Tues. " 16, Garrison, " " "	Mon. " 19, Ingersollville, E.
Wed. " 17, Credit, Day, Streetsville, Ev'ng.	Tues. " 20, Woodstock, Day, Paris, Ev'ng.
Thurs. " 18, Trafalgar, Day, Oakville, Ev'ng.	Wed. " 21, Gait, Day, Nichol, Ev'ng.
Frid. " 19, Nelson, Day, Wellington Square Ev'ng.	Thurs. " 22, Eramosa, Day, Nichol, Ev'ng.
Sat. " 20, W. Flamboro, Day, Dundas, Ev'ng.	Frid. " 23, Erin, Day, " "
Sabbath " 21, LECTURES.	

Frid. Feb. 23, Chingacousy, E.	Tues. March 5, Concession, Ev'g.
Sat. " 24, Vaughan, Day.	Wed. " 6, Wellington, Day.
Whitechurch, Ev'g.	Bloomfield, Ev'g.
Sabbath " 25, Lectures.	Thurs. " 7, Milford, Day.
Mon. " 26, Newmarket, Day.	Pictou, Ev'g.
Holland Landing, E.	Frid. " 8, Demorestville, D.
Tues. " 27, Georgiana Day,	Fredricksburgh, Ev'g.
Maraposa, Ev'g.	Sat. " 9, Adolphustown, D.
Wed. " 28, Eady, Day,	Bath, Ev'g.
Peterboro, Ev'g.	Sabbath " 10, Lectures.
Thurs. " 29, Cavan, Day,	Mon. " 11, Portland, Day.
Oranmore, Ev'g.	Loughboro, Ev'g.
Frid. March 1, Percy, Day,	Tues. " 12, Beverly, Day.
Dummer, Ev'g.	Isthmus, Ev'g.
Sat. " 2, Marmora, Day,	Wed. " 13, Perth, Ev'g.
Madoc, Ev'g.	Thurs. " 14, Smith's Falls, D.
Sabbath " 3, Lectures.	Merrickville, Ev'g.
Mon. " 4, Rawdon, Day,	Frid. " 15, Kemptville, Day.
Murray River, Ev'g.	Richmond, Ev'g.
Tues. " 5, Carrying Place, D.	Sat. " 16, Bytown, "

NOTE.—1st, Where the name of the township only is ment on'd, 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 expens; 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'g." 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.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

In an address delivered by the Rev. Mr. CANNON, Agent for the American Board of Foreign Missions, he stated that in the course of his travels he could generally tell when he was approaching a distillery, by the delapidated fences, broken windows, and slovenly and untidy appearance of the habitations and people. He had once however, visited a township where every thing was neat, clean, and in good order, and yet to his astonishment he found in it two large distilleries, hard at work. On making enquiry, he learned that the owner of the distilleries, who was also the original proprietor of the township, and had sold the land on credit to the occupants, reasoned in this way.—"If I sell these people liquor, they will be idle, poor, and disorderly; and not only will the settlement get a bad name but I will not get my pay for the lands." His orders were therefore strict, that

not a single drop should be sold at the distilleries, but that all should be barreled up and sent to a distant market.

The Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Rev. JAMES THOMSON, also told an anecdote somewhat similar. Travelling in New Brunswick, he came to a place where there was a very considerable population engaged in lumbering and agricultural pursuits, with only one merchant amongst them who carried on a very extensive business. This merchant was a pious man, and one informant asked him, if he sold liquor to the people, not supposing that he would in this respect be different from the great majority of other merchants; to his surprise, the merchant answered in the negative, and added, that if he had sold liquor so many of his customers would have ruined themselves and been unable to pay him, and his different operations would have been so ill managed, that he would long ago have been a bankrupt. Instead of supplying the settlement with liquor he had supplied it with Bibles, and found his reward in so doing, even in a temporal point of view.

A country Merchant would be warranted in considering any person as a nuisance who came to sell drink to his customers, thereby rendering them idle, poor, improvident and vicious; but to do it with his own hands, to devote part of his capital, usually limited enough, to this disgusting and deplorable business is little less than madness.

If we add to these considerations the increased risk of fire, and the very great probability of the formation of drinking habits and consequent carelessness and dishonesty among clerks and assistants, we shall see additional inducements to abandon this traffic. And finally, when we consider that wherever it has been tried, a larger and more lucrative business has upon the whole been done, after this branch of business has been given up, we shall long for the time when those who think that this business is necessary, lawful and profitable, may have their delusions dispelled and give it up for ever.

In the foregoing we have not alluded to the eternal interests involved, which are incalculably more important than even the temporal.

HOW THINGS ARE MANAGED IN ENGLAND.

The Lord Mayor of London lately entertained fifty dissenting clergymen, of high standing and reputation, at a dinner, at which toasts and speeches were the order of the day. It is not stated that the toasts were drank in water, so that we are left to infer from their practice, what we knew too well before, viz: that the leaders of religious opinion in Britain are, generally speaking, openly and perseveringly opposed to the Temperance reformation. What a melancholy sight this presents in the midst of a people who probably suffer more from strong drink than all other causes! We have great reason to be thankful that such an unseemly spectacle could hardly take place on this side of the Atlantic, here being, we believe, but few ministers of religion in North America, who would attend public dinners, or give and respond to toasts.

FUNDS.

The Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society beg very earnestly and respectfully to call the attention of their friends to the subject of funds, and to urge upon them the necessity of liberal contributions in aid of the great objects the Society has in view. Especially would they request all who are indebted to the Society to pay promptly either to the Agent on his journey or remit by mail.

The debts owing by the Society and past due amount to upwards of £500, and it will require nearly £250 to carry on operations till 1st May next. *The debts owing to the Society, the greater part of which are one, two, or three years past due.*

amount to £480. If these debts were paid and a donation received from each Society in the Province, the Montreal Society would be enabled to continue gratuitous distributions, employ agents, distribute tracts, and in various ways advance the cause.

Friends of the Temperance cause are requested to give in their names as subscribers for the *Advocate* to the Agent in his tour, or at the depot in Montreal, accompanied with the money; and they will be doing more good than even by the same amount in donations. The present number is the last of the ninth volume; and we hope that a large accession of subscribers will be obtained for the tenth volume, beginning 1st January next. This is the time to be active.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES OF T. A. SOCIETIES IN THE GORE DISTRICT.

DUNDAS, Nov. 29, 1843.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to inform you that the Annual Meeting of the Gore District Association for the suppression of Intemperance, will take place in this town on the second Thursday of February next, at noon, you will, therefore, please to have representatives elected in time for said meeting; any further information you may require may be obtained from our esteemed Agent Mr. A. G. McCay, who is now travelling throughout the District, to whom you will give the information, (relative to your respective societies,) necessary to enable me to prepare the Annual Report. I am, Gentlemen, your's &c.,

ROBT. SPENCER, Cor. Sec.

WORLD'S CONVENTION.

Our contemporary, the *American Journal*, has announced, that the Temperance Convention is positively fixed for June 1844. The announcement has gone the round of the foreign papers; we, therefore, take the first opportunity of correcting the mistake.

The arrangement is conditional on the funds being collected; and we regret to state, that the sub-committee is now suspending its operations, for want of means to prosecute the preliminary arrangements. A circular has been published, in the leading temperance papers, but it has met with no response;—a sign, perhaps, that the Convention would be premature.—*National Temperance Chronicle*.

[The above is from the organ of British teetotallers, and sets the matter of a world's convention at rest for a while. We do not envy the position they occupy in the eyes of the world.—Ed.]

EDUCATION.

PART I. HISTORY OF EDUCATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN. PART II. A PLAN OF CULTURE AND INSTRUCTION, BASED ON CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES, AND DESIGNED TO AID IN THE RIGHT EDUCATION OF YOUTH, PHYSICALLY, INTELLECTUALLY, AND MORALLY. BY H. L. SMITH, A. M.

We have seldom perused a work with as much interest as the one before us. Every young mother should possess the book. It would save a vast amount of unnecessary suffering on the part of the infant as well as the mother.

Part I. Contains the History of Education, commencing with the Old World, and thus coming down to the Christian or modern world. This part, as a matter of history, is interesting, especially as it shows what Christianity has done towards perfecting education. "What no Priest on the Ganges, the Nile, the Euphrates could accomplish with all their wisdom and their mysteries; what no teacher like Zerdush, Confucius, Pythagorus, or Socrates had been able to achieve, was done by poor fishermen from the obscure sea of Tiberias." "Such is the nature of Christianity. It cultivates, it forms the individual to resemblance of God, and it develops the human race to the attainment of its destinies." Especially is this true when applied to woman.

But our object in noticing this book was more particularly to call the attention of our readers to the second part, divided into three heads, physical, intellectual and moral culture.

Under the head of physical culture, the Author notices three principal errors in the training of infants. 1. Inadequate protec-

tion from cold. 2. Inappropriate food. 3. Improper domestic medical treatment.

1. The exposure of infants to a low temperature, whether from deficient or improper clothing, will prove injurious to them. "The researches of Doctors Fontanelle and Trevisano, of Italy, also sustain these views: from them we draw the following conclusions: 1. That out of one hundred children born during the winter months, sixty-six die in the first month of life. 2. Out of one hundred born in summer, only seventeen die during the first month. 3. Out of one hundred born in spring and autumn, only about one half die during the first year; and, 4. That the mortality is greater among children born in northern than those born in southern climates.

"From these physiological principles and facts, so clearly ascertained, it is evident that infants should be furnished with a greater amount of clothing than adults. Agreeably, however, to the present mode of attiring infants, especially in fashionable life, not only are they more thinly clad than the parent, but large portions of the surface are wholly uncovered. Nothing is more common than to see children with their arms, necks, and upper portions of the chest bare, thus exposing these parts to the continued sedative influence of a low temperature.

"When we reflect on the close sympathy that exists between the skin and the internal organs of the body, we have under such circumstances, no difficulty in deciding upon the probable cause of disease in the liver, lungs, stomach, bowels and brain; and hence croup, catarrh, fever, diarrhoea, cholera, and convulsions are frequent consequences, but constitute parts only of that wide outlet to infant life which deficient clothing creates. Some endeavour to justify their practice by maintaining that such exposure is calculated to inure their children to the impressions of cold, and to render them hardy. This may be the result with those who have stamina sufficient to survive the experiments, but, before the system is thus invigorated, the child may be carried off by some inflammatory affections produced by such exposure. I have often had occasion to admire the ruddy health which characterizes the children of the plain people of the country, who, in matters of this kind, follow the indications of nature and the dictates of common sense. These cover from the commencement, the entire surface of their children in winter with warm flannel, and in summer with cotton; they rarely have any diseases among their children except such as are natural, and these, in a majority of instances, are so mild as not to require medical treatment. I do not remember, during a practice of fourteen years, to have been called to a case of croup, catarrh, or cholera in such a family; and I have frequently met with such families, who had raised from ten to fourteen children without having at any time had occasion to call in a physician. The pure air of the country, I am aware, also exerts a beneficial influence; but we have there also seen undue exposure producing disease; while in town we have known many instances of ameliorated health by the adoption of more suitable clothing, in families whose children had previously suffered in consequence of improper clothing."

2. INAPPROPRIATE FOOD.—Under this head the Author notices the abundant provision which the benevolent Author of all being has made in the mother, the proper and only food for the infant, art cannot supply nor does nature afford any adequate substitute for the milk of the mother. When therefore, in consequence of sickness or death, it becomes necessary to deviate from the regular course of nature, "the first food given should differ in its properties as little as possible from that which the infinitely wise Creator has himself supplied for the first stage of human life."

3. IMPROPER DOMESTIC MEDICAL TREATMENT.—The following extracts will give a true picture of many families: "Were proper attention paid to infants in their diet and clothing, medical treatment would rarely become necessary. So soon, however, as the train of symptoms already detailed begins to manifest itself, the mother, or more officious nurse, without instituting any inquiry as to the cause, and the possibility of its removal, to the immediate relief of the little sufferer, forthwith administers some portion of active medicine, to be repeated as occasion may require, until they become alarmed, and send for their medical adviser, who is gravely informed 'that the child took slightly ill, and that notwithstanding full and repeated doses of calomel, magnesia, rhubarb or laudanum were given, it continued getting worse and worse.' But, not content with giving drugs when disease is supposed to be present, many mothers are in the habit of constantly keeping and administering one or more of the many opiate nostrums and cordials, merely in order to quiet the child or procure it sleep. The basis of all these preparations consists of opium.

The almost invariable effect of these is to impair the powers of the stomach, to retard the development and growth of the body, to injure the nervous system, and to induce a state of the entire system adverse to the health and life of the child. But the evil of indulging in the use of opiates does not stop in merely producing disease, for death is very frequently the result. Agreeably to a report printed by order of the House of Commons in England, it appears that of all inquests held in England and Wales in 1837 and 1838 in cases of death from poison, one-seventh of the whole number resulted from the carelessness of mothers and nurses in administering opiates, with the properties of which they were unacquainted. Mr. Brown, the coroner of Nottingham, England, also reports that great numbers of children are annually destroyed in that borough by the use of 'Godfrey's Cordial.' There are, doubtless, many such cases which never become subjects of official notice, and the cause of death is reported as unknown. The majority of cases of this kind are the result of errors as regards the particular article intended to be administered, or in the amount of the dose. Cases of this kind frequently come under the observation of the physician.

"Although we designed, in the commencement, to confine ourselves to a few hints on these three principal errors which obtain in the physical education of infancy, we cannot under this last head refrain from adverting to the moral effect of opiates, when regularly administered to infants. The effect of this narcotic is to obtund the sensibilities of the nervous system; to becloud that sprightly vivacity which gives an irresistible charm to the speaking countenance of the infant; to induce stupor—narcotism. We may easily conceive that permanence may be given to these effects by a frequent and long-continued use of this poison just at a time when the brain and the nervous system, the organs of the soul, are being called into exercise, and manifest their earliest developments. We have met with several cases in which the children of sprightly and intelligent parents were dull, inactive and stupid at adult age, notwithstanding they had good opportunities of education; and on making inquiry, our suspicions were verified by the information that during infancy those persons had, daily and regularly, portions of quieting medicines administered to them; and that when an extraordinary engagement on the part of the mother, whether at home or abroad, had required it, a double portion had been given. But the moral malady thus induced extends still farther. In the majority of the male members of those families there seemed to exist a natural propensity to intemperance.

"Never can I forget the heart-rending self-reproaches of an intelligent Christian mother, who is now we trust in heaven. In speaking to me of the case of her son, she exclaimed, 'Alas! my poor, wandering, forlorn, lost, firstborn son! He was intemperate from his boyhood; and O! mine is the guilt, for I made him a drunkard. He was a cross and fretful child; I gave him stimulating cordials and opiates; he continued to crave them when several years old; and ever after when he could obtain spirits of any kind he would have them. Thus I made him what he is. O! that I had withheld from him the pernicious drugs! My poor lost boy?'"—*Mother's Magazine*.

MOTHER'S DEPARTMENT.

Female Excellence, or, Hints to Daughters.

BY A MOTHER.

Air is essential to life; and pure, free air is essential to health. For a female to be shut up in a close, confined room—to be constantly inhaling air which is spoiled by her very use of it, and which perhaps is rendered still worse by noxious effluvia, is only an experiment, how long existence may be continued under the most unfavourable circumstances. Health is quite out of the question: it is impossible that it should exist. Let then the principle, "Pure air, and plenty of it," be deeply engraven on the mind of the youthful candidate for health, and let it be carried out in all her habits. The sense of smelling seems in a great measure to be given us in order to make us aware of the presence of that which would be injurious to our health; but this faculty, like the moral sense of conscience, may be disregarded till it almost ceases to give any warning at all. It is no uncommon thing to enter a dirty hovel, surrounded by pig-styes, stagnant pools, and offensive dung-hills, and to find six or eight inmates crowded in a small apartment, rendered noisome by filth, and

without the admission of a breath of fresh air. The stranger is instantly oppressed with a sense of faintness and suffocation; but the inmates are perfectly at ease, and seem not at all aware of the presence of any thing amiss, or the deficiency of any thing desirable. But while they are thus unmindful, their health is gradually wasting away, unless circumstances should hasten the catastrophe by means of infection or some other outward cause, and then these stagnant recesses invariably prove the very receptacles and nurseries of disease in its most aggravated form. A portion of the same evil, though not to the same frightful extent, prevails in many houses of a much higher class than the hovels of poverty above alluded to. Indeed, few people are sufficiently aware, or, at least, do not act upon the knowledge, that air is essential to health. Servants are very apt to disregard it; young people are very apt to be forgetful; and the proper ventilation of a house is seldom secured except by the direct vigilance of a mistress; and even she is seldom duly alive to the matter unless the habit of attention has been inculcated from her very childhood, or unless her family have been sufferers from neglect.

As prevention is better than cure, and precaution better than unavailing regret, it is earnestly recommended to young persons to cultivate a habit of enjoying the fresh and pure air, by which alone health can be promoted. That a sleeping room may be pure, the windows should be opened early in the morning. The best plan to secure this, is for each inmate to open the windows of her own chamber before she quits it: this should be so thoroughly wrought into a habit in early life, that the young lady would no more forget to open her window than to put on her frock. This personal habit will qualify her to be the monitor of others; for, being accustomed to taste the pure air of the morning, if she should enter an apartment where the same precaution has not been observed, she would instantly perceive the defect, and instinctively proceed to rectify it. In fine weather, chamber windows should remain open through the day, and be closed before the damps of the evening come on; in rainy or foggy weather, it is not desirable to keep them open so long; but in the very worst weather they should, at least, be open a few minutes once or twice in the day, to change and refresh the air: the worst air that can be admitted from without, is better than the confined effluvia arising from one or more persons having slept there. Sitting-rooms should be purified by the admission of air for a few minutes after each meal: nor should passage or staircase windows be forgotten, as they carry a current of air throughout the house. This subject has been dwelt upon at some length, from an earnest desire to infix on the minds of young persons a deep and habitual sense of its importance. So much for air in the house.

It is equally important to the human frame to enjoy the purifying and invigorating influence of air out of doors. To say nothing of exercise, it is indispensable to every person in health to be daily exposed to the influence of the open air. The length and degree of his exposure will of course be varied by the state of the weather, and the circumstances of the individual; but health will never be vigorous nor long perpetuated, where this daily exposure is neglected or set aside for every trifling cause.

Connected with air, may be mentioned habits of cleanliness, as highly conducive to health. The frequent and liberal use of cold water, to which not merely the face, neck, and hands should be subjected, but the whole body, either by the plunging or shower bath, or at least by means of a large sponge, or a coarse towel, is very important; these frequent and thorough ablutions are not only essential to thorough cleanliness, but will be found delightfully refreshing and invigorating; and a powerful preventive of colds and other diseases; as they promote the healthy circulation of the blood, and soften the skin, and free it from scurf and other impurities.

Nor is exercise a matter of less importance. The muscles and joints are formed for motion; and to a person in health, exercise is a real pleasure. All animals delight to skip and frisk about, according to their various natures, if confined to one spot, they speedily become dull and unhealthy; the blood cannot circulate properly, the lungs cannot draw in a full breath, the food cannot be well digested and turned to nourishment, and the flesh either wastes away or becomes unnaturally fat and lumpy. Even inanimate things are injured for want of exercise: a lock that is never used becomes choked with dust, or eaten through with rust; nor is the human frame less susceptible of injury in this respect. In a group of young persons it is easy to tell, from their very complexion, the manner of their movements, and the tone of their spirits, those who are accustomed to close, sedentary employments, or to habits of languid indolence, and those who are

accustomed to take active exercise in the open air. It is very desirable to walk where freedom may be indulged; a lively ramble in the woods and meadows, or a game at hoop, ball, or shuttlecock in the garden, do ten times more good than a stiff, stately walk on the gay promenade. Besides this, much good exercise may be taken in doors: making the beds, rubbing the furniture, churning, and other useful domestic employments, will do more towards keeping the roses on the cheeks, than many bottles of medicine—with this advantage, that there is no long bill to pay. Even the act of going up stairs is very beneficial in strengthening the lungs; climbing a hill in the open air is still more advantageous: it opens the chest, gives room for the lungs to play, secures the thorough circulation of the blood, and promotes both appetite and digestion.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

"Traveller."—Whirlpools, Whirlwinds & Waterspouts.

(Continued from page 236.)

Gilbert.—What great power the wind must have to pull up a tree by the roots!

Traveller.—True; I have reason to remember, with much thankfulness, being preserved in youth from a fearful danger occasioned by the wind. It was in my school-boy days. Some twenty or thirty of us were all sleeping in a large room over the school, when a sudden storm arose, which rooted from the ground many scores of large trees. Exactly opposite the school grew a great elm tree, and this, among others, was dashed to the ground, and had it not fallen a few yards aslant, it would have crushed in the roof of our bed room, and buried us all in the ruins.

Edmund.—That was a narrow escape!

Traveller.—Storms and hurricanes, whirlwinds and waterspouts, have been variously explained; but man knows very little of the mysteries of creation, and must be content, in silent admiration, to gaze on the wonders around him, and to adore their Almighty Maker.

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of good,
Almighty! Thine this universal frame.
Thus wondrous fair, Thyself how wondrous then!
Unspeakable who sustains above these heavens,
To us invisible, or dimly seen,
In these thy lowest works, yet these declare
Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine."

We know enough of the creation, to be convinced that God is great and good, and that whenever we call in question his wisdom, it is a proof of our own folly.

Gilbert.—We shall be glad to hear about waterspouts next.

Traveller.—A waterspout is thought by some to be the effect of a whirlwind, occasioning a difference in the temperature of the air, or creating a space into which the clouds descend; but the truth is, that the matter is, at best, but very imperfectly understood.

I remember seeing three of these singular spectacles at once, in the Indian Ocean. We were sailing along in a sad crippled state, having suffered much from a storm which had lasted several days, so that a part of the crew were always at the pumps on account of a leak on board. The storm had abated, but the wind was still blowing fresh, when one of the sailors cried out, "A spout ahead!" Soon after, two other spouts were seen, and our captain seemed very anxious to avoid the coming danger.

Leonard.—I dare say, that if the waterspout had burst over the ship, it would have sunk it directly.

Traveller.—I observed one of these spouts attentively. It at first appeared to form on the surface of the sea, the water of which, after whirling about a long time, rose up in the form of a cone to the cloud which met it. The waterspout then drove along, apparently drawing up the water, until, at last, the cloud seemed to break off short, and the water fell again, with a dreadful noise, into the sea.

Edmund.—And did the other two burst in the same manner?

Traveller.—Not exactly, for the seamen kept firing shot at them as they approached, until all three disappeared.

Leonard.—It was a capital thing that the shot struck the waterspouts.

Traveller.—In the year 1792, a waterspout burst over one of the Licky Hills, in Worcestershire, about two or three miles from Broomsgrove. The water rushed down the hill, and, following nearly the course of the turnpike road, swept away hedges, gates

and stiles, fowls, poultry, pigs, pigsties, and out-houses. The inhabitants of Broomsgrove were terrified beyond description; for the flood rose near the market-house, five or six feet high: and, I believe, that to this day, the event is recorded in painted letters on the buildings near the brook.

Gilbert.—What a number of terrible things there are in the world!

Traveller.—True, but where we have one waterspout, we have ten thousand thousand refreshing and fertilizing showers.

Edmund.—Ay, we ought to remember that.

Traveller.—In a very short time, if mercifully preserved from the dangers of the deep, I shall be on the opposite side of the ocean. If ever, in my absence, you should advert to the subjects on which I have spoken, try to turn them to good account. Whenever you think of the mighty mountains, call to remembrance also their Almighty Maker. "Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God." When you reflect on the precipices, reflect, too, on the fearful dangers that lay in the road of every transgressor. "The steepest side of the most rugged cliff has not half such dreadful precipices as the paths of sin. A single fall may produce eternal death." "Hold thou me up, and I shall be safe," and "Lord, save, or we perish," are suitable prayers to be not only on our lips, but in our hearts. When you ponder on the caverns of the earth, think on the afflictions of the servants of the Lord, who had to hide themselves in such places. "They were stoned, they were sawn asunder, were tempted, were slain with the sword; they wandered about in sheep-skins and goat-skins, being destitute, afflicted, and tormented;" and though the world was not worthy of them, "they wandered in deserts, and in mountains, and in dens, and in caves of the earth." Be grateful that yours has been a smoother path, and trust in the same promises which sustained them. When earthquakes engage your attention, pass not by the consideration of that great and terrible day of the Lord, when "the earth shall quake, and the heavens shall tremble; the sun and the moon shall be dark, and the stars shall withdraw their shining,—for we must all appear before the judgment-seat of Christ; and happy will he be who finds his Saviour in his Judge. When deserts are traversed in your imagination, turn over the sacred page, and see how God led his people through the wilderness, how he fed them when hungry, and cleft the stony rock to quench their thirst. He is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. Trust, then, in his mercy, and he will lead you as he led your fathers before you; your crooked places shall be made straight, and your rough places plain, and the desert shall rejoice, and the wilderness shall blossom as the rose. When you muse on the rivers that run abroad in the earth, dwell also on the Fountain of living waters, and the "pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God, and of the Lamb." When cataracts occur to your thoughts, bear in mind that the elements in all their rage, earth, air, fire, and water, are but parts of His creation, who rules over heaven above and the earth beneath, and that He who made them can restrain them. When whirlwinds, and whirlpools, and waterspouts, are the subjects of your thoughts, how salutary will be the consideration that their Creator is your Friend, that you need not fear their fury, nor the wrath of any earthly storm: that you are protected by His everlasting arms, "who layeth the beams of his chambers in the waters, who maketh the clouds his chariot, who walketh upon the wings of the wind." When the knowledge which we gain on earth is made profitable in helping us on our way to heaven, it is of unspeakable value.

Edmund.—When you are far away from us, we shall often call to mind what you have told us of the wonders of creation, and talk of mountains and precipices, caverns and earthquakes.

Gilbert.—Ay, and of deserts, and rivers, cataracts, whirlwinds, whirlpools, and waterspouts.

Leonard.—And we shall want you back again sadly, to tell us about every thing else that is wonderful in the world.

Traveller.—If I have given you pleasure, bear in mind my parting advice; which is, that you never think of God's providence without connecting it with his grace. If his wisdom and power appear plain to you in his works, his goodness is equally apparent in his word, for he "so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Believe in him, fear him, love him, trust him, and then not only will you "praise him for his mighty acts,"—in the language of your youthful hearts will be, "Let every thing that has breath praise the Lord."

Pity the Drunkard's Children.

One Saturday afternoon, a sabbath school teacher, in the vicinity of one of our cities, went out to collect scholars. She called at a poor, dilapidated house, and found a little girl, about ten years of age, tending an infant.

"Where is your mother?" said the lady.

"She is out," said the girl.

"Well, I must wait for her."

"She will not come in this afternoon;" and heaving a deep sigh, she said, "My mother is in trouble;" still she seemed unwilling to communicate.

"Will you attend our sabbath school?" said the lady.

"I should like to very much, if mother returns, and I could get clothes to go."

"O, I will see to that," said the kind lady, "you shall be supplied before another sabbath."

The lady bid her good afternoon, and stepped into the next tenement. It was inhabited by a smart Irish woman.

"What is the matter with your next-door neighbor?" said the lady, after she had taken a seat.

"Why, la, ma'am, she is very bad, so the officers came last week and put her in jail. She drinks rum enough to drown one, and the poor children suffer. I am glad they have taken her off."

The teacher left with a sad heart. Here was a child of nine years, left with the sole care of a brother of two years, without food, and almost without clothes. She could not read or write, but yet, children, she was a good girl—she did what she could; and when the clothes were sent to her she persuaded the Irish woman to take care of the boy while she went to the Sabbath School; and now she is every Sabbath in her class trying to learn to read. Children, don't you pity her? Remember, you might not have been any wiser than she is, had your mother been a drunkard.—*Cold Water Army.*

The feast of reason, temperance spreads,
Lacks no such aid as this:
While ev'ry feeling of the soul
Is banqueting in bliss.

Dash down that cup! it breathes of sighs;
It tells of blood and tears;
Of broken hearts, and blighted hopes,
And soul-appealing tears.

Maryville, Nichol.

G. F.

AGRICULTURE.**Comparative Value of the Horse and Ox for Farm Labour.**

It has long been our impression that farmers made a serious mistake in their domestic economy, by substituting to so great an extent, horses for oxen, in performing the labour of their farms. We admit that a span of horses will do more in a given time than oxen; and that to most farmers it is more pleasurable driving horses than oxen; and that for some kinds of business, such as carrying to market farm produce, the aid of horses is indispensable; yet after these admissions we still ask, is such a general substitution profitable?—for this is the standard by which a farmer should regulate his domestic and farming concerns. We think it is not; and shall give some reasons for our belief.

That a span of horses fit for labour, cost much more than cattle in the outset none will deny. When good oxen are worth eighty or eighty-five dollars a yoke, a span of horses at the same comparative rate of value will cost from \$180 to \$200. The expense of keeping a span of horses throughout the year in a condition fit for labour is much greater than that of keeping oxen in a like state; perhaps if the expense is estimated at one third more annually, it would not be below the truth. The expenditure required to fit out a span of horses, harness, &c. far exceeds that necessary for cattle, certainly four or five times as much. The danger of disabling or killing a horse is greater than that of injuring an ox. A horse is by far the most delicate animal; slender limbed, more liable to disease, and when attacked more liable to go down than the ox. If any one doubts this, let him endeavour to effect an insurance on a span of horses or a yoke of cattle, and see what the cool calculators of chances think of the difference. And further if an accident does happen to a horse that renders him unfit for labour, he is utterly worthless, and the only alternative is to kill him at once. It is true Gen. Gaines testified from his own experience in the Florida campaign, that horse meat was no despisable substitute for beef; yet we think few of our farmers would highly relish a horse steak, even if taken from a four year old. On the contrary, if an accident renders an ox unfit for labour, it rarely materially lessens his value for fattening; and all that is necessary is to convert him into beef, and you obtain his original worth, with the pay for expense and trouble of feeding. On this point, the warmest advocate for horse labour cannot fail to perceive the immense advantage there is on the side of the ox.

We admitted in the beginning of this article, that horses will do more work on a farm than oxen; but the difference is not near so great as many farmers imagine. If the ox is slower, he is more sure, can be more quickly brought to his work, and does not hinder by casting his shoes, or breaking his traces. There is more difference in cattle so far as regards capacity for travel and working quick than there is among horses. A well fed span of horses, where the work is not beyond their strength, will do about as much as another; while among oxen, you may select the Devon whose walk will nearly equal that of the horse, or some of the commoner varieties, where you are puzzled to tell whether the animal is moving or otherwise. As a general rule, it may fairly be estimated, that a good yoke of cattle, will on the farm, do about two-thirds the work of a span of horses.

In forming our estimate of their comparative value to the farmer, the difference in the expense of raising must not be forgotten. This of course will vary according to the different methods adopted; but one of the best statements we have seen, because founded on actual experiment, is to be found in one of the reports of an eastern agricultural society, carrying out each item of expense incurred in rearing and keeping until their labour would pay their way, which in the horse was estimated at four,

POETRY.**WE MEET TO-NIGHT.**

Air: *Begone Dull Care.*

We meet to-night, to show
Our hearts as warm can glow;
Without the aid which wine supplies,
As 'neath its mad'ning flow.

CHORUS.

The free, the free,
The pledged are we,
To bide by nature's law,
To loathe the bowl,
That blights the soul;
Hurrah! the Pledge hurrah!

We meet to-night, to prove
That abstinence is love—
Of man for man—a ray divine,
Enkindled from above.
The free, &c.

We love our fellow-men
Too well, to bid them drain
The Opus-cap, that brings disease,
And madness in its train.
The free, &c.

G. P.

NAY, URGE ME NOT.

Air: *Drink to me only with thine Eyes.*

Nay, urge me not, I quaff no more
The cup with frenzy fraught;
My heart responds to friendship's voice,
Unaided by such draught.

I know you love me, then forbear
My faith with doubts to blend;
How shows his love, who strives to make
A maniac of his friend!

and in the ox at three years of age. The cost of raising a horse till four years old was found to be \$94.36. The expense of a yoke of cattle at the same age, \$65.13—difference in favour of the oxen \$29.23. It is true the horse when raised may be worth more than the oxen; but we think when the average quality and value of our horses are taken into consideration, there is quite as much probability that the oxen will be worth eighty dollars, as that the horse would reach that sum. Admitting they were each worth that sum, the man who had raised the oxen has made fourteen dollars eighty-seven cents; while the man who has raised the horse has lost fourteen dollars thirty-six cents by the operation.

The same general rule however will hold good in the raising of animals that experience has proved applicable to the raising of crops on a farm;—never to run into one kind to the exclusion of all the rest. Horses, cattle, and sheep, are all necessary to the farmer; and he who thinks to make money by excluding any of these from his farm, will most likely in the end find himself mistaken in his calculations. The point necessary to ascertain is, what proportion of each will under the circumstances of the farm be the most profitable, and to act accordingly. The comparative scarcity of cattle, and the multitude of inferior horses, shows that we have erred on the side of horses, to the neglect of cattle; and the prices not less than numbers demonstrate this fact. Animals which are so useful in every respect as cattle or sheep, are rarely found multiplying in any disproportionate degree. When they are not wanted on the farm, or cease to be profitable for their products, or when the dairy or the fleece cease to be an object, the flocks or the herds can be sent to the slaughter house with no loss to the producer; while, as thousands at the present day mind to their cost, they have overstocked their farms with horses which are not wanted for labour, and of which they cannot dispose, except at serious sacrifices.

In Belgium horses are extensively used on farms, but rarely more than one span is kept; as the rule is there to make one span perform the labour of ploughing, &c. for forty-five or fifty acres, and the horses are kept in a state to perform this labour accordingly. In England cattle are most commonly used, and for farm purposes the Devon oxen have a decided preference. They walk fast, are good at enduring fatigue, and in general are less liable to suffer from heat, than other breeds. In New England the ox and the cart still retains the preference on the farm, to the more complicated and expensive apparatus of horses, harness and waggon. In New York we find the horse useful, and in our grain raising districts indispensable; but the fashion of these districts is too implicitly followed elsewhere; and on farms where a yoke of cattle would be sufficient for every valuable purpose, they are crowded off to make way for a horde of unruly, worthless horses, the plague of their owner's neighbours, and a moth to destroy any farmer's prosperity.—*Genesee Farmer.*

A WORD FOR THE DUMB CREATION.—If you keep dogs, let them have free access to water, and if practicable take them out occasionally into the fields, and let them have an opportunity of swimming, whenever you have the chance. If you keep birds, do not, as is too commonly practised, expose them in their cages to a hot sun: it is a cruel mistake. If you do expose them out of doors, cover the top of their cages with a piece of carpet, or which is better, a green sod, or an abundance of leaves. Those who have the care of horses should be especially attentive, during sultry weather, to give them water, or to moisten their mouth. We have often seen some of the labouring horses, in sultry and dusty weather, foaming at the mouth and ready to drop under the intolerable torments of thirst.—*Ag.*

NEWS.

The state trials in Ireland are proceeding very slowly, and appearances indicate that they are likely to be abandoned. Mr. O'Connell's health was said to be impaired.

The repeal leaders have announced their willingness to accept a federal union, guaranteeing to Ireland the uncontrolled management of its own internal affairs, upon condition that no law shall ever be passed affecting religious liberty. Upon this ground, some of the Whig party are willing to join them. Should they succeed, Scotland, and perhaps Wales, would be entitled to the same conditions; and the national or federal Government would, as in the United States, have merely the national affairs to manage, not those that are local and sectional,

The anti-corn law league or free trade party are advancing with rapid strides to power. They have in a third contested election, returned their candidate; and they were preparing for a fourth contest, with a view to still more general efforts. They have resolved on raising a fund of £100,000, for this year's operations, and a single meeting in Manchester subscribed £12,000 of this amount. Their final success seems to be generally considered only a question of time. The leader of this movement, Mr. Cobden, is said to be only second to Mr. O'Connell in the power which he wields as a popular agitator.

The second general assembly of the Scottish Free Church, has proved nearly as interesting as the first. All the missionaries of the Church of Scotland have, it is said, adhered to the Free Church. The disturbances in the north of Scotland, growing out of the forced settlement of ministers, which had caused a good deal of anxiety, were explained by the fact that in one or two counties belonging to large proprietors, no spot of ground could be procured, either to buy or lease, upon which to erect a place of worship; and no minister of the Free church was permitted to stay in any house in the said counties. The people (nine-tenths of whom are said to adhere to the Free Church) have farther been prohibited from holding meetings for worship, even in the church yards or upon the high ways. These proceedings on the part of noblemen owning immense tracts of land, had caused great exasperation, and led men to question their right to control the religious worship of thousands. Gigantic efforts are making in the cause of education.

The Wesleyan body in England proposes to raise £200,000 for the purpose of establishing a sound and wholesome plan of popular education on the voluntary principle. All the other leading dissenting bodies are likewise turning much attention to education, since they saw it their duty to oppose the Government scheme.

One of the first merchants in the city of London narrowly escaped conviction on a charge of felony, for loading and despatching a vessel to supply goods for the African Slave Trade. The penalty was fourteen years transportation and confiscation of property. Several other merchants are said to be similarly circumstanced; but it is thought that few vessels will hereafter be fitted out in Britain for this detestable traffic.

UNITED STATES.

The most momentous contest which has ever taken place in the United States, is expected this winter, upon the question of the annexation of Texas, and the consequent indefinite extension of slavery.

Seven slaves, accused of robbery and murder, have made their escape from the coast of Florida to the Bahamas, and will probably be the first instance of slaves claimed under the 10th article of the treaty of Washington. The case will doubtless assume considerable importance.

CANADA.

The Lafontaine and Baldwin administration have resigned, in consequence of some appointments to office made by the Governor, without asking their advice. Parliament has been prorogued, and the government is for the present carried on without an Executive Council.

The law protecting agriculturists has been re-enacted for a longer period.

A new School Act has been passed.

Monies Received on Account of

Advocate.—Sundries, Montreal, 16s 3d.
Advocate, X. Vol.—F. Bartlett, Oshawa, 3s 6d; W. Sinclair, Witby, 3s 6d; J. M'Allister, R. C. Regt., Isle Aux Noix, 5s.
Penny Subscription Cards.—Master Thornton, Whitby, 3s; Sabbath School Children of Ameliasburgh, by the hands of J. P. Roblin, Esq., M. P. P., 5s.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—DEC. 15.

ASHES—Pot 24s 0d	LARD 4½d a 5d p. lb
Pearl 26s 6d	BEEF—Prime Mess tierce \$13
FLOUR—Fine 27s 0d	Do do bbls - \$7
U. States 28s 9d	Prime \$5
WHEAT 5s 4d to 5s 6d	TALLOW 5d
PEASE 2s 3d per minot.	BUTTER—Salt 4d a 6d
OAT-MEAL 7s 6d per cwt.	CHEESE 3d a 5½d
PORK—Mess \$16	EXCHANGE—London 1 prem.
P. Mess \$12½	N. York 2
Prime \$10	Canada W. ½ a 1

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

FLOUR in barrels and half barrels, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Bran, Pork, Beef, Lard, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Butter, Cheese, Salmon, (smoked and pickled) Codfish, Herrings, Mackerel, White Fish from the Lakes, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, (fine, common and packing,) and a variety of other articles.

JOHN DOUGALL.

Montreal, Nov. 1, 1843.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

THE Committee of this Society beg leave to apprise the Sabbath Schools throughout Canada, that they have received a new and extensive supply of suitable Library and Reward Books, comprehending a general assortment of Elementary Books, such as Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Class Books, &c. &c.—Bibles and Testaments, Union Questions, and other helps for teachers; all of which will be disposed of at the usual favourable conditions to Sabbath Schools.

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

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, June 28, 1843.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

TENTH VOLUME.

DEVOTED to Temperance, Education, Agriculture, and News, is published semi-monthly on the following

TERMS :

To Subscribers in Town, 2s 6d. per ann.
 To do Gt. Britain & Ireland 2s stg. do.
 To do in Canada, (postage included) 3s 6d do
 All strictly payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Advertisements, not inconsistent with the object of the paper, will be inserted, and charged as follows :—

First insertion, not exceeding ten lines, 5s
 Subsequent insertions do do 2s 6d
 Above ten lines, first insertion 0s 6d per line
 do do subsequent do 0s 3d do

All Orders and Communications to be addressed (post paid) to R. D. Wadsworth, Agent, Temperance Depot, Montreal, and containing the necessary remittance.

R. D. WADSWORTH, Agent,
Temperance Depot, No. 31, St. Francois Xavier Street.
 Montreal, May 13, 1843.

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, M'Gill Street; and that this year have been added some in Roan and Morocco bindings, gilt edges, in great variety.

JAMES MILNE,
General Agent and Depository.

Montreal, June 28, 1843.

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, May 1, 1843

HAMILTON TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND EATING HOUSE

*Two doors East from Buchanan's Wholesale Store
 King Street.*

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, especially the advocates of Total Abstinence, that he has fitted up his house in a manner that will secure the comfort of those who may favour him with a call: good Beds—Refreshments always ready—Private Sitting and Reading Rooms, supplied with English, American, Canadian Papers, Temperance Advocate, &c. Old English hospitality and temperate charges will be observed; he has no doubt, cheap and good accomodation will be the best recommendation to his House.

N. B. Good Stabling **WM. TAYLOR.**

Hamilton, October 1, 1843.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, DRUMMONDVILLE, C. W.

BY

WILLIAM BROWNLEE.

THE above establishment is neatly fitted up, and every attention will be paid to those who may favour it with a call.

Drummondville, May 16, 1843.

THE Subscriber will be happy to transact any business in the sale of Produce, or purchasing Goods in this Market, also in the entering of Goods, Shipping Produce, &c. Terms moderate.

JAMES R. ORR.

Montreal, May 19, 1843.

THE Subscriber has just received, by the vessels in port, a select assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods, Straw Bonnets, &c., also a complete Assortment of Writing Papers, which he offers at low prices.

JAMES R. ORR.

Montreal, May 19, 1843.

JOHN SMITH,

CARVER AND GILDER, PICTURE FRAME AND LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTURER.

133, Saint Paul Street, and at 113, Nuns' Buildings, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Wholesale and Retail; Chimney, Pier, Toilet and Common Looking Glasses in great variety, always on hand.

Intending Purchasers, by calling at this establishment, will be enabled to make their selections from the most extensive Stock in the Province, at lower Prices than similar goods can be imported for.

Montreal, May 1, 1843.

LANDS FOR SALE IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT,
EXTREMELY LOW FOR CASH.

NO. 9, 11th Concession, Sombra, 200 acres, No. 9, 12th Concession, 200 acres; (on the River Sydenham, well timbered with White Oak) No. 100, 9th Concession, Malden, (part about 40 acres) near the town of Amherstburgh; No. 23, 5th Concession, Gosfield (part about ten acres) in the village of Colborne; No. 21, 9th Concession, Colchester, 200 acres. Apply to J. & J. Dougall, Amherstburgh, or to Charles Baby, Esq., Sandwich.

May 1, 1843.

TEMPERANCE DEPOT.

No. 31, Saint Francois 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 9d single; Do, 8th do, do, 5s do; Crack Club, 4s do; Baker's Idolatry of Britain, 2s 6d do; Garland of Water Flowers, 3s 6d do; Temperance Rhymes, 2s 6d do; Sermons on Temperance, ten in number, 2s do; Lectures on do, do do, 2s do; Dunlop's Drinking Usages, 6d; Prize Essays, 7½d; Report Aberdeen Presbytery, 7½d; Juvenile Certificates, a pack of 50 cards engraved, 7s 6d; Simple Stories for Young Tee-totalers, 1½d; 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 7½d per dozen; Stills for Lectures, £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, May 1, 1843.

CARPET AND SHAWL WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having recently enlarged his Premises, and fitted up a New Show Room, would call the attention of the Public to his large and choice assortment of Carpetings, and Shawls, of the newest and most fashionable styles.

The above Goods being Consignments from the Manufacturers, will be sold at very low prices.

The Subscriber has also on hand a general assortment of Dry Goods, which he will dispose of at the lowest rates.

JOHN DOUGALL,

St. Joseph Street, near the Steamboat Wharf.

Montreal, August 1, 1843.

THE Subscriber has just received a select assortment of Publications, amongst which are the following:—

Moffatt's Africa, Duff's India, Martyr of Erromanga, Jethro, Mammon, Decapolis, Brown's Concordance, Sacred Lyre, Cowper's Poems, Thomson's do., Grey's do., Sanford and Merton, Pilgrim's Progress, Æsop's Fables, Read's Geography, Taylor's Ancient and Modern Histories, Gleg's England, Watt's on the Mind, Cobbett's French Grammar, Youat's Diseases of Cattle, &c.

—ALSO,—

Buckingham's, "Canada and Nova Scotia." 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.

LANDS FOR SALE IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

10 Lots and parts of lots in the Township of Sandwich, 4 lots in Sombra, viz.: No. 23, 14th Concession, East half; No. 18, 2d Concession South half; E. 6th Concession, do.; D. 6th Concession, West half; No. 10, and East half of No. 11, 6th Concession, Moore; No. 28 and 29, front of Plympton, 260 acres; No. 11, 14th Concession, Colchester, 100 acres. Terms of payment easy. Particulars will be made known by

J. & J. DOUGALL.

Amherstburgh, May 1, 18

FOR SALE BY R. D. WADSWORTH.

TEMPERANCE Hymn Book, 6d, 7½, and 9d Roll Books for Temperance Societies 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d; Sewall's Drawings of the Human Stomach, 6s 3d, 8s 9d; Cold Water Army Dialogues, 1s; Memoir of Father Mathew, 1s 3d; History of Tee-totalism, 7½d; Apology for the Disuse of Intoxicating Drink, 7½; Parson's Wine Question Settled, 2s First Manual for Tee-totalers, 2d; Bacchus, 10s 7½. Temperance Seals, Wafers, Letter Paper, &c. &c.