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Canada Temperance Advocate.

Devoted to Temperance, Agriculture, and Education.

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VOL. VII.

INCIDENT AT A TEMPERANCE MEETING.

"Yes, Sir, I'll take the pledge; Oh that I had taken it two years ago, then I had been worth a thousand dollars!" Such was the language of a tall hoary headed man, with a countenance that indicated recent dissipation and grief. I enquired his history and found it nearly as follows:—
C— had been an active, industrious man; by his persevering efforts he became possessed of a valuable farm within a short distance of one of the most flourishing towns in Western Canada. Had he continued the same sobriety and industry for which he was distinguished during the first years after his marriage, his dwelling house and farm buildings might have vied in appearance and comfort with any of his neighbours. His arm was strong, his frame athletic, his land good, and his wife industrious and saving. A ruinous habit prevailed in the neighbourhood by which he was ensnared. It was customary to *drink* at weddings and bees, and when friends met together, either at market, or their own fire-sides, the intoxicating cup was in requisition, as essential to sociality and friendship. C— always drank on these occasions, of course at first within the bounds of moderation, until at length he drank to excess. He remained with an increasing family, in the same log house, while his neighbours were putting up neat and commodious frame ones. His course was down hill, but before his habits were confirmed, he put up a good frame barn, and from his industry, which sometimes continued for months together, it was thought he might yet do well. But the demon of intemperance pursued him. The morning bitters and the evening glass he regarded as almost indispensable. His seventh child was born and he was in debt. Two years ago his farm was sold. A thousand dollars remained after his debts were paid. Money was at his command, and his besetting sin triumphed. His intemperance was daily, his generosity in treating others excessive, and more than five hundred dollars were quickly sunk in the drink that infatuates and destroys. For a time reason and reflection seemed to have regained their seat. With the remnant of his property he started for the West, intending to commence on a new farm. A friend accompanied him and his family to Detroit, and his course was correct and steady. Then infatuation seized him. As they journeyed he staid at the taverns and squandered his money for days and weeks together, until his wife, wretched and hopeless, with the younger children returned to Canada. He promised to proceed and prepare a home for them, but instead of prosecuting that course which conscience and duty dictated, he returned a few months afterwards, having spent his all, and reduced his family to a state of suffering and dependance. He hired himself out to work upon the farms of others when, he might have worked upon his own. He is now sober, industrious, religious, and through the divine blessing is rising in the estimation of his friends and to the possession of influence and property. Behold the man who exclaimed at the temperance meeting, "Oh, that I had taken the pledge two years ago!" W. C.

The following article, by the celebrated Dr. Beeman, upon a subject which is exciting much interest in the United States, is taken from the New York *Evangelist*. Respecting the subject matter of it, our readers will of course judge for themselves.—ED. C. T. A.

THE ENQUIRER.

I must beg a little space in your paper, that I may notice a publication from the pen of E. C. Delavan, Esq. under the above title—the first number of which was issued in December last.

This number embraces fifteen letters from Mr. Delavan, addressed "to professing Christians, on the kind of wine to be used at the Lord's Supper," and an appendix containing important testimony from many eminent men of different professions. In the last named part of the work, there is a lecture from Professor Thomas Sewell, M. D. of Washington city, discussing the effects of alcohol on the human stomach, illustrated by plates; and a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Nott, President of the Union College, more especially devoted to the subject which Mr. Delavan has undertaken to discuss. Were I to characterize the work, as a whole, in a single sentence, I would say that it presents a subject of deep interest, and especially so at this stage of the temperance reformation; that it is rich in facts as furnished by men of different habits, and of various powers, attainments and professions in life; that the discussion is plain, open and manly; and that the author, cherishing a kind spirit in connection with a firm adherence to his own principles, has avowed to others the same liberality which he has used himself—he has permitted them to speak, through the medium of his work, their own sentiments in their own language.

For one, I rejoice in this discussion, at the present time. It has come up in the natural course of events; and to meet it fully and fairly is the duty of every minister of Christ, and every member of the church. None but a good spirit needs to be called forth in this enquiry; and with such a spirit combined with the love of truth, free discussion can do no harm. If those who engage in the enquiry, guard against the love of novelty on the one hand, and prepossession on the other, we may hope that truth will ultimately be discovered and established, and uniformity of practice, and purity and peace be the result.

I am well aware, that there are many and strong prejudices against the examination of the *wine question* in any shape, and especially in relation to the Lord's Supper. It has ever been so, since the attention of wise and good men was first directed to the alarming prevalence of intemperance in our country and the world. When a few friends of temperance proposed to unite wine and other fermented liquors with distilled spirits, and seal the destiny of the whole as beverages, by a single act of *ostracism*, the alarm was rung long and loud; and many who had been zealous in the cause, when the products of the still had been the objects of proscription, actually withheld their co-operation, and left temperance and drunkenness to take care of themselves. The charge was that ultraism was about to ruin the enterprise. Others who united in the same charge, and whose doctrine and practice was, "Let us abolish intemperance, but spare the wine bottle," are now among the most thorough in the cause of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate. They are now what they denounced a few years since as ultraists. They have examined the subject, and changed their minds.

There is now a general agreement in the following positions: that alcohol is poison, and that its nature is the same in the brandy bottle and the wine cup; that the use of it in every form as a beverage, is injurious to body and mind; and that the mildest

states of this stimulus are the most subtle and enslaving, and most likely to lead to the habit of intemperance; and that it is utterly in vain to attempt the reformation of *inbriates* while the alcoholic poison is used in any form or in any quantity. On these points, the day of discussion among temperance men has gone by. Thinking men and practical men, have, most of them—and especially if their attention has been religiously turned to the alarming vice of drunkenness—arrived at the same conclusions.

But a difficulty has long been felt, in connection with the above named points, which most persons have been disposed to pass in silence, or to touch with caution, for fear that some consequences, injurious to piety, might follow. Not a few who are distinguished as Biblical scholars, and the strong advocates of temperance, and who approve the pledge and practice of total abstinence, as a beverage, from all that has the power to intoxicate, shrink with a kind of reverential awe from an examination of the Bible on this point; and especially so if that examination is likely to overturn or disturb the long-established and accredited modes of interpretation. And here the cry of ultraism and innovation comes in as a cheap substitute for argument, and the church of Christ is warned to be on her guard against encroachments upon her sacred rites, and especially against the dictation of temperance societies and conventions.

All this may be well enough in its place, if it be not misapplied. But it may be proper to blow away the dust of controversy a little, that the eye may see clearly the real object of enquiry, and the means proposed for its attainment. It is true that temperance associations, as such, have nothing to do with the communion question, nor with the interpretation of the Bible; but members of such bodies may be, at the same time, members of the church of Christ, and they retain all their original rights to examine the Bible, on every subject, and to ascertain what are its teachings by the best lights afforded them. Nor is it any disparagement to the Bible or to piety, nor any impeachment of character as Christians, if the rich and varied experience they have had as temperance men, has sent them back to the re-perusal of the Scriptures for the purpose of ascertaining, with greater accuracy, their meaning, and of discovering, if practicable, the easiest and best method of reconciling the truths thus prescribed with the well-known truths of nature and providence. I know that this course is deprecated by many. It is at war with a theory which is enthroned in high places, and which is supported by names venerable and venerated; and it may be easily disposed of by the charge of innovation or the love of novelty, and that it is making ourselves "wiser than God." The theory to which I refer, and which is held by many who are ornaments to the temperance cause, is this—that the Bible represents intoxicating wine as one of the good things provided by God for the use of man; that such wine was made, used, blessed, and given to others, by Jesus Christ; and yet they acknowledge that the habitual use of it is not beneficial, but injurious; that it has a tendency to lead to habits of intemperance; and that the good of others, and especially the reformation of drunkards, renders it expedient to dispense with it altogether at the present time. All the difficulties attending this theory I shall not notice here, but resume the subject in another place. This is one of the great points presented in "THE ENQUIRER."

It is impossible now to avoid the discussion of the question respecting the use of wine, and that, too in connection with all that the Bible says on the subject. It has come up, as Mr. Delavan has shown, in the progress of things. Nothing could have been more natural than its occurrence. A band of wise and good men—philanthropists and Christians, undertook, by the help of God, to reform the world from the vice of drunkenness.—They at first thought or at least some of them, that the banishment of distilled liquors would do the work. This deception was soon put to flight. They clearly saw after a brief experience, that the whole class of fermented drinks must be joined in the same fate, or intemperance would multiply its ravages, would continue to afflict the world and the church, bring down genius from its loftiness, curse the connubial tie, blight parental hopes, and consign helpless children to a double orphanage, the world over, and down to the end of time. And seeing this, they could not hesitate. The pause, if pause there was at all, was but for a moment. They did the thing that was needed. They performed a consistent act. They

put kindred spirits in company with each other; and resolved to dispense with the use, and persuade others, if possible, to do the same, of all intoxicating liquors, as a beverage. Rum, brandy, wine, beer and cider, were all classed together, because it was found on inquiry, that they all possess the same nature, they all have the same tendencies, and they all actually produce the same effects. The difference is circumstantial, while the essence is the same.

The above position first led to the discussion of the wine question in connection with the Bible and the Lord's Supper. The disuse of wine, as a measure of promoting temperance, was branded as an ultraism which would contradict the plain declarations of the Bible, condemn the example of Jesus Christ, and ultimately banish the appointed symbol of atoning blood from the communion table. And indeed, it was often plainly implied, in the manner in which these objections were urged, that the sanction given to the use of intoxicating wine by the word of God, and the employment of the same element at the communion table, and the making of it, by a miracle, at a marriage feast in the land of Galilee, were deemed ample authority for the use of it as a common beverage in social life. It was to repel this inference that temperance men first took the position, that their opponents had begged the whole question, when they asserted that the wine of the Passover and Eucharist, and that made at Cana, were alcoholic or intoxicating. The whole Bible argument has since been examined; and to settle the great question, what kind of wine is commended in the Bible, and is suitable for the Lord's Supper, seems to be the leading object of the "ENQUIRER."

An additional importance is given to this subject at this time, from the fact, in which every philanthropic and Christian heart must rejoice, that thousands of *inbriates* have been recently reclaimed, and many of them are already members of the church. These all testify, as far as anything has been published on the subject, that they dare not in any form, or in any quantity, or in any place, partake of intoxicating liquor. When another fact is looked at in connection with this, namely, that the liquors commonly called wines, and used as such at the communion table, as well as elsewhere, are various compounds with or without the juice of the grape or the fruit of the vine, it is certainly a matter of grave import to settle the question, what is the proper article to be employed as the symbol of the blood of Christ.

NATHAN S. S. BEMAN.

TEMPERANCE MONEY.—There prevails throughout the whole community a great error on this point. There are funds for missions, distribution of Bibles and tracts, for the poor, the sick, to relieve, to heal, to alleviate, and we rejoice it is so. But when we ask for help to carry forward our reform,—an operation expressly preventing poverty, disease, wretchedness, vice and crime, the purse strings contract, and the wallets will not open. In Maine, the Executive Committee of the State Union report that they sent circulars to every clergyman, asking to have a collection taken up to aid the society in its operations. Four hundred and fifty circulars were sent. *Sixty-one responded, and remitted \$301, being about five dollars each!* Now, the great error is, that the people feel under no obligations to furnish means to carry forward this cause. A due estimate of the value of the cause to the people has not yet been made, or has not produced corresponding results. A warm hearted, hard working, liberal temperance man told me, a short time since, that when he gave up the use of intoxicating drinks, he estimated the expense, and resolved to expend that amount of money every year in the purchase of books for a family library. This library now consists of more than 1200 volumes. Another man resolved to buy plate every year, and he is now amazed at the number and variety of silver cans, goblets, tea-pots, dishes, &c. This is all very well, perhaps, but we think some part of this saving should go, honestly, justly, to our cause. If we could receive a tenth of the saving, we would ask no more, and would soon pay off the poor-house mortgages, and the criminal claims. Let us have this saving, and more people will possess abundance for benevolent operations, and a less number of people will require aid, and the old adage, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," will prove most strikingly true. Who does not insure his house, his furniture, his stock in trade, and pay the premium? and who will not pay a small premium to have

an assurance against the fires of intemperance—against the temptations which surround his own children—against the hazards and losses of others—against the immoralities and vices of the intemperate? Let our friends estimate the value of temperance to themselves, their families, the saving in expense of intoxicating drinks, the lessening of the public taxes for pauperism and crime, and then when they lay aside the estimated saving and advantages, let them send us a *teuth*, and we will be content, and will by such aid send hope and joy to the multitude of heart-broken wives and distressed children.—Will you?—*Boston Temperance Jour.*

THE DRUNKARD'S WILL.

Beginning to be enfeebled in body, and fearing I may soon be palsied in mind, and having entered on that course of intemperance from which I have not resolution to flee, I do make and publish this, my last will and testament. Having been made in the image of my Creator, capable of rational enjoyment, of imparting happiness to others, and of promoting the glory of God, I know my accountability, yet such is my fondness for sensual gratification, my utter indisposition to resist temptation, that I give myself entirely up to intemperance and its associate vices, and make the following bequests:—My property I give to dissipation, knowing it will soon fall into the hands of those who furnish me with intoxicating liquors; my reputation (already tottering on a sandy foundation) I give to destruction; to my beloved wife, who has cherished me thus far through life, I give shame, poverty, sorrow and a broken heart; to each of my children I bequeath my example, and the inheritance of the shame of their father's character. Finally, I give my body to disease, misery, and early dissolution; and my soul, that can never die, to the disposal of Him whose mercy I have abused, whose commands I have broken, and who hath warned me, by his word, that "no drunkard can enter the kingdom of Heaven."

A true Copy.

GEO. DAVIS, Corporal, 70th Regt.

A CHANGE.—The Rev. Mr. Worcester, of Salem, at the late Syn Convention, arose, and said, that about a year ago, as he was putting on his over coat to go out on a visit to his parishioners, he heard a loud and unusual knock at the door. He opened, and there stood a miserable looking man, in a state of intoxication. He was kindly invited to come in, and he did so. "You don't know me," said the stranger, "but I know you. My mother a member of your church, and I used to go to your father's meeting, and he baptized me." A long conversation ensued, in which the minister caught the substance of his story. He had known him when they were boys; but not since. The unfortunate being had become an infidel, forsaken the God of his fathers, become a degraded drunkard, and actually debated on his way, whether to eat opium and die, or go and see the minister, and let him know his case. Finally he determined on the latter course, had then been drinking, but after serious, solemn conversation, determined to drink no more, and with his hand upon the Bible, a sacred oath to that effect. A day or two after, Mr. W. went to see him, and found him in the depths of despair on account of his sins. "I have never seen," said Mr. W. such misery, but I "pointed him to the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world. At length he found peace and forgiveness in the cross of Christ, and finally with his wife united with my church; and, as I see the individual in this house, I will only say, as since sustained an honorable and consistent profession." Mr. W. sat down, when an individual, of a gentlemanly bearing, with much feeling, said, "I am the individual to whom the minister referred; and it is all true." He was called upon the stand, introduced as Mr. Pease, President of the Salem Washington Abstinence Society! Mr. P. spoke for some time, with force, and related the trials he had gone through by imbibing infidel principles, and following the paths of intemperance; his remarks were laid up in many a heart, who felt then, as never felt before, the stupendous change that may be produced by total abstinence, and the influence of faithful ministers of religion.—*Morning Star.*

Analysis of spurious port wine, manufactured in this city, was on analysis, to contain—alcohol 3 oz.—cider 4 oz.—sugar 1 lbm 2 scr.—tartaric acid 1 scr.—concentrated solution of wood 4 oz.—*Evangelist.*

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

REV. MR. CLARKE'S JOURNAL.

Dec. 1.—Arrived at Guelph at 4 o'clock. An interesting company of about 100 were busily employed in partaking of a social repast. Was delighted with the good humour and satisfaction which appeared to rest upon every countenance. The society which was commenced in February last, had made considerable progress. Unfortunately some individuals who profess to approve the total pledge as the better course, have followed the worse by forming a moderation society, an experiment which has signally failed, in opposition to one whose triumphs are conspicuous, and we believe immortal.

2d, Galt.—A good attendance at the meeting, which was addressed by the chairman, Mr. McIlroy, Rev. Mr. Nall, and myself. Here are seven licensed houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks, a brewery and a distillery. But few drunkards to be found in the town, there had been some, but they were either dead or had left the place; one of them came to the vicinity of London. I was happy to be enabled to refer to him as one of our "epistles" reclaimed and moralized by the London Temperance Society, and now respectable and even religious. Twenty-one persons took the pledge.

20th, Embro.—Here are two societies known as the *American* and *Scottish*, each has both pledgers, the former 199 members, two thirds of whom are tee-totalers, the latter 87 members, 63 of whom totally abstain, 13 names to the total pledge were obtained at the meeting, making 100. I was happy to find that the Rev. Mr. McKenzie of the Church of Scotland, is giving his influence and example to the cause, which will tell powerfully upon the Highland population of this neighbourhood.

21st.—Left for Paris, 33 miles, the weather extremely cold and the roads a mass of flinty knobs, arrived at 7 o'clock; the meeting had commenced, my brother Nall of Burford was delivering a very impressive speech to a very crowded audience. At no temperance meeting had I been more gratified than at this. Our principles truly triumphed. Several persons came with a determination to oppose, but their opposition was subdued. The Rev. Mr. Baker, now of Brantford, laid a good foundation here some months before. At the meeting 30 names were obtained, and a society organized numbering 70 in all. Mr. W. Barker, Pres.; and Mr. H. Moyle, jun., Sec.

22nd, Dundas.—The night was stormy and the attendance few. I addressed them for half an hour, after which nine or ten gave their names to the pledge, others offered if they might be allowed to take beer, which was plentifully provided by two breweries in this enterprising little town. I do trust that the Methodist ministers in this neighbourhood will give this cause a portion of their valuable labours, and not allow it to suffer for want of influential individuals to take the lead.

23d, Brantford.—Meeting in the Congregational Church, the Rev. Mr. Baker in the chair. As the audience for the most part were members of the Society, I urged the importance of determined and persevering efforts to remove the offensive epithet, which perhaps, with too much reason, had been applied to them, that "Brantford was whiskey killed." London had been called "poor drunken London;" instead of being offended at the truth, we were wiping away the reproach and endeavouring to make it *sober London*. The cause here has suffered for want of thorough going leaders. O that the voice of remonstrance could be heard by gentlemen engaged in providing the drink which constitutes the most powerful auxiliary to the God of this world in producing crime, and wretchedness, and perdition. That voice is heard from every court of justice, from every prison of collected crime, from every chamber of infamy, from every grave-yard, as well as from the dark world of despair. The cries of unnumbered mothers, of widows and orphans, all with one voice implore such to extinguish those fires, and abandon an occupation pregnant with infamy, and death, and abiding wrath.

24th.—By leaving my horse and taking the stage, I arrived at Woodstock for the meeting in the evening. It was held in the Methodist Chapel, Rev. Mr. Landon in the chair. The attendance was numerous and respectable, and apparently much interest was excited. With the names previously obtained by a

expected minister in the place, and those received at this meeting, his society will organize with fifty members.

In conclusion, I cannot but regret that our temperance friends are not more alive to the circulation of the *Advocate*. No soldier would venture into the field of battle without his arms and ammunition, and equally important to our successful operations is the diffusion of such information as that contained in the *Advocate*.
W. CLARKE.

REV. R. H. THORNTON'S JOURNAL.

Whitby, Jan. 21.—In this township there have been a considerable time past four societies, some of them large, and all upon the whole doing well. I have got these induced to dissolve and reform into the "Whitby Township Association for the suppression of Intemperance," a Committee was chosen over the whole ground previously occupied, and the town has been laid out into six districts, in two of which at least, and sometimes three, meetings will be held every moon; where all the business of the Association will be attended to. A more detailed account will probably be given ere long. Sustaining the responsibility of the change, and being President of the Association, it has been necessary for me to be at hand, at least till the whole ground is once gone over. The results so far, have agreed with my anticipations. There is diffused in every district a knowledge of the efforts of all in the place, and a more encouraging aspect as to numerical strength is presented, of which before there was no correct mutual knowledge, except among a few leading office-bearers. Within less than two months we have gained from 50 to 60, where the cause, it is to be observed, has been long doing a little: and where of course such large accessions are not to be expected. When the whole of our new scheme has been fully in operation, I trust we will be able to exhibit something worthy of imitation. So much for Whitby. On 21st Oct. last I held a meeting in the Courtice settlement in Darlington, situated near the front, and had a large and most attentive audience. After addressing for about three hours, I received a very handsome list of subscribers to the pledge.

On Nov. 22 I held a meeting at Orr's school-house, also in Darlington in the 4th concession. The house is large, and was completely crowded on the occasion. The greatest interest was manifested during several hours, a number in the settlement making suitable remarks, after the close of my address. A society was regularly formed, and amounted to I think about 40. It is worthy of notice that the above places are remarkably sober districts, and their attention has been turned to engaging in this cause, mainly from a conviction of what is due in these times, on the part of professing Christians, which they mostly are.

Dec. 29.—I held a meeting at the Hyfield school-house in the 6th Concession of Pickering. A society once existed here previous to the rebellion, but since that, nothing has been done. Here my success was still better, 53 joining at the close, and office-bearers elected. In all, I distributed a large supply of *Advocates* and tracts.

As an evident symptom of growing interest in the cause, I may notice that to all of these places I had received pressing entreaties to go, before I would fix a time for the purpose.

I also attended in December the annual meeting of the Darlington 9th Concession Society, which was not without interest; and on the evening of 31st Dec. the Annual Soiree of a society in the front of Pickering was held, with much interest to all concerned. After a suitable refreshment, we heard a Report of the Society, and I was called to address the meeting upon the progress of the cause throughout the world. With a suitable variety of vocal and instrumental music, recitation and exhilarating conversation, the evening was spent happily, and I trust profitably, and considerable addition was made to the society.

R. H. THORNTON.

JOURNAL OF MR. M'DONALD.

FOURTH TOUR, BATHURST DISTRICT.

Perth, Monday, Jan. 10.—Here is the oldest and most flourishing society I have met. There was a large meeting in the Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Bell, chairman. After the address 37 gave in their names; the Committee also returned about the same number, obtained in the last few days, altogether about 75

names; other large accessions to the society have been obtained lately. The number of names now on the book is near 800.

11th, Bathurst.—Meeting in the Presbyterian church, Rev. T. C. Wilson in the chair; 20 signed the pledge. The members here are in connection with the Perth Society.

12th, Dalhousie.—Meeting in the school-house. The address appeared to be well received, and 23 signed, some of whom were veterans who had stood on the field of Waterloo.

13th, Dalhousie.—Meeting in St. Andrew's Hall. Mr. Playfair was chairman here and at the preceding meeting. I could obtain but 4 signatures, although I was assured by a magistrate at the close, that there was not a single drunkard in the township. I thought it quite doubtful, however, from what I saw afterwards.

In the evening I met an attentive congregation in Lanark village, 17 names were added to an already flourishing society. Rev. Mr. McAllister assisted.

14th, Middleton.—Addressed a small number of persons; a reformed character made some excellent remarks. At the close 5 joined, and 3 at an extra meeting in the evening at the 3rd concession of Lanark, where temperance principles had spread rapidly, but where at present some unhappy differences exist.

15th, Boyd's Settlement.—Here also the friends have been active in the cause, could, therefore, glean but 9 new names, although the meeting was large and attentive.

16th, Sunday.—Gave a lecture here in the forenoon, and at Carleton place in the evening.

19th, Carleton Place.—This is a sprightly little village, and has more churches than taverns. We had an interesting meeting, in which Mr. George Bell and a reformed drunkard assisted, a feeling of interest in the cause was exhibited by an addition of 39 names. The society has effected a great amount of good.

10th, Reimsay.—Rev. Mr. Fairbairn in the chair. The meeting was large, several spoke; at the close 14 joined. The cause is said to be in a languid state in this vicinity.

19th, McNab.—Addressed a few of the settlers who had assembled in a shanty (occupied as a school-house). Rev. Mr. Mann opened the meeting; 23 attached their names to the pledge, most of whom had previously acted on the principle.

20th, Horton.—Found no notice had been received, returned to an adjoining settlement and collected a few individuals, to whom some remarks were addressed without making any great impression; 3 only gave in their names, besides which I obtained 4 during the day. Most of the settlers are from the Highlands of Scotland, where many of them were formerly engaged in the distillation, and they have imbibed such a love for the "gilt creature" that they will not easily be persuaded to give it up.

21st, Paknham.—A small society of about 36 had been organized here a short time before I came; we had a good meeting, when 32 more gave in their adherence to total abstinence, and favourable impression seemed to have been made. A Mr. Fairhurst, at several past meetings, gave a thrilling account of his life, comprising the opposite effects of drunkenness and sobriety.

23d, Fitzroy Harbour.—A few names (about 16) had been collected here, being the fruits of temperance seed sown last summer by Rev. J. T. Byrne, of L'Original. We had an interesting meeting. At the close some two or three opened a volley upon principles advanced, which we endeavoured to answer, at some interruption from a retailer present; 23 names were added to those already obtained. Messrs. McLaren and Robertson staunch friends.

24th, Louie's neighbourhood.—Very few assembled in the school-house, and I was interrupted repeatedly by persons in a state of intoxication; after the lecture I went round for signatures could not obtain one! Many appeared to fear they would not have assistance at home if they acted on the principle of total abstinence, inasmuch as every one expected drink on such occasions is an indication of the state of the settlement.

25th, Huntley.—Drinking customs have prevailed here to an alarming extent. I laboured to convince the meeting of the necessity of being up and doing something to arrest the evil. 43 names were obtained, and a society organized on the spot, which promises to do well. The secretary has obtained 12 subscribers to the *Advocate* already.

26th, Richmond.—Had an interesting meeting, over which Rev. Mr. Flood (Episcopal) presided; 19 joined, among

was the lately inducted Presbyterian minister of the village; who made some previous remarks, as did other ministers present.

27th, Gouldburn.—Quite a small attendance, most of whom were members; after addresses by myself and others, 10 new names were obtained.

28th, Beckwith.—After a long address to a rather small congregation, 12 names were added to a small society here.

29th, Drummond.—A very good attendance, no great impression seemed to have been made by several addresses, only 9 gave in their names.

31st, Burgess (Scotch Lines).—Here I was assisted by several gentlemen also; fifteen names were obtained.

Feb. 1st, Newborough.—This place seemed anxious to organize a society, 50 names were attached to the pledge, and a society with the usual officers, established; J. Kilborn, Esq., Pres.; and Dr. Millar, Sec.

2d, Waterloo (in M. D.).—A society was regularly organized here by the appointment of officers; it now numbers upwards of 40, quite an increase since I was here last, and found so much opposition.

I have been aided during the past month by the Rev. Messrs. Wilson, Bell, McAllister, Fairbairn, Evans and Mann of the Church of Scotland; Mr. Flood of the Church of England; Adams, Gemby, and Elliot of the Wesleyan Methodists, and several other persons. I found clergymen generally favourable, but only 3 of the magistrates or other official classes, and few, if any, of the physicians. Upon the whole, the cause, is rather more backward in this District than the others through which I have travelled. It is really astonishing to what extent drinking prevails in the townships bordering on the mighty Ottawa, from the remote point which I visited down to its junction with the St. Lawrence. In the southern part of the District there has been a happy change, as temperance men abound, particularly in the township of Lamark and the vicinity of Perth. Among those who have promoted the cause, much praise is due to the Rev. T. C. Wilson; who has been an early and indefatigable friend. He is really one of the excellent of the earth, yet strange to say, his zealous exertions to advance the spiritual and temporal interests of the people, and the good of his adopted country generally, have been repaid, in some instances, by petty annoyance and persecutions, but at the present time his labours are more fully appreciated.

I have procured 416 signatures to the pledge, held 23 meetings (b-sides 2 lectures), and come in contact with societies which number about 2450, the whole number in the District of Bathurst.

Your's &c.,

JAMES McDONALD.

Picton, Feb. 5, 1842.

REV. J. H. LEONARD'S JOURNAL.

Believing it to be my duty, as a minister of the gospel, to assist in promoting the temperance reformation, I make it a point to devote as much of my time to the work as my other ministerial labours will allow; and as I have just completed a sort of temperance tour through some parts of the Districts of Newcastle and Victoria, I send you an account of the meetings that I have held.

Jan. 19.—Attended a meeting in Percy. In the front of this township there is a little village containing some twenty or thirty families, and if I were to judge from the number of taverns and grog-shops in the neighbourhood, and victims of drunkenness that I have seen at different times, in the place, I should conclude that *wending and drinking* inebriating liquids was the only business of the place. Here our meeting was held, we attacked the enemy in his strong hold. The attendance was good, and at the close 16 signed the pledge, one of whom had been a hard drinker. There is a society in the village and township numbering 100. The officers are *vigilant and active*, so that I think the cause will prosper. The enemy must be routed at this point, and driven from the field; but it will require some heavy pieces of ordnance, and courage, and good generalship on the part of the conductors of the engagement.

Jan. 25.—Addressed a meeting in Cramahe, where 16 gave me their names. In passing through the congregation for the purpose of procuring signatures, I came in contact with several persons of respectability, and influence in the place, who refused to become members of the society. These, I am well convinced, stood

in the way of others, and as long as such men shall continue their *indirect* opposition to our efforts the evils of intemperance will be perpetuated.

Jan. 29.—Attended a meeting in Haldmand. Quite an excitement has been raised here on the subject by an opposition to total abstinence, raised and persisted in by Charles G. Buller, Esq. At the first meeting addresses were delivered in favour of total abstinence, by Rev. Messrs. Edwy Ryerson, Noble F. English, Mr. Jost, and the writer; and the Magistrate whose name I have mentioned addressed the meeting *against* total abstinence, and *in favour* of what he called the temperate use of Whiskey, Rum, Beer, &c. Mr. Alcohol, of Mahomedan birth, had a firm friend, and zealous advocate, in the person of the Squire that night. This opposition prevented persons from joining, so that we received but a few signatures to the pledge.

At the meeting on the 29th I was assisted by Mr. John Wilson. The Squire spoke at great length, and brought his Bible and a medical work to his assistance; but unfortunately for his cause, both of these *condemned* the use of wine and strong drink, so that his witnesses testified against him. After the discussion closed, our opponent proposed the following resolution to the meeting:—"It is our opinion that there is no warrant in Scripture for forbidding Christians the temperate use of any spirituous liquors, on the contrary, we think their use sustained by Christ himself." It was seconded by Mr. Patrick Teny. The chairman called for a vote, first from the LADIES, (nearly one half of the assembly) and to their praise be it said, not one of them voted for the resolution; it was then offered to the men, when about twenty supported the resolution. The writer then moved, "That in our opinion, teetotal societies have done good, and are doing good, and therefore it is the duty of all Christians and philanthropists to support them." The chairman took the same course with it as with the former, and every LADY in the house voted for it, besides a great majority of the men. 21 gave us their names to the pledge. One incident in connexion with the Squire's opposition is worthy of being recorded. A drunkard that was present said, "Well after this I shall call Squire Buller my BROTHER." I forbear making any remarks, for the present, on the conduct of a magistrate and a Captain of a Company of Militia, taking such a course in relation to the subject of total abstinence in this way of light and effort, as we are to have another meeting here soon, and we intend to give our opponents enough of it.

Feb. 1.—Travelled thirty miles to attend a meeting, but was disappointed, the appointment not having been circulated.

Feb. 2.—Addressed a numerous and attentive assembly in Thurlow, Rev. Gideon Sheppard, and Henry Yager, Esq., also address the meeting. We received 12 names, and a society will be formed. A circumstance has recently taken place here that will tend greatly to promote the cause. An inn-keeper in the place, and the only one within several miles, attended a religious meeting and embraced religion, and soon after, finding that selling poison to his neighbours, and praying to God to bless them, did not accord very well, he took down his sign, and turned the destroyer out of his house, which made room for the Saviour. This man presided at the meeting, and was the first to sign the pledge. May he go on and prosper. Amen.

Feb. 3.—Held a meeting in Sidney; 34 signed the pledge. A Committee was appointed that will, I think, be active and useful. The cause is rising in this township, but much remains to be done, many that should be foremost in the work are withholding their influence. How strange that professing Christians in this day of light on the subject, can stand opposed to this cause, or refuse to give it their support.

Feb. 4.—Addressed a meeting at the River Trent. The streets were as muddy as they could well be, the rain was falling fast, and Egyptian darkness almost spread over the earth, besides which, the thunder was roaring over our heads as though it threatened to demolish every grog-shop in the village, and the red lightning flashed and streaked till one would be ready to think that the last day had come, and that drunkards, and distillers, and vendors of intoxicating drinks were immediately to receive their doom. I had fixed my mind for a thin attendance, but on entering the school-house I found a goodly number of men and women. They had come to the temperance meeting. Marked attention was paid to the address, and 10 gave me their names.

There are a few friends to the cause here, but drunkenness prevails to an alarming extent.

Feb. 7.—Was present at the seventh or eighth anniversary of the Brighton Society, one of the oldest tee-total societies in the Province, and was delighted with the business-like manner in which the society managed their affairs; 70 names were added.

Feb. 8.—Addressed a meeting on Vanwickly Hill (Cramahc). The night was stormy, consequently a thin attendance, 12 took the pledge; the work will go ahead here.

Feb. 9.—Held a meeting in Murray, where a flourishing little society is in operation; all present were members save ten, and they were brought over before the meeting closed, so that we were all cold-water men together. A tavern-keeper near where this meeting was held has become convinced that the business is unwholy, and will soon give it up. Rum poles tremble in these days of tee-totalism. May the last one in our land soon totter and fall.

In conclusion allow me to say, that the cause is in an onward march in these Districts, a majority of the ministers of the gospel are engaged in it, but not all, and new and zealous friends are coming out every week. I am yours, very truly,

JOSEPH H. LEONARD.

MR. BLACK'S JOURNAL.

Jan. 25, EATON.—It is the opinion of some of the warmest friends of the cause, that the rejection of the old pledge, and the adoption of the new one, was here rather premature. Be this as it may, the recent establishment of a brewery at Lennoxville, and the strong predilection of many of the people of Eaton and Newport for cider, are reasons sufficient for maintaining the present pledge inviolate.

Jan. 26.—Rev. Mr. Shirrel kindly volunteered to go out with me. We visited 10 families, and got 12 signatures to the pledge.

Jan. 27, NEWPORT.—The people were extremely courteous, but I was met at almost every turn by the cider question. I visited 26 families, and succeeded in getting 32 signatures to the pledge.

Jan. 30, EATON CORNER.—Meeting in the evening. The Rev. A. Gillies delivered a spirited address on the occasion. Three young men joined the society.

Jan. 31, COOKSHIRE (part of the town of Eaton).—Here the ground was hard to work; but I met with much kindness.

Feb. 7.—Took what is called "the Jordan road," and proceeded to the west part of the township, and thence to the village. In this tour my success was considerable.

Feb. 10, BURY.—I felt peculiar interest in visiting this place. My poor countrymen had been represented to me in the darkest colours. I was delighted, however, to find among them a considerable number of simple, warm-hearted Christians, feelingly alive to "every plan, which has in view the good of man." The greatest part of these people had been organized into a society by our friend Mr. Cameron—(would that there were half-a-dozen of Camerons here)—and I succeeded in adding 20 to their number.

In this journey I have visited 177 families, added 143 to the ranks of tee-totalers, got 4 subscribers to the *Advocate*, and 3 for *Anti-Bacchus*.

I remain, Sir, truly your's,

WILLIAM BLACK.

MR. R. D. WADSWORTH'S JOURNAL.

With feelings of gratitude to a kind Providence, I have now the pleasure of giving you an outline of the success attending my labours during my sixth tour.

I left town on Saturday afternoon the 5th inst., and at St. John's on Monday morning added 11 names to the Society there.

ISLE AUX NOIX, Monday 7.—The Meeting held in the Episcopal church was well attended. Q. M. Serj. Matthews, President, in the chair. There are two societies here, one for the Military, and the other for Civilians. The exhibition of the lithographic drawings of the human stomach produced a good effect. At the close 22 joined.

FARNAHAM.—To this place I did not go, on account of the great distance and badness of the roads.

HENRIVILLE, Tuesday 8.—A small meeting in the School-house. After addressing them, proposed a constitution and pledge, to which 8 persons gave their names.

CLARENCEVILLE.—In the evening, notwithstanding a violent storm, I had a good audience in the Wesleyan Chapel. Mr. W. Foster, President, in the Chair. After the address 29 joined.

PHILLIPSBURGH, Wednesday 9.—A large meeting in the Wesleyan chapel, Rev. R. Hutchinson, President, in the chair. A drunkard was disposed to be noisy, and it was necessary to help him out of the house. At the close 27 names were added to those already pledged.

BEDFORD, Thursday 10.—Meeting in the school-house. Captain Hitchcock, President, in the chair. An interesting time; 31 names obtained. Rev. Mr. McDonald kindly assisted.

PIGEON HILL.—In the evening a large meeting in the Wesleyan chapel. Mr. J. Brill, President, in the chair. A good feeling prevailed throughout, and 65 signers to the pledge obtained.

DUNHAM FLATTS, Friday 11.—The Wesleyan chapel afforded accommodation to a goodly number of persons. Rev. J. R. Brownell in the chair. Here, after stating the object of total abstinence societies, the means employed, and the wonderful success of this Institution, I proposed a constitution and pledge, to which I received 88 names; the chairman being first on the list.

SUTTON FLATTS.—This evening, instead of going to Shepherd's Mills, I remained at the Flatts, and addressed a small meeting. Proposed forming a society, and obtained 6 signers to the pledge.

BROME, Saturday 12.—At Cook's Corner school-house had a good meeting; Rev. D. Connell, President, in the chair—20 names added to the society.

GEORGEVILLE.—In the evening had a good attendance at the school-house, Elder Mitchell presided. A very respectable society here, to which 20 members were added on this occasion.

STANSTEAD, Sunday 13.—My lecture in the Wesleyan chapel was well attended. The words chosen were Prov. xxiii. 35, "I will seek it yet again;" which led to remarks on the deceptive nature of alcoholic drinks, and the insidious character of our foe.

Monday 14.—At 1 o'clock held a meeting in Beebe Plain school-house, Rev. R. Cooney, Vice-President of the Stanstead Total Abstinence Society, in the chair. Obtained 35 additional names.

In the evening held a meeting in the Episcopal church, at Derby Line, in Vermont. Rev. Mr. Camp, pastor of the church, presided; a good feeling—the chairman assisted me in getting names, of which 42 were received.

Tuesday 15.—In the afternoon held a meeting in Brown's Hill school-house. In this neighbourhood are 2 distilleries; the only ones in the County, and both owned by professors of religion. "Tell it not in Gath." Here I felt in duty bound to expose the iniquitous practices of the vast majority of manufacturers and vendors of intoxicating drinks. Rev. R. Cooney in the chair. At the close 16 joined.

In the evening at MOULTON'S school-house there was a large audience, and a good influence. I was ably supported by the chairman of the last meeting, and 24 names were added to the society.

Wednesday 16.—Held a meeting in CASS school-house, which was well attended. Owing to some misunderstanding among the members, my proposal to come off the old pledge and adopt the new one, was regarded as opposition, and only 12 would accede to my wishes.

HATLEY, Thursday 17.—An attempt to get to my appointment here was rendered abortive on account of the great storm which raged all day as well as the former night. Finding I must also abandon the hope of getting to Sherbrooke; I made for the Outlet, and after travelling 18 miles reached that place in the evening.

OUTLET, Friday 18.—Through the exertions of Mr. J. S. Merry we held an interesting meeting in the school-house. After my address, 8 names were added to the list.

STUKELY.—The weather had been so unfavourable, the people did not expect me, and in consequence I had no meeting.

ELY.—I could not by any means reach this place, the road being impassable.

FROST VILLAGE, Saturday 19.—I was not expected here for the same reason as stated formerly; but word being circulated, we had an interesting meeting in the Wesleyan chapel. Rev. T. Campbell, Vice-President, in the chair. At the close 14 names were added to the society.

GRANBY, Sunday 20.—Lecture in the Congregational church.

The passage selected was the apostle Paul's advice to Timothy, 1 Tim. v. 23. The abuse of this portion of the sacred scriptures by wine-bibbers, came under consideration, as well as the evils of drunkenness, and the blessings of sobriety.

Monday morning held a public meeting in the same place. W. Frost, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. The result was 8 additional signatures to the pledge.

MILTON, Monday 21.—Though not expected, the people were warned and turned out in good numbers to attend the meeting at the school-house. W. Frost, Esq., presided. In my address, proposed the constitution and pledge, to which 28 names were given; and the chairman consented to deliver an address two weeks hence, when the Society will be organized.

ABBOTTSFORD, Tuesday 22.—Meeting held in the Congregational church. D. Buzel, Esq. President, in the chair. An excellent attendance; 30 members added to the Society.

CHAMBLY, Wednesday 23.—Meeting held in the house of Mahlon Willet, Esq., who ably filled the chair. The Commanding Officer of the Dragoon Guards gave leave for the men to remain out of Barracks to hear the Address; about 200 persons were present, and many could not obtain admission; 26 members were added to the Society.

It gives me great satisfaction to bear testimony to the laudable zeal of many Christian ministers and other friends of the cause in the various places visited by me during this tour, and especially that of the Rev. R. Cooney who entertained me at his hospitable mansion for four days, made the arrangements for meetings, and took me round to the different appointments in Stanstead.

The *Canada Temperance Advocate* wherever it goes, is well received, and *Anti-Bacchus* is highly esteemed. The Societies in these parts are fast increasing in numbers, respectability, and usefulness. A pleasing fact occurs in every meeting, namely, some one individual or more joins for the first time, over whom many rejoice and say, "He has signed." There is not near so much drinking as formerly, and I believe many in the traffic convinced of its immorality, will soon give up the sale of alcoholic drinks.

I have been from home 17 days, travelled 280 miles, visited 23 places, delivered 23 addresses and lectures, originated 4 Societies, obtained 12 subscribers to the *Advocate*, 569 in the pledge of total abstinence, and circulated 2000 temperance tracts.

I am, Sir, your's truly,
R. D. WADSWORTH.
Agent Montreal Temperance Society.

Montreal February 24, 1842.

HATLEY, Jan. 4.—The small society which Mr. Wadsworth called to action 9th Oct. last, numbering only 10 members, now numbers over 60. The subject is exciting considerable interest, and we believe that a large and respectable society is destined to spring up from the ruins of the old society, which has literally died and been buried among us.—AVERY IVES.

LOCHIEL, Jan. 6.—During the last six weeks we had meetings once a fortnight in different parts of this extensive parish, which plan we intend to prosecute during the "Riding season." Our indefatigable friend, the Rev. W. McKillop, attended each of the meetings. Would to God all Ministers in this respect were like him, then would Bacchus soon share the fate of Dagon before the Ark. At our first meeting four gave in their names as members, at the second two only, and at the third last evening 15. Another of the Committee furnished 22 names which he obtained by going from house to house, making an addition last evening of 37 to our former number of 114, making a total of 151. Though we cannot boast of any great numbers, the influence of the society is considerable; though it is as yet only as the small cloud that arose out of the sea in the days of Elijah, it has not as yet covered our "horizon," and the consequence is, the devouring elements, with their "fire waters," are carrying on their work of destruction.—D. CATTANACH.

St. THOMAS, Jan. 8.—I am happy to say, as Secretary of the St. Thomas Society, that since we have been re-organized by the Rev. Mr. Clarke last summer on the total abstinence principles, we have prospered, and the society's influence is extensively felt. We number 112 members, and hold our meetings monthly.—H. BLACK.

CARLETON, CHALFUR BAY, Jan. 12.—At a public assembly of the members of the Carleton Temperance Society, held 9th December 1841, the following gentlemen were duly elected as officers to the Society, Rev. L. S. Malo, Priest Missionary, Pres.; Mr. John Meagher, for the Township of Carleton, Mr. Simon Bernard, for the Township of Maria, C. M. Lablouis, Esq., for the Seigniorie Shoolbred, Vice-Pres.; Nicholas Landry, Esq., Treasurer; G. Ahier, Sec.; with a Committee of ten. Number of persons who have taken the total abstinence pledge, 800; do. the partial pledge, 70.—GIDEON AHIER, Sec.

PHILLIPSBURG, Jan. 14.—Our Annual Temperance Meeting was held at the Wesleyan chapel last evening, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. R. Hutchins, and others, and 13 were added to our number. The same Office-bearers were re-elected.—W. HICKOK, Sec.

DUNNVILLE, Jan. 17.—Dunnville, for several years past, has been noted for drunkenness, there being no less than 13 places in its vicinity licensed for the sale of intoxicating drinks, viz. 7 taverns, 3 beer shops, 1 distillery, and 2 stores. It appears that all efforts made for the suppression of inebriation have proved ineffectual, until within a few months past. Last August we organized a Society on the total abstinence principle, and got 34 names; since then two meetings have been held, addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Poole and Gilbert, Wesleyan ministers, and some new names added. Last Monday, we held our anniversary meeting, which was addressed by several members of the society, and 27 additional names enrolled under the tee-total banner, which gives us a total of 114. The following officers were then elected to serve the ensuing year, viz. John Armour, Esq. P.M. Pres.; Mr. Thos. J. Wiggings, Vice Pres.; the writer, Sec.; and a Committee of 5. We then separated, feeling grateful to Almighty God for our past success.—GEO. RAYMOND.

Extracts from the fourth Annual Report of the Smithtown Total Abstinence Society.

Your Committee have to regret that some sickly sheep have appeared in the flock, for while looking over the pledge list they find it to contain 144 members, from which they had to subtract 4 withdrawn and 8 expelled, leaving 136 in full standing, being an increase of 76 in the course of the last year, notwithstanding great difficulties and discouragements.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Sec. W. A. SON ROBINSON, Pres.
Extracts from the Annual Report of the Amherstburgh Temperance Society.

AMHERSTBURGH, January 18.

Your Society now numbers 203 good steady te-totalers, (besides a few fluctuating members) being an increase of 50 in the year.

Your Committee had hoped that the operations of your society would have been materially assisted by a reduction in the number of those places that are licensed by law to make drunkards. A memorial to this effect had been prepared and numerously signed by the inhabitants of this place, to be presented to the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions assembled, and our worthy Magistrates having at heart the best interests of the community, mustered their strength and attended at the Quarter Sessions held for the purpose of granting licenses, and obtained a considerable reduction in the number of taverns. But our hopes are blasted. At a subsequent meeting not more than a fortnight after, the other Magistrates then on the bench, granted almost all that had been refused. Thus is the voice of this community disregarded, and the efforts of our Magistrates for the public good defeated.

Your Society has put itself lately into a more effective attitude. An acting Committee has been organized, which promises to be of great utility. A Female Committee has also been formed in connection with your society, which we have no doubt will be of considerable benefit. The object of this Committee is to carry out the principles of this society more extensively among the female sex. And though only recently appointed, there is reason to believe that it has done good, and been the means of getting many to join our cause.

Your society has also been the means of setting on foot a temperance society among the soldiers of the 89th Regt., which has been attended with success, far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, and promises to be of great benefit to the Regiment.—GEORGE CHEYNE, Convener of Committee.

HINCHINBROOK, Jan. 18.—On the 24th of December last, a meeting was held and an appropriate address delivered by the Rev. Isaac Law, after which the total abstinence pledge was signed by 27; a society was formed, to be called the Hinchinbrook Temperance Society: A. Craik, jun. Pres.; Wm. Gibson, Vice-Pres.; and Isaac Law, Sec. At a subsequent meeting, 16 more names were added.—ANDREW CRAIK, jun.

HUNTINGDON, Jan. 20.—The cause is in a prospering condition throughout this entire region. If it goes on at the present rate, we shall live in good hopes of witnessing the long expected day: the day when intoxicating liquors will be banished. I send you the following by account of our Annual Meeting, held 5th inst. After prayer, the following Officers were chosen for the year. James Dunsmore, Pres.; John Dunlop, Vice-Pres.; Thomas Briggs, Sec.; and a Committee of seven. Since our annual meeting, the committee have been holding meetings weekly in different places. In the Portage, the meeting was both well attended and very successful; 17 names were obtained. At a place 8 miles distant, on the 19th instant, the following Resolutions were passed, which I beg to recommend as important:—

1. That this meeting will make immediate and hearty efforts to repair all the injury which they have done in time past, by presenting the intoxicating cup to their friends and neighbours.

2. That a Committee of three be appointed for the purpose of having the pledge presented to every individual in the neighbourhood not already a member, in order if possible to secure the names and influence of all in favour of this cause.—DAVID DOBIE.

MARVILLE NICHOL, Jan. 21.—A Society has been formed in this remote township, almost on the shores of Lake Huron, named the Nichol Total Abstinence Society. It is now nearly twelve months since we began, but about ten days since the pledge had received only 23 signatures. A meeting in the school-house on the 12th instant was attended by upwards of 100 persons, and at which very effective addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Wastell, and C. J. Muckle, Esq. of Guelph, and by Mr. Middleton; we obtained at the conclusion 25 additional names. The adjoining concessions were canvassed on the succeeding days, and our numbers continued to increase so rapidly, that on the 19th inst. when we met to organize the Society, we numbered 85 adults, and 20 juvenile members. Mr. Jas. Middleton was chosen President, with a Secretary and Committee of nine.—G. PINE, Sec.

MATILDA, Jan. 22.—On the 23 Dec. last we had a meeting for the purpose of forming a society upon the total abstinence principle, at which time 38 joined the society. Since that time we have had a gradual increase until we now number 120; we consider this is but the beginning, when we reflect that Matilda once had a society of nearly 700 upon the old plan.—S. HULBERT, Sec.

PERTH, Jan. 24.—Our Temperance Society is rapidly advancing, and now numbers between 700 and 800. You will not meet with a very encouraging reception, not only in Perth, but throughout the district.—WM. BELL, Minister.

GRANBY VILLAGE, Jan. 24.—There was a temperance society formed in this place by Mr. Wadsworth, on total abstinence principles, on the 6th of October last. On the day of the formation, about 40 subscribed the pledge, and we have the heartfelt satisfaction to report, that the society now numbers 314, and that public opinion is getting decidedly in favour of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks in this place. We have public lectures monthly in the village, and have held meetings in other parts of the township. There is also a juvenile society, which numbers 161, making an aggregate of 475 total abstainers in this township.—JAMES KAY, Sec.

BRADFORD, Jan. 28.—We have lately formed a society at this place, calling it the West Gwillimbury Total Abstinence Society; we have 70 already joined, and expect to increase fast, as the minds of the people are ripe for a change.—JOHN PEACOCK, P.M.

LOCHIEL, Jan. 28.—Since I wrote to you upwards of fifty have been added to our Lochiel Society, and nine more added at a meeting held by Mr. McKillican in Kenyon. At our last fortnight meeting upon the 19th inst., Rev. Mr. Fraser assisted, and 20 joined, 8 of whom are Irish Roman Catholics.—D. CATTANACH.

CROSS ROADS, Jan. 31.—A temperance society was formed at the Cross Roads, near Niagara, in September last; the success of which has been greater than was expected, and the society now numbers 140 members, among whom are several reformed

drunkards. The cause is rapidly gaining ground in this part of the country.—ROBERT N. BALL, Sec.

PORT COLBORNE, Jan. 31.—A temperance society was formed at this place last Thursday, and 55 have signed the pledge. Another meeting is to be held on Thursday next, when many more are expected to sign.—J. BLACK, P.M.

GLOUCESTER, Feb. 1.—We have formed a total society in this place. Joseph Combs, Esq. Pres.; Benjamin Rathwell, Esq. Vice-Pres.; the writer Treasurer and Secretary; and a Committee of five. The society numbers 28.—W. GLASFORD, Sec.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, COBOURG, Feb. 9.—At our recent Anniversary the Recording Secretary informed us, that near 100 had united with the society during the year: 19 removed; 4 withdrawn; and 8 had been expelled for violation of the pledge. About 25 new subscribers were obtained at the last meeting. The number of members in good standing is 162, besides a few doubtful ones. The number of members here returned embraces only those residing in the town of Cobourg. Besides which there are in the vicinity some small societies. Several inebriates enrolled themselves as members of our society the past year, 8 of whom still maintain their integrity. These have been reclaimed principally through the agency of those who have themselves been rescued from the grog-shop. We meet with some opposition, yet the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and as a necessary consequence intemperance, is yielding before the pure principles of our total abstinence society. *No quarters to alcohol, and untiring perseverance in the performance of our duties, is our motto.* We therefore hope to see the time when our cause will be signally triumphant over this almost universal and ruinous vice. The Officers elected for the ensuing year are, Rev. D. C. Van Norman, Pres.; A. Jeffrey, Esq., Vice-Pres.; W. Kingston, Cor. Sec.; O. W. Powell, Rec. Sec.; J. Cuthbert, Ass. Sec.; P. M. Callum, Treas.; and a Committee of five.—W. KINGSTON.

RAWNOX, Feb. 9.—Our Society was established on the 17th June, 1841, when 14 signed the total abstinence pledge, and formed themselves into a society. At our next meeting held 27th June, 20 names more were added to the pledge, and during the summer the Society increased. Our first Annual Meeting was held on the 20th January 1842, and was addressed by T. Dunroest, Esq., Rev. Messrs. L. Warner, and John Butler. At the close 14 were enrolled. Since the above period 21 were added to the Society, which now numbers 35. The following are the names of Officers for the present year, Mr. S. B. Shipman, Pres.; Rev. John Butler, Vice-Pres.—DANIEL HEFFMAN, jun. Sec.

NEWBURGH, Feb. 9.—The temperance cause is advancing in this District. The first anniversary of the Midland District Temperance Society was held at Switzer's Chapel, Ernest Town, on the 13th ult., at 11 o'clock, A. M., and went off well. Processions formed in Bath, Napanance, and Newburgh, adjacent villages, proceeded to the place of meeting with banners flying with suitable mottoes. It is thought that 200 sleighs were present, and more than 1000 people. The various societies in the District, now amounting to about 30, were well represented by more than 100 delegates, who were seated by themselves, and transacted the business of the day. After the Report had been read and adopted, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. M. Ronson, of Kingston, Pres.; A. Caton, M. Asseltine, Peter Empey and C. H. Millar, Esqs., Vice-Presidents; John Piercy, Esq., Treas.; E. Switzer, Esq., Rec. Sec.; Dr. Aylsworth, Cor. Sec., and a Committee of thirty influential individuals. It was then resolved, to endeavour to establish one or more temperance houses in this District, and the meeting, by a rising and unanimous vote pledged themselves to support them. The multitudes dispersed quietly, orderly, and soberly, highly gratified with the day's proceedings, and more than ever determined to adhere to the true principles of total abstinence from all that will intoxicate.

A Victoria Society has also been formed in this Township, with more than a dozen members already. How much longer will many of our magistrates and ministers of the gospel stand aloof from so good a cause? The Victoria man, whose fetters have been riven by these associations, cries *how long!!* The public inebriate enlaid by his appetite, perhaps following the example of his neighbouring J— of the P—, cries *how long!!* Reason, conscience, humanity, and scripture itself, cry *how long!!* Shall these things be!!!—ISAAC B. AYLWORTH.

PRESCOTT, Feb. 10.—The Annual Meeting of the Prescott Temperance Society took place on the 31st inst. when the following Officers were elected, viz. Lonson Hillard, Pres.; Mr. D. Dickinson, Vice-Pres.; Charles H. See, Sec.; and a Committee of five. Several Resolutions were then passed, altering some of the Bye-Laws of the Society, among which was the following—That it shall be the duty of the vigilance Committee to report to the Secretary all deaths, accidents, &c., which may be caused, immediately or remotely, by the use of intoxicating drinks, and to collect all information which may be beneficial to the society, or to the cause generally; also to take notice of all violations of the pledge, and to report the same to the Secretary.—CHARLES H. SEE, Sec. [Extracts from Report in our next.—Ed.]

BEAMSVILLE, Feb. 10.—There has been quite an excitement among the Methodists on the subject of temperance. I attended a meeting on the 7th inst., at the Forty Mile Creek, or Gransby, there was a good attendance, 17 subscribed the pledge. The society has been in existence about two months, and now numbers 100 members. The Beamsville society numbers upwards of 70.—GEORGE SILVER.

COLBORNE, NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, Feb. 15.—Our annual meeting took place last evening, when addresses were delivered by Rev. J. Mesmore, Rev. J. H. Leonard, and Mr. John Wilson; and the following resolutions passed.

1. (Provides for setting off portions of the society, and organizing them as branch societies).
2. (Declares their intention of doing all in their power to circulate the Montreal Society's Publications).
3. That a member of a total abstinence society may be justifiable in employing a man of intemperate habits so long as he uses means to reclaim him.
4. That the following persons be elected to serve as officers of this society for the ensuing year, viz. James M. Merriman, Pres.; James Johnson, Vice-Pres.; James P. Scott, Sec.; W. Easton, Treas.; and an Executive Committee of 15 persons.

The present number of members of our society is 442 adults, and 40 children under 12 years of age. This is our first annual meeting, and truly God has blessed the effort, for the movement has been followed by a revival of religion, and near 200 souls have been hopefully converted. Is not temperance the handmaid of the gospel?—JAMES P. SCOTT, Sec.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND, MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—On the 17th ultimo a temperance meeting was held by the kind permission of Col. Elliott, commanding the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, in that corps, and the astonishing success which has crowned the feeble efforts of a few individuals (kindly assisted by two gentlemen from the Victoria Society in town) encourages me to lay an account of it before the public, and especially before my companions in arms, that it may stimulate them to renewed exertion, to banish for ever intoxicating liquors from the army, now serving in Canada. The society in question numbers 207 members in the short period of one month from its first formation, and I have not a doubt but in a short time it will far surpass any military society in Canada, perhaps in the whole British Army. The good effects of this society are already visible upon men, women, and children in the Regiment. I pray that the day may speedily arrive, when every British soldier and sailor will feel it a duty incumbent upon him, to forsake for ever the slavish service of King Alcohol. The only pay he gives is the *head-ache*, the *hand-shake*, comforts rare, pockets bare, ruination of both constitution and character, with a premature grave; while enrolling ourselves under the banner of total abstinence, yields healthy constitutions, exemplary character, domestic comfort, and last, though not least, generally leads to a well grounded hope of heaven.—JAMES ROBERTSON, *Company Sergt., Royal Artillery.*

The Rev. Andrew Kennedy, of St. Andrews, recently from Keith, Scotland, has kindly communicated the following extracts from a letter lately received from the Rev. R. G. Mason, the Scotch apostle of temperance.

"I may now declare, with all confidence, that I have made my tour in Scotland complete; for I have been over all the large islands of Arran and Bute, Isla and Jura, Mull, &c.; Shetland and Orkney, Lewis and Skye, with all their appendages; and

have ranged through all the highlands of Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Nairn, Inverness, Argyll, and Perth shires, with every other hole and corner in beloved Caledonia. I have had the honor of forming societies in almost every town and village in Scotland, and have now the pleasure of seeing the most of them flourishing. By my visit in Shetland and Orkney, there were societies formed in almost every island, and meetings held in every parish church. There are now nearly seven thousand members in these remote islands; and by holding on an average, eighteen meetings each week, and having so many boys to creep through, and so many scots to sail over, I have destroyed my health, and doubt I shall never be well again. I have, however, much to encourage me in my laborious undertaking; and in the pleasing assurance that I am in the place where a gracious providence has put me, I go boldly forward without fear. The cause of genuine temperance is working wonders in Scotland, especially in the North. Our northern societies are numerous and respectable, and all founded on a moral and religious base, as well as conducted in a proper spirit. In Inverness and Aberdeen, with many other parts, the abstinence principle has almost wrought miracles. I believe there is not a more sober town or city in Great Britain than Aberdeen, for a drunkard is seldom seen. In 1837, shortly after which I formed the society, there were 870 public houses and spirit shops; but they have gradually diminished every year since, and this year there are only 480. There has been, in fact, a diminution of nearly 400 of these nurseries of drunkenness since we commenced the operations of our noble society, and what is more, crime has been diminished in exact proportion to the reduction of tippling houses. In 1837, there were 402 convictions occasioned by intemperance; this year there are but 215; and, be it remembered that this diminution in the number of public houses, and corresponding decrease in the amount of crime, is the result not of magisterial interference, but of moral influence, promoted by the temperance reformation. I wish I had time to write you a better account, for my materials are so ample, and the results so encouraging, that America would be greatly cheered and benefited by them. But my time is so much occupied that I have scarcely a moment to spare. This day week, I was addressing 1300 in our superb Temperance Hall (Aberdeen) for two hours, and the next night I was delivering a lecture at Arbroath, after recommending the cause for three hours on board the steamer. The next day I joined a procession of nearly three thousand teetotallers at Dundee, and had to speak at two meetings at night, three times at a Protestant festival, and twice at a Catholic Sorée. The next day I joined a party of 500 members, who hired a splendid steamer to visit the city of Perth, and, after addressing the meeting, I was all night (a dark and stormy one) on the wide waters, without a wink of sleep. The next day I had nearly 100 miles to travel to Aberdeen, and the following day preached three times to immense audiences. On Monday morning at six, travelled nearly 50 miles to my present abode (Keith), joined the procession, and addressed the multitude three times out of doors, and four times at their crowded Sorée in the evening. This is a short sketch of my past week's work, in which I have delivered fifteen addresses, lectures, and sermons, averaging an hour and a half each, besides travelling by steamers, rail-roads, and coaches, 250 miles. This is far more than I could achieve under the old drinking system, and I record this statement in honour of our excellent cause. We purpose, by divine grace, to go still forward; and knowing that prayer, prudence, patience, and perseverance, will overcome every obstacle, we are full of assurance of victory.

I remain, yours most affectionately,

ROBERT GRAY MASON.

Extract from a letter addressed to the President of the Montreal Temperance Society on the evening of the Anniversary Meeting.

MONTREAL, January 28, 1842.

Last Sunday being our regular monthly meeting, immediately after vespers our President, the Rev. Mr. Phelan, delivered a most eloquent and impressive sermon on the subject of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, in which he denounced in strong terms the use of what are commonly called "Temperance Cor-

dials," as well as cider and other drinks of a similar nature. He said that such "Cordials" were nothing but alcohol disguised in different ways to deceive the unwary, and he therefore cautioned tee-totalers not to be "deceived thereby," as the use of them, even if they were harmless, might lead some of them into their former habits. He particularly recommended the tee-total pledge to the Ladies, and brought forward several passages of scripture to support him in it, one of them I shall here quote, which will be found in Judges xiii. 3, 4, 5. "And an angel of the Lord appeared to her," (*Samson's mother*), "and said, Now therefore beware, and drink no wine nor strong drink, because thou shalt conceive and bear a son, and he shall begin to deliver Israel from the hands of the Philistines." This, Mr. P. said, ought to be incentive enough to married females to become tee-totalers, and thereby secure to themselves with God's blessing a strong and healthy progeny. The following passage of scripture Mr. P. also brought forward—Judges xiv. 6, 8. "And the Spirit of the Lord came upon Samson, and he tore the lion as he would have torn a kid in pieces, having nothing at all in his hand." "And after some days returning"—"he went aside to see the carcass of the lion, and behold there was a swarm of bees in the mouth of the lion and an honey comb." From this he drew a beautiful comparison, by comparing the man that becomes a tee-totaler to *Samson*, who rising in the strength of his temperance principles had slain the *lion of intemperance*, and then found what may be compared to *honey* for sweetness, health, domestic happiness, brotherly love, and fear of the Lord. He also said he lately received letters from *Buckingham*, *Paisley*, *New Glasgow*, and other places where branches of our society had been established (on tee-total principles) which gave the most flattering accounts of success attending them. The Rev. gentleman then said he was ready to administer the pledge to any who might wish to take it, and the sequel proves how well his call was responded to, for nearly one hundred persons enrolled themselves on the spot under the banners of tee-totalism, (*none having offered to join on the old pledge*). Is it not a consoling thought to see how the good cause is getting on, for within the last four weeks we have received upwards of three hundred tee-totalers, and only *nine!* on the partial abstinence pledge. The precise number of tee-totalers belonging to the society I have not been able to ascertain, but I think they amount to upwards of *two thousand*. The whole number of members on both pledges that have been enrolled up to this date amount to 4131.

EDWARD MURPHY,

Assistant Secretary Recollect Temperance Association.

TEMPERANCE DINNER.—On Thursday of last week, a large number of gentlemen and ladies, numbering upwards of one hundred, sat down to an excellent dinner prepared by Mr. Mann of the Temperance Hotel, in his usual excellent style. The tables were arranged in two rows 40 or 50 feet in length; at the head of one was seated Doctor Wm. Wilson, of Ascot, and at the other John Gilson, Esq. acting as Presidents, while Ichabod Smith, Esq. of Stanstead, and Benj. Pomroy, Esq. of Compton, acted as Vice-Presidents. The company having done justice to the profusion of "good things" spread before them, were addressed on the subject of Temperance by Dr. Wilson, Rev. Messrs. Robertson, Doolittle, and Sherrold and Elder Gilson, who urged the propriety and duty of all adopting the total abstinence principle.—*Sherbrooke Gazette*.

TEE-TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—On Sunday last we had the gratification of hearing from the Rev. Mr. Dumphy that there are now on his list *three thousand two hundred tee-totalers*. Within the last few days forty persons belonging to 36th Regiment, including, as we understood, six Sergeants, have joined this noblest of Societies. This is highly creditable to both Officers and Privates, and the example which has been set by the former will be productive of the most salutary effects. Once elevate the British Soldier from the depths of drunkenness, and he will become an altered man. It is unfortunately too true that intoxication has been, and indeed is at present, the besetting sin of the British Army; but we trust the day is not far distant when the disgrace in which that implacable enemy of man's temporal and spiritual welfare involves its victims, will be wiped away.—*Mirror*, St. John, N. B.

We understand that the Lieut. Governor, in his anxiety to promote the cause of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks among the Indians, intends to have silver medals struck off to be presented to them after they have kept the pledge for *twelve months*. We understand also, that it has been suggested to His Excellency to make a general presentation of the medals to the tee-totalers in the Province.—*St. John's, N. B. Mirror*.

An immense meeting was held by the Washingtonians in this city on Tuesday evening last. The Tabernacle was crowded to suffocation, and hundreds went away unable to get in. It was held in behalf of the Firemen, and we learn that *six entire companies* came out and signed the pledge.—*N. Y. Evangelist*.

"*Oh! Lucifer, how art thou fallen!*"—Brandy sold in the city of Troy, within a few weeks, at sheriff's sale, for *21 cents per gallon*, usual price over a dollar.—*Organ*.

Beat it who can.—A temperance society, formed about six weeks since, at Columbus, Ohio, now numbers *820 members*.—*Id.*

The ladies' temperance society of Boston is said to have reclaimed more than two hundred intemperate females.—*Id.*

One half of the population of Harrisburgh has signed the pledge! Beat this if you can.—*Id.*

Worthy of Imitation.—The Governor of this State, W. H. Seward, treated his numerous guests on New Year's day with lemonade and cold water, instead of wine as heretofore. And the money, which would otherwise have been expended for liquors, was given to the poor.—He has now, with many of our first citizens, signed the total abstinence pledge.—*Evangelist*.

It is estimated that more than 5,000 drunkards have been reformed in the state of New-York within the last eight months.—*Id.*

A Fire.—In the town of Barre, Mass., 1,300 gallons of spirituous liquors were burnt on the green, one evening not long since. The retailers concluded to give up the traffic, and the friends of temperance purchased what they had, and thus consumed them.

Amherst College, in the state of Massachusetts, has about 450 students, and five sixths of them are pledged against the use of all intoxicating drinks.—*Evangelist*.

Three extensive bar-rooms at Houston have been closed within a month, and two of the buildings changed into stores. "Oh where, tell me where" shall King Alcohol find rest, if he has to fly from Texas?

NEW ABSTINENCE MOVEMENT.—We mentioned a fortnight ago, that a number of Corn-Law Repealers entertained some scruples of conscience about consuming in ale and spirits the barley which might have been converted into bread for famishing multitudes. Since then some movement has been made towards establishing a Society, the object of which shall be to discourage the voluntary taxation thus incurred for the benefit of the landowners; and the following declaration has received the signature of several active members of the Manchester Anti-Corn-Law Association:—"We, the undersigned members of the Anti-Corn-Law Association declare, that we will not voluntarily tax ourselves for the benefit of the landowners by the consumption of the barley grown in Great Britain and Ireland, which is malted for brewing or distillation, and that we will not give our aid to any Government opposed to free trade, by paying the duties imposed on the importation of foreign wines and spirits; and we, therefore, pledge ourselves to abstain, until the repeal of the Corn-Laws, from the use of ale, porter, wine, and spirits." It is intended, that when one hundred persons, whose example is likely to be influential, shall have subscribed this declaration, they shall be called together by circular, to take into consideration the means of promoting this self-denying movement.—*Manchester Times*.

Though savouring more of politics than tee-totalism, the movement above referred to may be extended and promoted with all the enthusiasm of political partisanship, and thousands may join it who would consider themselves degraded by any connection with tee-totalers. If the members of this society, however, are to return to their drinking habits when the corn laws are repealed, the repeal will be to them a doubtful benefit.—*Ed.*

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.*

MONTREAL, MARCH, 1843.

APPOINTMENTS FOR MARCH.—Mr. Wadsworth will leave Montreal (D. V.) on Monday the 7th March, and hold meetings in the following order:—

New Glasgow	- -	Monday.....7th	March...Evening.
North Gore	- -	Tuesday.....8th	... Evening.
Northwest	- -	Wednesday...9th	... 11 o'clock, A. M.
Rear Chatham	- -	do. do.	... Evening.
Chatham	- -	Thursday..10th	... 11 o'clock, A. M.
Grenville	- -	do. do.	... Evening.
West Hawkesbury	-	Friday.....11th	... 11 o'clock, A. M.
Chenail Ecarte	-	do. do.	... Evening.
L'Orignal	- -	Saturday...12th	... 11 o'clock, A. M.
Ang. of Grenville	-	do. do.	... Evening.
do.	-	Sunday.....13th	... Lecture.
Petite Nation	- -	Monday....14th	... 11 o'clock, A. M.
Lochaber	- -	do. do.	... Evening.
Clarence	- -	Tuesday....15th	... 11 o'clock, A. M.
Cumberland	- -	do. do.	... Evening.
Buckingham	- -	Wednesday16th	... Evening.
Bytown	- -	Thursday..17th	... Evening.
New Edinburgh	-	Friday.....18th	... 11 o'clock, A. M.
Hull	- -	do. do.	... Evening.
Chelsea	- -	Saturday...19th	... 11 o'clock, A. M.
Aylmer	- -	do. do.	... Evening.
Bytown	- -	Sunday.....20th	... Lecture.
Scott's School House		Monday.....21st	... 11 o'clock, A. M.
Bell's do		do. do.	... Evening.

Lithographic drawings of the human stomach, representing the dangerous results of using alcoholic drinks, will be exhibited at each of the meetings.

The friends of the cause in the places above named, are earnestly requested to make arrangements for meetings at the times mentioned. They are also respectfully requested to aid the Agent in travelling from place to place. Mr. Wadsworth is authorized to receive subscriptions for the *Advocate*, as well as donations towards the maintenance of travelling Lecturers. All subscriptions and donations will be acknowledged in the next number of the *Advocate*.

Mr. Macdonald's appointments for meetings in the Victoria District, will be found on the last page of cover.

The practice prevalent among firemen of drinking at fires is one that we deem highly reprehensible on many accounts. In the first place, so far from helping, drinking often materially hinders the performance of their arduous duties; one instance of which we may mention as a sample. A building in this city had been partially burned, and the fire apparently extinguished, when the firemen betook themselves to drinking in a room of the dilapidated house. Whilst thus engaged, the fire again broke out in the roof, a fact of which they were only informed by the Agent of an Insurance Company.

Secondly. Occasions often occur at fires which require great judgment and steadiness on the part of firemen, as well as courage and intrepidity; such, for instance, as rushing into a building full of flame and smoke to save human life, or standing on an insecure ladder or wall to pour in a well directed stream of water. But who would expect a person partially intoxicated to perform these duties? So far from saving others, he would most likely perish himself.

In the third place, Order and subordination are especially requisite amongst firemen at fires. But who ever supposed that liquor promoted order and subordination? On the contrary, we have seen in a recent instance several of the firemen in a state of partial or positive intoxication.

Insurance Companies used to contribute to the support of the Fire Companies, and more than half of all they paid was for refreshments, by which convenient but inappropriate term, liquors are usually distinguished in tavern and other bills; but latterly the fire companies have been paid by the Corporation, at the rate, we believe, of a dollar per man, for every time they are called out. This sum being small in itself, and received on an extraordinary occasion, is, we are informed, too generally spent in a treat, which not unfrequently is the beginning and occasion of still farther expenditure in the same way.

We would therefore respectfully suggest to the Corporation, the propriety of paying firemen by the year, the same amount, as nearly as possible, as on the average of years they would receive by the present mode; and this sum would go far towards paying rent, laying in firewood, or some other useful purpose, and would consequently be generally productive of good instead of evil.

We understand that the captains and men of the different Companies have the business of providing refreshments entirely in their own power, and that the superintendent would gladly see the habit of using intoxicating drinks at fires abolished. We know also that several of the captains, and at least one of the companies, are tee-totallers; and we hope, therefore, that they will endeavour to persuade their brethren to abandon entirely the pernicious practice alluded to; and when refreshments are necessary, to substitute hot coffee for grog—a substitution which may easily be effected by an arrangement with the keeper of either of our Temperance houses, or in any other way that may be deemed best.

Our readers will perceive that we have not latterly inserted accounts of deaths caused by drinking, occurring elsewhere than in Canada. No one need imagine, however, that such occurrences have ceased in other countries. On the contrary, our British and American papers detail a more than ordinary proportion of murders committed by the insatiate demon Intemperance; but we publish such as occur in Canada, in preference to others, in order to bring the importance of the Temperance reformation more effectually home to ourselves.

The propriety of conducting public celebrations on Temperance principles has been amply demonstrated in this city, upon the occasion of the recent rejoicings, in honour of the birth of an Heir Apparent to the throne. Two Soirées on strict temperance principles formed part of these rejoicings, and for the numbers present, the harmony and happiness that prevailed throughout, we presume they stand unrivalled in the history of social assemblies in British America. Certainly upon no other system could such immense numbers have been congregated together so harmoniously, and at such moderate expense.

Many of the chief public celebrations in the United States are now conducted on temperance principles, and public breakfasts and soirées have for some time past been superseding public dinners in Britain. We hope, therefore, that the Montreal Soirées will be the forerunners of a general change in the mode of conducting public celebrations in Canada.

A more than usual proportion of this number consists of original matter; and we have been under the necessity of allowing several important articles to lie over.

In some places where our Agents formed societies, or received pledges that societies would be formed soon, the temperance men have begun to labour in earnest, and their success has surpassed their expectations; but in others, nothing has been done since the Agent left. This is not as it should be. As long as Alcohol continues to claim so many victims, indolence and apathy do not become temperance men. We could specify names, but we think it better to leave the matter to the conscience of the parties.

The only public meetings mentioned in the Annual report of the Montreal Temperance Society were those in the American Presbyterian church, and as the following item appears in the treasurer's account, "expenses of public meetings, &c. £20 6s.," some have thought that it referred to these meetings. This is not correct. The sum in question embraces a variety of petty expenses, and it is only justice to our American friends to state, that they not only gave their place of worship gratuitously, but lighted and heated it for temperance meetings at their own expense.

We trust that the last Tuesday of February has this year been generally observed throughout the country, as a day of simultaneous meetings. The Montreal Temperance Society held a very interesting one on the occasion, which was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Taylor, Strong, Fox, and Crofts, and Messrs. Janes, Andrews, and Dougall.

The plan adopted in several of the New England States respecting this day, is a good one, namely, to make it not only a day of public meetings, but for the gathering together of families and friends to rejoice in the social circle over the progress of the temperance reformation.

Were all the temperance societies in and around Montreal, Military, Civilian, and Juvenile, to unite in a procession with banners, medals, music, &c., upon some day to be mutually agreed upon (say perhaps 1st May next), we think much interest would be awakened in, and a lively impetus given to the temperance cause. This plan has elsewhere proved advantageous.

We call the attention of our readers to the journal of the Rev. J. H. Leonard, who deserves the best thanks of the temperance community for his meritorious and gratuitous labours. Indeed all the journals will well repay perusal. We may add for the honour of Canada, that no temperance paper in the world, as far as we know, records such an amount of labour in the temperance cause as the *Advocate*.

We would call the attention of our friends in the Eastern Townships to the fact, that Mr. William Mann, of Sherbrooke, now conducts his Hotel on strict temperance principles. We wish him success.

We extract the following notice from the *Christian Guardian* :—

"CANADIAN TEMPERANCE RHYMES."—This is the title of a neat pamphlet of twenty-seven pages, written, we believe, by a Christian minister of the Kirk, who was once, as many a one is, a moderate drinker; but who now writes in favour of entire abstinence. The chief excellence of the "Rhymes" is their correct delineation of character. They contain descriptions of the Distiller, Tavern-keeper, Moderate Drinker, Drunkard, Drunkard's Family, the Drunkard's End; and on the other hand, of the Total Abstinence man, his Family, their pleasures and advantages. The metre is peculiar, and the occasion allows it; and we recommend the entertaining and useful publication for general circulation.

The judges have not yet decided upon the Essays sent in upon the License System

The greatest progress that the temperance cause has yet made on this side the Atlantic, is now going on in the Western States, comprising the Valley of the Mississippi.

It gives us great satisfaction to lay the following address from the Session to the members of one of our Presbyterian churches, before the religious public. We are thoroughly convinced that the Minister and Elders have, on this occasion, done no more than their duty; and we are equally convinced that Ministers and church officers who do not take some such step with reference to the drinking habits of the communities over which they preside, grievously neglect their spiritual interests. It is easy to preach against and condemn sins to which people are not inclined; the test of faithfulness lies in rebuking and condemning sinful practices, which have the sanction of custom and fashion.

ADDRESS.

DEAR BRETHREN,

As persons intrusted with your spiritual oversight in the Lord, it is our duty to employ every means which may appear calculated, through the Divine blessing, to promote your edification and growth in grace. To this end, we are not only to watch over you and pray for you, to teach, and exhort, and comfort you, but also, when any danger appears to us to threaten your spiritual prosperity, we are to give you *warning* of that danger, and thereby put you on your guard. We would therefore warn you, by this our letter, with all humility and affection, and at the same time with all solemnity, and in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, of the danger which arises from the very common practice of using intoxicating drinks as a beverage. We cannot express to you the alarm and anxiety and pain, which we have suffered from this cause, and still suffer. We have already been compelled to cut off some from the communion of the Church, and thereby separate them from the visible body of Christ, who have fallen victims to this practice; and if the same practice is still kept up amongst us, we have no doubt that we shall be obliged to adopt the same measure respecting others, some of whom may now perhaps be far from imagining that they are in any jeopardy. It would appear from past experience, that it is impossible this practice can become common, in a society of any extent, without producing the most deplorable consequences upon the state of morality and religion, and we are therefore persuaded that if it is kept up amongst us as formerly, it will be at the expense of some of your souls. We have asked ourselves, if it is right for a community of professing Christians to persist in it, at such a tremendous risk; and, taking the word of God for our guide, and keeping in view the account of our stewardship which we have to give before God, we are compelled to answer, *it is wrong*. The same considerations urge us now to come before you as a Session, and earnestly entreat you, individually and collectively, to discontinue the practice at once and forever.

We are persuaded this is the only effectual way to escape the danger which attends it. You cannot all continue to tamper with it, and all escape harm in the interests of your souls. Some will fall, perhaps irrecoverably; and to prevent a catastrophe so great, we entreat that the aforesaid practice may be unanimously abandoned.

In presenting this request, we are not to be understood as identifying ourselves with any other Society which may have the same object in view; we act from a sense of duty. We are convinced that the influence of intoxicating drinks amongst you is hurtful to your spirituality and growth in grace, and that it will prove fatal to the steadfastness of some. We are convinced that the use of them, except for medical purposes, neither contributes to health nor enjoyment; and that this is a case to which the rule of the gospel applies, which requires us to deny ourselves, even of a lawful indulgence, if it is the means of leading any of our brethren into sin. For these reasons we present this request, and we hope that you will "fulfil our joy" by cheerfully and unambiguously complying with it. For it would yield us unspeakable joy, as men who watch for your souls, to know, that none of the members of this church have henceforward any hand in continuing the use of these beverages, which, in ordinary cases,

can do you no good, but may do you infinite and eternal harm. And may the Lord give you understanding in all things, and grant that you may be sincere, and without offence until the day of Christ.

[Signed by the Minister and Elders.]

MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF THE VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL IN CANADA,

To which we especially invite the attention of the Makers, Venders, and Users of Intoxicating Drinks.

MONTREAL, Feb. 1842.—Within the last month the following deaths caused by intoxicating drinks have come to my knowledge.

74.—Jan. 17.—No. 1, was a married man, very much addicted to liquor. He had been for two or three days on the spree, and came home very much intoxicated. For two days after, though free from liquor, he was in great depression of spirits, and on the second day rushed into the presence of God by putting an end to his existence.

75.—Feb. 5.—No. 2, was a married woman very much addicted to intoxicating liquors, who expired to-day, after a grievous fit of drunkenness.

76.—Feb. 6.—No. 3. In Laprairie a young man with some companions went on the spree, and when partially intoxicated made a wager that he would drink a quart, which he did and died shortly after.

77.—Feb. 7.—No. 4, being in liquor, was advised to remain in town, and offered a stable for his horse; but he said he had a good horse, and would go home. He accordingly went upon the ice, and was found, by Mr. Gilbert and some others who followed him shortly after, a stiffened corpse.

78.—Feb. 20.—No. 5 was found frozen to death in one of the boats lying in the canal. She was seen in the morning intoxicated. Before dinner she was carried to her long home.

If the same murders were committed by any other instrument than intoxicating drinks, would not the whole city be in terror and amazement? Would not every paper in the city publish them, and meetings be called by the authorities to take steps to protect the lives of the citizens? Why is it not so with respect to the cases which are published every month in the *Advocate*?

JAMES WILSON,

Secretary Victoria Temperance Society.

[In future we shall endeavour to ascertain and publish the names of the persons who furnish the liquor which produces such results as the foregoing.—Ed. C. T. A.]

79.—About the New Year a person, who, by some papers found on him, had evidently been well educated, was taken up in the Quebec suburbs, in a state of intoxication, by the police. He was sent to the Hospital insensible, and died about three hours after. If he had friends they are probably ignorant of his fate.

80.—Another person about the same time, was taken into the Hospital sick through the effects of drinking, and died three days after.

81.—Another Canadian left town in the same state a short time ago, and his horse reached home sometime through the night; but the man was either dead or senseless when he arrived, for he was found next morning near his own door, frozen stiff, and his face eaten by pigs.

82.—A Canadian left a tavern in Montreal in a state of intoxication during the recent snow storm. As he could not hold his reins, they were tied to his hand. The horse lost his way on the river, and was next day found standing, being held by the reins, with his owner lying near him on the ice, frozen dead.

83.—At St. Jacques de L'Achigan, on or about New-Year's day, two boys, one seven and the other five years old, were left at home by their parents while on a visit. A jar containing ardent spirits, which they had frequently seen used by their parents, was left within their reach. They drank, and the eldest got so drunk that he died the second day, the other was so sick that his life was despaired of.

84.—A soldier at Laprairie went a few days ago to a grocery about ten o'clock at night, and called for a pint of neat brandy, which he drank. He died in less than an hour after, and his

corpse presented a shocking spectacle. He was buried without military honours.

85.—PHILLIPS-BURGH, Jan. 14.—A short time ago a man fell from a flight of stairs in this village, and soon expired. The decision of the inquest was, "came to his death by falling down a flight of stairs while in a state of intoxication." This is the fourth case of death in this vicinity that has taken place within twelve months from the same cause.—W. HICKOK, Sec.

86.—DUNSVILLE, Jan. 17.—On 23d ult. a poor inebriate named W. Thomas was employed working in a distillery of this place; at night, being drunk and unable to walk alone, he was led within a few steps of his nominal home, and there left, but being unable to proceed any further, lay down and was frozen to death. An inquest was held over him, and a verdict returned accordingly.—GEO. RAYMOND.

87, 88, 89.—LOCHIEL, Jan. 6.—I have been informed of no less than three immortals within this county last week that were hurled into eternity while under the influence of the poisoning and maddening draught, and one of them only about seven years old. Alas! hundreds more of our acquaintances are quickly posting the same perilous course!—D. CATTANACH, Sec.

90.—A man named John Woods, an inhabitant of Brockville, died from intoxication and exposure to the cold, on Wednesday the 12th January. An Inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts.—*Bathurst Courier*.

91.—A man named William Plumbtree, was lodged in our Gaol on Wednesday night, having been brought here from Brantford on a charge of larceny. On Thursday morning when the turnkey visited his cell, he found him dead. An Inquest was accordingly held by D. C. Beasley, Esq. and a verdict returned "Died by the visitation of God." He was a man of intemperate habits.—*Hamilton Gazette*.

92.—We regret to state that a man named Campbell, residing in Glandford, was burned to death, it is supposed while in a state of inebriety. Two of his companions had retired to rest, leaving the deceased sitting in his chair smoking.—They were awoke by a great smoke, and on opening the door found the deceased quite dead, his neck and face dreadfully burned, it is thought by fire falling from his pipe.—*Jb*.

93, 94, 95.—No fewer than three deaths by drunkenness have taken place in Amherstburgh within the last three weeks.—*Rport A. T. Soc.*

AGRICULTURAL.

Prizes of £12 10s., or a gold medal of that value, have been awarded by the judges, namely: Messrs. Hugh Brodie, Alexander Bening and John Dougal, to P. L. Simmonds, Esq., of London, member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, one of the editors of the Farmers' Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Rural Affairs, &c., &c., for an Essay on Hogs, and to Mr. James Heron, of Montreal, for an Essay on Horned Cattle. These Essays will appear in the *Advocate* in the April and May numbers, and thereafter be published in a cheap volume form. We think they will do much good.

SUGAR BEET FOR SPRING FEEDING.

For the Cultivator.

SIR,—I have for a long time been halting between two opinions, as to the value of the sugar beet as winter food for stock, and really have been puzzled with the conflicting testimony of parties, for and against. A visit to a friend in an adjoining state, has, however, brought me short about, a strong advocate for its cultivation, and I will tell you why.

Before I left home I was wondering with myself, how my poor stock were to subsist another month without a supply of fresh provender: my hay-barn and corn-crib began to show signs of atrophy, the ribs of the latter rattling in the wind like a dried skeleton; with scarcely a blade of grass to be seen in the pastures, into which however, I had been compelled to turn the poor creatures, in the hope that they might be able to pick up a little to help out: knowing all the while, that what they could extract

from the roots of the sod must be at the expense of the coming crop of hay. In this state of mind and feeling, I reached my friend's house, and was infinitely surprised to find him feeding all his cattle and sheep, and indeed I might add hogs, which also came in for a share, to the full hood, as he termed it, with sugar beet, which he had reserved for this particular season, as a link between the winter and summer crops, the value for which purpose, to use his own words, was "quite above all price." Said he—while many are debating about the quality of the beet, and are not able to determine whether its cultivation be the greatest good or the most considerable of evils, I have gone quietly on, sowing regularly the quality necessary for my winter consumption, being careful to preserve a full supply for the whole month of April, without regard to the stories that are told about its different and very dissimilar properties; and now you see me with plenty of food for every living thing about me for a month to come, obtained at a most trifling cost of production; for, from about an acre of land, I harvested a mountain of green food, to mix with my hay and straw, which have now become dry and hard from keeping: and by these means I am able to keep all my stock from the meadows and pasture until May—a perfectly incalculable advantage; for thus I am not only feeding them this year, but adding astonishingly to my means for the next winter, as I almost fancy that by so doing I am able now to double the quantity of hay that I used to do. And this is not all; for the large quantity and excellent quality of the manure which I thereby obtain, is of far more value to me than all the labor and expense of cultivating the beets, twice told. You see that my stock are in good condition, contented and happy, confined to their winter quarters, and not permitted to roam abroad, to the destruction of the fences, the loss of their dung, and the absolute annihilation of the future crops of hay; and if these are not advantages sufficient to induce us to go forward with the cultivation of the beet, I should be glad to be told what more we have a right to expect. Let others argue what is the value of such a crop for winter food, and especially for spring use, while I am too happy to be able to create a summer amongst my stock during the most dreary winter, and preserve my spring crop of grass, by the very trifling devotion of about a single acre of land to their cultivation. I repeat, my extra manure pays me for all my extra expense; and my peace of mind is above all price." I thought of my poor starving animals at home, and shortened my visit, that I might return and be prepared to practice the doctrine which my friend had been preaching.

JOHN LACY.

[Mangel wurtzle is, we believe, equal to sugar beet, for the purposes mentioned in the above letter. Ruta baga and carrots are also frequently grown with great advantage.—Ed.]

TO RAISE GOOD RADISHES.—Take pure sand, some depth from the surface, or pure earth, below where it has been tilled or moved, or sea sand, washed by the waves. Make a bed in the garden, six or eight inches deep, and as big as you please; in this sow your radish seed, and they will grow well without manure, and be free from worms; we have tried it frequently, and never failed.

Radishes that are grown very early in the season, are of slow growth, and inferior to those grown after the weather is warm enough to hasten them, as the faster they grow the more tender, and the finer the flavor.—*Yankee Farmer.*

OAT SOWING.—If the ground be ploughed in too wet a state, no after management, by any other instrument, will recover its suitability for the healthy growth of vegetables: those parts of fields which were too wet when ploughed, although equally rich with other parts, not only fail to yield a crop the same year, but refuse for years after, owing to the difficulty of reducing the soil into that friable state fit for the reception and nourishment of plants, after having been once stirred into the consistence of mortar; it then becomes, when dry, impervious both to air and moisture, without which no plant can thrive. It therefore behoves the farmer to be particular, lest he sow any kind of grain before the soil is dry enough to receive the seed; the sooner, however, this can be obtained in the spring the better, and the oat crop in particular will be heavier if sown early. Some farmers intentionally delay sowing, lest late frosts should check and weaken the young plant, but that is groundless timidity: the earliest sown crops, notwithstanding they might be repeatedly exposed to frosts after

being above ground, have always turned out the heaviest at harvest; the seed should be well harrowed in, finishing with the roller. The best crops are often raised on land ploughed up deep, late in autumn, upon which the seed is dragged in as soon as the frost is out of the ground, without another ploughing; the quantity of seed, four bushels per acre.—*Maine Cultivator.*

MANURES.—The cardinal point to be observed in the management of manures, is to apply them in that state, and to those crops which are the most benefited by their application. When manures are left in the yards over the summer, and exposed to the action of sun and rain, they are deprived of much of their value. The most efficient parts pass away and are lost to the farm. If manures are not applied to the spring crops of corn and roots, they should be heaped with layers of earth, vegetable mold, marsh mud, wash of roads, and with some lime, that the salts and gases produced, may be absorbed and retained. In this way the value of yard manures is much increased, and the quantity augmented. The experiments of Cheptal and Liebig, prove that the mere vegetable mold left by the decomposition of plants or manure in the open air, possesses little value compared with that in which all the salts and fertilizing ingredients are retained. A short time since, a committee of the French Institute was appointed to examine the nature and effects of a new manure, represented as of extraordinary power. It was found to be composed of Gypsum, saturated with urine, the mass then dried and pulverized, and applied to plants in the form of a powder. It was pronounced the most effective of a large quantity of animalized manures, so much so indeed that the committee recommended great caution in its use. A small quantity applied to corn, garden plants, &c. gave a most rapid and vigorous growth. Would it not be well for our farmers to make some experiments with this material? It is certainly within the power of all. We hope that poudrette and bone manure will also be fairly tried; on these points we should be negligent no longer.—*Cultivator.*

PREPARING NIGHT SOIL.—The best and most economical method I know of preserving unimpaired the most valuable element in night soil, is as follows:—To every 100 lbs. of night soil add 7 lbs. of sulphate of lime (gypsum), in powder; a double decomposition will ensue, and the result will be instead of sulphate or lime and carbonate of ammonia, carbonate of lime and sulphate of ammonia—the latter a soluble salt which cannot be volatilized. It might now be mixed with other compost, or dried any way thought proper, and applied to the roots of the vegetable, to be again transformed into bread, butter, and cheese. Chloride of calcium, sulphuric or muriatic acid, substances of low price, would completely neutralize the urine, converting its ammonia into salts, which possess no volatility. I would also suggest that if the floors of stables be strewed from time to time with a little sulphate of lime, they will lose all their offensive smell, and none of the ammonia which forms can be lost, but retained in a condition serviceable as manure. In close stables the horses' health would be better preserved, and they would not be so liable to get blind as now.—1½ lbs. of sulphate of lime will fix as much ammonia as is produced by 100 lbs. of horse urine.—*Farmers' Gazette.*

GREAT VALUE OF THE SUGAR BEET.—The exertions of the public spirited men who a few years since, succeeded in introducing the culture of the Sugar Beet into this country have been abundantly rewarded—not precisely in the way they anticipated, namely, the production of sugar, but in the still more valuable products of the dairy and the supplies for the larder, as well as the improvement of every kind of stock. Two tons of hay per acre, is regarded as a fine crop, whereas more than twenty tons of the Sugar Beet may be raised on the same extent of land. By means of this juicy and highly nutritious root, the refreshment and other useful qualities of some pasture may be secured to cattle, and every other kind of domestic animal throughout the whole winter. The advantages derived from this source to the dairy, in the increased quantity and improved quality of milk and fresh butter, during the absence of pasture, are incalculable.

TO PREPARE JUNKET.—Take a quart of milk warm from the cow, and stir in a tea-spoonful of rennet, and let it stand till curdled, which, if the rennet is of proper strength will be in about fifteen minutes; grate over it a little nutmeg, and sweeten with maple molasses or honey. It is an excellent dish for supper. [In Scotland, cream is used instead of nutmeg and molasses.—Ed.]

SMUT IN WHEAT.

The greatest care should be exercised with regard to the kind, quality, and preparation of seed wheat. There are many varieties; but winter wheat, in the United States, is generally distinguished by only two appellations, red and white wheat, of which the latter is held in highest estimation.

In preparing your seed wheat, the first thing to be attended to is, to clear it perfectly from every injurious foreign substance. "One error may mar our whole system, and render our skill productive of as much evil as good. On poor and worn-out land, the evil of sowing a mixture of impure seed with grain or grass seed would be great; but where the ground is in high order the crop is more injured; the noxious plants take firmer hold, and are more difficult to be eradicated." Indeed, it would be better for a farmer to pick over his seed wheat by single handfuls, and make a riddle of his fingers, than to sow cockle, darnel, tares, wild turnip seeds, and other vegetable nuisances, which are as intrusive as unwelcome, as tenacious of life as they are unworthy of existence. The first preparation therefore should be to screen, winnow, and riddle the grain till perfectly freed from these, and other improper ingredients. When this is thoroughly accomplished, washing and steeping, for the smut, should meet attention. The first step in the process to be instituted against smut, as recommended by Sir John Sinclair, is "to run the grain very gently through a riddle, when not only the smut balls, but the imperfect grains, and the seeds of weeds, will float, and may be skimmed off at pleasure." The same author enumerates, as modes by which smut may be prevented,—1. The use of pure cold water and lime. 2. Boiling water and lime. 3. Water impregnated with salt. 4. Brine-pickle. 5. Lye of wood ashes. 6. A solution of arsenic. 7. A solution of blue vitriol. It seems that almost any acrid corrosive, or poisonous application will secure a clean crop, if properly used for that purpose.

Mr. Arthur Young sowed fourteen beds with the same wheat seed, which was black with smut. The first bed was sown with this wheat without washing, and had three hundred and seventy-seven smutty kernels. A bed sowed with seed washed in clean water produced three hundred and twenty-five smutty kernels; washed in lime-water, forty-three do.; washed in lye of wood ashes, thirty-one do.; washed in arsenic and salt mixture, twenty-eight do.; steeped in lime-water four hours, two do.; steeped in lye four hours, three do.; steeped in arsenic four hours, one do. Again, that which was steeped in lye, as before mentioned, twelve hours, had none; and that which was steeped twenty-four hours in lime-water had none; that steeped in arsenic twenty-four hours had five.

A correspondent of "The New England Farmer," (who is, we believe, a practical and scientific agriculturist, and whose statements are worthy of implicit confidence), with the signature *Berkshire*, in giving directions for preparing seed wheat, observes: "The only successful course is to prepare the seed about ten days before sowing-time. This is done by selecting clean and plump seed, putting it through water in a tub, about half a bushel at a time, and washing it and skimming off the matter that floats, then empty it into a basket to drain, then lay it on a clean floor and take in two quarts of slacked lime and one quart of plaster to the wheel, and if too dry sprinkle on water, and continue to stir it till all is covered with the lime and plaster. In this way you may proceed until you have prepared your whole seed. Let it remain in a heap one day, then spread it and move it daily, until become perfectly dry; it is then fit to sow, and you may sow if the land should happen to be quite wet."—*The Complete Farmer*.

MAPLE SUGAR.—A correspondent of the *New England Farmer*, writes that a little Indian meal thrown into the sap, is of a great advantage in clarifying it and producing a white sugar. As this is the season of sugar-making, it would be well to try the experiment. The receipt is as follows:—To the sap required for 40 or 50 lbs. of sugar, add about a pint of corn meal, to be put in while the sap and boiled together. For some time the process was a secret, having been accidentally discovered by a farmer, whose sugar in consequence always commanded a higher price and readier sale than that of his neighbors, and who, for a long time would not let the method he used be known.

POTATO PLANTING.—"In my memorandum book I find these entries,—29th March, planted fifty lbs. weight of the tops of potatoes, which had been preserved, while preparing the bulbs for cooking for the use of the household; by merely cutting off a thin slice and throwing it by in a basket, during the winter, which was placed out of the reach of the frost. 24th September, dug up the potatoes which were raised from the cuttings from the tops of the roots while preparing them for the house; they are uniformly large and fine, particularly clean from scabs (as the land was spread with lime as soon as the crop was planted) and, without exception, the best crop I ever grew: the quantity planted was just 50 lbs. and from them I have this day taken up one ton.

"A correspondent has requested us to insert the following. The first year, he says, I cut the potatoes in three pieces, the top, the middle, and the bottom parts, and planted them in three rows.—The top plant was ten days earlier than the middle plant, and a much greater crop; the middle plant was earlier than the bottom, and a better crop, the bottom producing but a very indifferent crop.

For some seasons past, I have only planted the top eyes, and I may safely say I have the best crop and the driest potatoes in the country. None need be deterred from this plan on the ground of waste, for after the top is cut off the remainder keeps better and longer fit for use than if the potato were preserved entire; and as a proof of this, lay a whole potato on the ground, or in an exposed place, and it will show that the top plants grow and are many inches in length, before there is any growth from the bottom.—*American Farmer*.

INCOMBUSTIBLE WASH.—Slack stone lime in a large tub or barrel with boiling water, covering the tub or barrel to keep in all steam. When thus slacked pass six quarts of it through a fine sieve.—It will then be in a state of fine flour. Now to six quarts of this lime, add one quart of rock or Turk's Island salt, and one gallon of water, then boil the mixture and skim it clean. To every five gallons of this skimmed mixture, add one pound of allum, half pound of copperas, by slow degrees add three fourths of a pound of potash, and four quarts of fine sand or hickory ashes sifted. We suppose any kind of good hard wood ashes will answer as well as hickory. This mixture will now admit of any coloring matter you please, and may be applied with a brush. It looks better than paint, and is as durable as slate. It will stop small leaks in the roof, prevent the moss from growing over and rotting the wood, and render it incombustible from sparks falling upon it. When laid upon brick work it renders the brick impervious to rain or wet.

EDUCATION.

Letter from a Lady to a Young Friend.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—A distinguished writer of our own sex, in a work addressed to young girls from ten to fourteen years of age, gives the following definition: "Whatever trains your mental powers, your affections, manners, and habits is *Education*." "Your education is not limited to any period of your life, but is going on as long as you live." To these ideas I most heartily subscribe. I do not then consider a school as a place for intellectual culture merely, but I believe the faithful teacher must watch over the manners, the morals, the religious welfare of those committed to her care. The constant effort must be to teach each pupil, not a mere collection of facts, but how to use her mind, how to train herself. Never must she forget that "the fear of the Lord, is wisdom," and that unsanctified talent is more frequently a curse than a blessing.

The motives for exertion presented to the pupil must be those only which can be justified by the word of God. Unhallowed ambition must be repressed. The comparison of one's progress with that of another should rarely be used as an incitement to duty, but each should feel satisfied, where and *when only*, she feels that she merits the commendation, "she hath done what she could." Perfection should be the goal towards which each should press.

The pupil should be taught also to govern herself. She should be clearly shown that trials must be met and overcome, and that by each contest, moral strength is acquired.

The Bible should be studied each day, but no denominational peculiarities must be inculcated. The doctrines in which all who love our Lord Jesus agree, are the only ones that can be introduced in a day-school, and the constant aim should be to make religion a practical thing.

With regard to intellectual improvement, the first lesson to be learned by the scholar is to think. She must then be taught to express these thoughts intelligibly. Recitation, therefore, must not be a mere repetition of what memory has acquired, the ideas must be made the pupils own by thought, *continuous thought*.

I should consider any system of instruction defective, which would lead the pupil to feel satisfied with school attainments. If she leave the Seminary possessing all the lighter accomplishments, yet without a thirst for knowledge, and a habit of laborious, persevering study, surely her education can scarcely be said to have begun.

Reading, writing, spelling, geography, grammar and arithmetic lie at the foundation of all acquisition, and must be thoroughly learned. The *elements of the Natural sciences* should be imparted, not by the use of catechisms, but by the study of such works as shall lead the pupil to habits of observation, and shall promote mental discipline. Watts on the Mind, should, I think, be studied so soon as it can be comprehended, and should be followed at a proper time by a larger treatise on the Intellectual Powers. An outline of history, such as will prepare the student to read larger works to advantage, is all that can be attempted at school. A love of reading must be cultivated assiduously, and rhetoric pursued with a view to correct criticism; a free use of the pen being of the utmost importance to a woman. Composition should be very frequently attended to, and its practice made a matter of great importance.

I have thus, my dear friend, given you, according to your request, some particulars in my educational creed. They are hastily and loosely thrown together, with but little order or method. Yet they show the work to be vast, and, as you are about to commence your career as teacher, will I hope lead you to look upward for strength for the great, but delightful labour of training minds. Truly yours, &c.

PUNCTUALITY.—You have rarely, or perhaps never, seen a man thrive in business by his own exertions, who did not practise the virtue of punctuality. And most of you must have seen men, even of talent and probity, unsuccessful from the want of it. On this subject, it is not uncommon to hear such remarks as the following:—I grant that Mr. So-and-So is a first rate tradesman; but then we cannot depend on him; and though he says the work will be executed in a week, it will probably be a month. I will, therefore, employ his neighbour, Mr. —, who, if not so clever, will at least keep his time.—*American Paper.*

PARENTAL EXAMPLE.—Example is a living lesson. The life speaks. Every action has a tongue. Words are but articulated breath. Deeds are the fac-similes of soul; they proclaim what is within. The child notices the life. It should be in harmony with goodness. Keen is the vision of youth; every mask is transparent. If a word is thrown into one balance, a deed is thrown into the other. Nothing is more important than that parents should be consistent. A sincere word is never lost. But advice, counter to example, is always suspected. Both cannot be true, one is false. Example is like statuary. It is sculptured into form. It is reality. The eye dwells upon it; the memory recalls it; the imagination broods over it. Its influence enters the soul. Parental example becomes incorporated with the child's understanding. He cannot forget it if he would. If it is good, it blesses. If it is bad, it tyrannizes. The parent may die, his example cannot. Let life, then, be an unblemished picture, a consistent whole.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Texians sent an expedition to Santa Fe, for the purpose of wresting another province from Mexico; but the whole expedition, numbering 304 persons, including many American citizens who accompanied it for the purpose of traffic, as they say, have been captured, treated with great rigor, and marched off to the city of Mexico, a distance of nearly 2000 miles.

John Quincy Adams lately presented to Congress a petition from Haverhill, in Massachusetts, for the Dissolution of the Union, which caused so much excitement, that Southern members, and many others, combined to censure or expel him. Nevertheless, he triumphantly asserted the right of petition, and foiled his adversaries at every point.

The Florida war still drags on at an enormous expense, though the whole number of Indian warriors remaining is believed not to exceed 120.

The town of Cartago, in Central America, containing about 30,000 inhabitants, was totally destroyed by an earthquake in September last, with the exception of two houses.

The Circassians have gained another signal victory over the Russians.

It is feared that the postage of letters in Britain will be raised from 1d. to 3d.

Great agitation against the Corn Laws prevails in Great Britain and Ireland.

The Chartists were again agitating with great zeal.

MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

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