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THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE AND NEWS.

Vol. XI.

APRIL 1, 1845.

No. 7.

Dangers of Dining Out.

BY MRS. KILLIS.

(Continued from Page 25.)

[Frederick Bond was a physician in a country town, who commenced his career in most flattering circumstances, but who was much injured in every way by habits of intemperance, acquired amongst a circle of fashionable acquaintances, with whom he was in the habit of dining out. Mrs. Bond whose maiden name was Stanley, helplessly deplores her husband's degradation, but still clings to the same fashionable society, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Mrs. West, a Christian lady, wife of her husband's partner. Sir James and Lady Mornford, are the chief personages of the fashionable circle alluded to, and the latter has been secretly suffering from a cancer for which she wishes an operation performed in her husband's absence, to which course Mr. West is averse.]

Not all these arguments, however, were sufficient to induce Mr. West to consent. He could not be made to understand that the life of a married woman, and a mother, was exclusively her own property; and when pressed almost beyond his power of resistance, he at last formed the design of writing to Sir James himself, and ascertaining whether it was really true, as Lady Mornford so often told him, that Sir James was quite willing the operation should be performed, provided he was not at home, nor aware of the time of its taking place.

It was perhaps well for Lady Mornford's patience and forbearance, that she knew nothing, at the time, of this well-meant interference; which, though conducted with the greatest prudence and caution, entirely failed in the effect it was intended to produce. The letter remained at the post-office of a little country village, to which it was directed, while Sir James extended his excursions, day after day, farther up into a wild and thinly peopled district, intent only upon the amusement of the moment, and little dreaming of the events which were transpiring at home.

In the meantime, Lady Mornford had laid her own schemes; and sending for her doctors one morning, she received them with an open letter in her hand, and, with an appearance of the greatest gravity, began to inform them that her fate was decided, for she had that morning received from her husband his most full and entire permission to proceed according to the direction of her own judgment, and the advice of her medical friends.

Perceiving that Mr. West was still incredulous, she opened the letter, and read aloud in a clear and unflinching voice, what appeared to be a confirmation of all the facts she had stated.

Mr. West could doubt no longer; but still remembering his own letter, he begged permission to wait a sufficient length of time for it to have been received and answered. This time expired, and again he was obliged to appear before Lady Mornford. She had received a second letter from her husband, confirming the last, and was proceeding to read it aloud, when Mr. West, forgetting the intended secrecy of his own share in these transactions, asked, with great simplicity and earnestness, whether Sir James acknowledged the receipt of his letter of the seventh.

Lady Mornford started, and for a moment her self-possession forsook her. But she had tact enough to recover her lost ground, and, shaking her head at Mr. West, she added with a smile, "Yes, indeed, he does acknowledge this act of treachery, for which I can hardly forgive you. He begs me also to express to you his gratitude, and to assure you with what confidence he commits me to your skill and care. He even goes so far as to say, that he shall not think of returning home until he hears farther intelligence, and begs Mr. Bond will not lose a moment in letting him know when all is over."

Lady Mornford was so prompt and well practised a deceiver, that the single-heartedness of Mr. West was entirely imposed upon; and though Frederick Bond, who knew her better, entertained some lurking suspicions of her sincerity, he kept his own counsel, while both prepared to discharge their duty in the ablest and most effectual manner.

It was a matter of astonishment with the doctors, how a woman, on some occasions so weak, and always so volatile as Lady Mornford, could acquit herself under such circumstances with so much calmness and decision. But they had no opportunity of watching her through the day, and they consequently saw not those violent hysterical attacks to which she had lately become increasingly subject, and which, she believed, and taught all around her to believe, nothing but stimulants would subdue. Thus her habits were gradually assuming a character the most injurious to her constitution under present circumstances; but while the doctors were somewhat startled by the feverish state of her pulse, they were inclined to attribute it almost entirely to the excitable state of her feelings, and believed that her whole frame would be restored to a more quiet and healthy tone, so soon as her mind should be relieved from the burden of her distressing malady.

Thus all parties went on with their preparations. Lady Mornford spent much of her time in writing, though she generally concluded her task by tearing what she had written, and committing it to the fire. Perhaps the hardest duty she had to perform, was that of taking leave of her children, who were to be sent with their governess to spend some weeks at a neighbouring watering-place. Still hard as this duty was, it must be gone through; and now the morning of their departure had arrived, and the carriage was at the door, and yet their arms were around her neck, and she could not bring herself to kiss them for the last time.

Lady Mornford had always been more like a sister than a mother to her children. Juvenile in her habit, and easily diverted by the frolic of the moment, she had joined with avidity in all their sports; and though she had lately, with a kind of fretfulness entirely foreign to her nature, sometimes driven them from her side, it had only been to receive them in her altered moods, with more affection, and to win them back to love her better than before.

It is said that all have their idols—that every individual of the human race has some object of attachment, for which they thirst and strive more than for any other. With Lady Mornford this object was simply to be loved—to be loved for the sake of the comfort and support which the affection of those around her afforded. This object she pursued with so much eagerness, that rather than even suffer a momentary alienation from the hearts of her children, she risked their temporal and eternal happiness by indulging every wish, and studying to bestow on them every day some new gratification more welcome than the last.

How far this system was calculated to defeat its own end, it is unnecessary here to state. One of its results alone will suffice; for while Lady Mornford's children regarded their mother as the source and fountain of all their enjoyments, they were prepared to cast off both their love and their allegiance, at any moment, when those enjoyments should cease.

"And now," said Lady Mornford to her oldest daughter, a beautiful girl of fifteen, "you are going to the pleasant sea-shore, to wander on the beach, and enjoy the bright sun-sets that you love so much. For your father, as I entreat you not to forget your drawing. Here is the book I have long wished to give you. Be sure that you find time to take it along, to gladden his heart when he returns."

"For you, Caroline, I have provided a piano. Here is the music you want. Let nothing interfere with your lessons, or your practice. It is possible your father may want you to play to him more than he has ever done before."

"How so?"

"Never mind, attend to your music, and make him happy in any way you can."

"And you, George, what am I to say to such a rebel as you?"

"I don't care much what you say; I only wish you were going with us, that I might drive you on the sands, and have somebody to take my part when July and Carry are both against me. If you are ill, the sea air will do you far more good than staying here alone. Don't you think so, mamma?"

All this while, little Harry the youngest child, was hanging with his arms around his mother's neck, one moment smothering her with kisses, and the next whispering in her ear the most threatening denunciations, if she would not accompany them to the seashore.

"I hate the new governess," he said; "and I will hate you too, if you will not go."

"Then let me breathe at least, Harry, while I tell you of all the pleasant things you will see."

"I don't care for any of them. I tell you again, I won't go, unless you do; for we never have any fun without you."

In this manner they pleaded with their mother; some of them on her knee, and others hanging round her neck, until her fortitude began to fail, and the warm tears gushed from her eyes; for on this morning, more than any other, she had felt a strange awe come over her, as if her life was indeed suspended by a thread; and it struck her but too forcibly, that perhaps she might never see her children, nor feel the warmth of their affectionate caresses, again.

"See! see!" said the child, as he pointed to her tears, "I am sure she is relenting. Come with us, dear mamma, and we shall all be so happy."

"You will be happy with Miss Lewis, I am sure."

"Happy with Miss Lewis!" exclaimed all in one voice of unanimous contempt; while Harry whispered again in his mother's ear, "She looks so savage, I believe she means to drown us all in the sea; and if she does, what will become of you, without me."

"That is a puzzling question, Harry; but what would you do without me?"

"Oh! I should soon die, that is quite certain; for there would be no body to be kind to us then."

"Not your Papa?"

"Papa is only kind sometimes. There is no body kind always except you."

"Not Susan, your faithful nurse?"

"Oh, Susan, and Jane, and Mary, are all kind when you are in the nursery. It is then we are 'sweet little dears,' and 'angels,' and 'beauties,' and 'loves.' But the moment you are gone, we are a 'pack of little ugly monkeys,' and 'the most disagreeable children in the world.'"

And are you indeed so desolate, thought Lady Mornford, that you have no creature in the world to love you except me?

"Well," said she, musing herself from the reverie these reflections were well calculated to produce, and at the same time shaking off the embraces of her children. "We shall soon meet again. I shall then be in better health, and we shall together be happier than we have been for a long time. Adieu—adieu—the coach is at the door."

She then kissed them all once more, and, rushing into her own room, drew the bolt after her, and buried her head in her shawl, that she might not hear the murmuring of some, and the resistance of others, as the little party were forced into the carriage which waited to convey them away.

And this was all—all that a tender mother had to charge upon the hearts and the consciences of her children, for time, and for eternity.

"I have yet another duty," said Lady Mornford, ringing the bell, and ordering the servant to request Mr. Bond to come up stairs—"I have another duty, and then all will be finished."

"Mr. Bond," said she, holding out her hand as he entered the room, and speaking in a tone more than usually affectionate—"you are the only man amongst all my husband's associates, for whom he cares one straw. You in your turn understand Sir James—his character and disposition; both are peculiar. I am not going to talk to you about the state of my soul, as the Methodists say, or any of those things which Sir James tells me ought to be left to parsons and old women; but I do want to say a word about my poor children. If—if,"—and her lips, which had already assumed the paleness of ashes, quivered as she spoke—"if I should die, Sir James would never take any more thought about them. He would dread to behold any thing that would remind him of me, for, worthless as I am, he loves me beyond all reason; and the fact of his heart being so shut against all the world, only makes him love me the more. Now, what I want to say is

this—Will you—will your wife give some little care, just to see that the servants don't abuse them—that is all. And now, are you ready?"

CHAPTER III.

It was late one winter's evening, when Frederick Bond, after filling his glass for the third time, leaned his arms upon the table, and looked earnestly at his wife, as if anxious to be invited to speak. It was not a scene of convivial enjoyment, as the sparkle of his eye might seem to indicate, but a quiet fire-side scene; yet how different from that, in the midst of which they used to spend their evenings, some five years ago. That figure, too, the pale, thin female, so busily applying her needle, close to the one candle—can that be Eleanor Bond? So haggard—so worn—as if ten years instead of five, with their accumulated cares, had passed over her. And he who looks so animated, and so anxious to talk, how many grades has he descended from the gentleman, since we beheld him last. We have often called him handsome, but few traces of his beauty are discoverable now! His dark hair has grown thin, and straight, and hangs in disordered locks from his partially bald head. His forehead, once so noble, is coarse, and heated, and swollen. His eyes are bloodshot, and the lower lids beginning to droop and inflame. But his mouth is more inflamed than all—wide—loose—and insatiable—it looks as if oceans would not quench its thirst. He has ceased now to put any restraint upon his appetite for stimulus. He fills his glass in the presence of his wife, and talks for hours about the same thing, with the garrulity of a child.

And Eleanor has kept her resolution. She has never spoken to him on the subject of that besetting sin, which has told upon her appearance, almost as much as his, though in a widely different manner.

"Come, put down that everlasting stichery," said he to his wife, "and listen to me, for I am going to tell you a long story."

"I can listen better," said Eleanor meekly, "while I am at work.—So pray go on, and let me do the same."

"Put down your work, I say; and listen to me; and don't treat me like a fool either, as you very often do. I say, I will be listened to; and if you don't hear me out, you will repent of it as long as you live; for I must tell some body. I must make a clean breast, as the dying people say. I don't care who I speak to, only you happen to be near, and therefore I will tell you."

Eleanor had put down her work as she was desired, for her curiosity had begun to be awakened; until, seeing her husband refill his glass, she felt assured that the whole was mere pastime—one of those aimless, senseless tricks, which, for want of amusement, he was accustomed to play upon her.

The fact, however, was, he had long been anxious to unburden his mind of a load, which in his sober moments, lay heavy upon it, and often induced him to deepen the draught, by which alone he hoped to drive it from his thoughts. He had tried repeatedly to speak to his wife on this subject; but the effort seemed to require so much stimulus to support it, that before reaching the necessary pitch of resolution, he had too frequently passed beyond the bounds of self-command, and thus his secret was locked within his own bosom.

On this night he was precisely at the stage of intoxication, when conviction of culpability is distinctly felt; and yet felt so entirely without its proper accompaniments of shame and remorse, that the conscientious transgressor will rather disclose than conceal his own errors. It is in this state that some men will even dilate upon their own propensity to intemperance; and while they hold the tempting glass in their own hands, bewail the fatality by which they are kept in bondage.

"You remember," said Frederick Bond to his wife, who was still making some effort to attend, "that unfortunate affair of Lady Mornford's. It is a subject, you know, Eleanor, on which I never could be induced to speak; but it was not because I thought lightly of it. No, no," and he fortified himself with another draught.

"Well, it was all a trick of her's about her husband's consent, kindly meant, poor soul, for she was devotedly fond of Sir James, and this was not the only falsehood she ever told, to spare him pain. Indeed, she was one of those who believe that the sin of a falsehood consists in its tendency to do harm; and having once admitted that a falsehood is allowable, if it can do good, there is no saying to what extent of evil these principles may be carried. Now, my idea is, that every breach of the moral law, which has been laid down for us in the Bible, is equally culpable; and that we have as little power to judge, as we have right to choose

which is the best or the worst.—Don't you think so, Eleanor?"

"Certainly."

"Well I am glad you agree with me on this important point—and now to my story. You know with what calmness Lady Mornford conducted herself until the last. I declare to you, there was something in this calmness so unnatural to her—so unlike the whole of her previous character, that it overcame me more than the most violent exhibition of feeling.

"I had gone to bed, I need not tell you how, the night before. I was all unnerved in the morning. My hand trembled like an aspen leaf, and somehow or other it came into my head that she would die—die unwarned; for though Mr. West had spoken to her very seriously, we neither of us apprehended any danger; nor indeed was there any, except from her previous habits, with which we were not then sufficiently acquainted.

"Well, as I told you, the thought came over me like a flood of dark waters; I could not drive it away; and sometimes I formed the design of questioning her again about the letters from Sir James, and asking her to let me read them myself. At last, however, I adopted another plan—I made some excuse about my instruments, and, returning home, I swallowed such a draught of brandy as would have dissipated heavier thoughts than mine. When I returned, I felt capable of anything; and had the operation been begun then, I doubt not I should have gone through with it well. Unfortunately, however, poor Lady Mornford had fallen into one of her hysteric fits; and by the time she was sufficiently recovered, the whole world was dancing round me. Life and death—all things welcome and horrible, became as one; and yet, with a kind of mechanical effort, I prepared to begin my painful duty.

"I remember little more, except one circumstance, and that has been enough. I remember Mr. West snatching from me the instrument which I held in my hand, and whispered something between his teeth about 'butchery!' That evening, you know, I was sent for in great haste by Lady Mornford's maid, who knew the friendship which existed between her mistress and us. Mr. West was still there, seated near the bed on which the sufferer lay. He took little notice of my entrance, but I soon saw what was the real state of the case. The utmost caution was required. It was necessary that the house should be kept as still as death. The knockers were muffled, the servants were forbidden to enter the room, and there we sat, without speaking to each other, until midnight. The patient was restless, and she uttered not a word only a low moaning escaped her, which made the silence more dreadful; I would have given worlds for some sound, or some movement, to break that sepulchral calm; for I felt in my heart, that if Lady Mornford should die, it would be I who had murdered her.

"Ay, you may start; I believed it then; I believe it now. How could it be otherwise? The case was worse than we had anticipated. It required, however, nothing more than skill and care; I had neither; I could not even feel sure of the knife I held in my hand, for the tingling that ran through my whole frame down to the ends of my fingers.

"Well, I tell you, there we sat; and the clock had just struck one, when the rattle—I cannot call it—the roll of a carriage was heard in the distance. It came on like thunder, clash up to the steps of the door, and, almost before it stopped, there was a ring, and then a knock, enough to wake a city.

"Not a word was spoken still: but we looked at each other, Mr. West and I, for we both knew what to expect. A steady regular step was then heard ascending the stairs; the door of the room was thrown open, and Sir James Mornford walked straight up to the bed-side of his wife. She, poor creature, had neither regarded the knock nor the ring, nor the roll of the carriage, for she scarcely seemed sensible of any thing; but the moment her husband spoke to her, she uttered such a terrible shriek, that it rang through all the house; and from that moment she never spoke rationally again.

"Mr. West and I were placed in the most embarrassing circumstances; for Sir James took no notice of us whatever. He sent for a physician, and desired him to put to us all the necessary questions. Mr. West told a straightforward story, attributing the excited state of the patient, entirely to the shock her feelings had received on the unexpected return of her husband. But I knew better how to tell the truth; and as the intoxication of the morning wore off, a horror seized upon me, such as no language can describe. I forced my services upon the poor sufferer, night and day, to the utmost stretch of human power; but what a mockery

was all this from me! I watched the countenance of her husband, which never by any chance seem to turn towards me—but what an insult was my sympathy, when the work of destruction was all mine!

"With regard to the suddenness of his return, he told us nothing. We were left to imagine, what we afterwards learned to be the truth, that on returning from an excursion, which had been prolonged from day to day, and then from week to week, he had found waiting for him at the post-office, Mr. West's letter. He hesitated not a moment as to the most prudent mode of proceeding, but set off on the instant, and pursued his melancholy journey at the utmost speed, supported all the way by the faint hope, sometimes rising to conviction, that, although his wife might plan, and talk about her plans, even to Mr. West, she would not have the resolution to carry them into effect, without some one to support her; and with this hope at its height, he had laid his hand upon the muffled knocker, which told its own story.

"Finding our attendance rather an annoyance than otherwise to Sir James, Mr. West and I both agreed to withdraw, requesting to be sent for when needed. On the night of Lady Mornford's death, Mr. West was requested to attend, but no message came to me until the morning, when I received a formal announcement, that my services would not be required again, for that all was over.

"I had believed for some days that she would die, and yet the shock seemed to come unexpectedly at last, for I had not seen her. I had not pressed her hand, merrily though it might have been, to my lips—to my heart. I had not breathed beside her one prayer, and she had been incapable of praying for herself. How did I long to visit the still chamber, to gaze upon the lifeless countenance—to kneel beside the silent bier. This too, was denied me, and justly—for was I not her murderer?"

"That Mr. West would scrupulously keep my secret. I seldom entertained any lasting doubt."

"Perhaps you were altogether mistaken," said Eleanor. "You confess you were not exactly aware of all that passed. Is it not equally probable that this horrible idea should have been entirely misapprehension?"

"Convince me of this, Eleanor, and you may yet save me; but no, it is impossible. As a proof that Mr. West was acquainted with the whole, he took that opportunity of dissolving our partnership, and placing his son in my position."

"This had been agreed upon, when you first joined him. It therefore proved nothing."

"Do you mean to say, Eleanor," exclaimed the wretched man, who had now talked himself into the full possession of his senses, "that there is the least chance of my not being guilty of Lady Mornford's death."

"I do."

He grasped her arm with a violence which seemed as if by that hold, he was clinging to his last earthly hope, while he added, "This one idea has been my daily and hourly torment for the last five years. In the dead of the night, the figure of that gay thoughtless creature has stood beside me; and when the storm has howled, I have heard the horrible shriek with which she welcomed back her husband, as loud as the thunder, and as distinctly as on that awful night.

"I thought at first that every one must know it—that Sir James was acquainted with the whole—and that I should be arraigned before a public court, and tried for my life. Every step I heard behind me in the dark, sounded like the tread of an officer of justice; and every letter I opened seemed to threaten a criminal accusation. In the agony of my soul, I had recourse to prayer. I even opened my bible, that forsaken book, but here every page condemned me, and I found it easier, for the time, to drown my conscience, than to face the phantoms with which my past and future life were haunted.

"It was in one of my broken-hearted moments, when I felt myself humbled to the dust, that I accidentally met Sir James Mornford. He saw me in the distance, and drew his hat over his eyes. Finding it impossible otherwise to avoid me, he stopped to attend to something by the way, and then turned his back to the path I had to tread. I think a sudden madness must have seized me, for such was my pity for his forlorn situation, that I forgot every thing else, and before I was aware of the act, I had addressed him by his name, while holding out my hand towards him.

"Sir" said he, with a tone of enquiry, and a look of blank astonishment, as if we had never met before. I understood his

meaning, and passed on; and from that time we never spoke again.

"To Mr. West, Sir James condescended to explain his feelings more fully. He even called upon him to thank him, in person, for the good intention by which his letter had been dictated. "I had no right," he added, "to expect more from you. You were no personal friend, and this was all which your professional duty required." In saying this, he placed so peculiar an emphasis upon the word *you*, as to leave no doubt that he considered me, being a personal friend, as bound, by honour and by right feeling, to a very different mode of conduct.

"All these things galled me so, that my life became a burden. My nerves were shattered, my spirits failed me; and but for one resource, there were times, when I know not but I might have been tempted to put an end to my miserable existence. But there were also times, when my feelings took a different turn, and when I was subdued to the weakness of a child. Oh! Eleanor, if in these moods you had been faithful to me—if you had talked to me of the dangers of my besetting sin—how would I have fallen upon your neck, and wept, and made confession of all my guilt, and of all my wretchedness! How blessed might have been your influence, had you seized these moments to persuade me to be a wiser and a better man!"

(To be Continued.)

New Medical Certificate.

To the Editor of the National Temperance Advocate.

Woolwich Common, Oct. 19, 1844.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose a medical certificate on the subject of alcoholic beverages, which has already received the sanction of a considerable number of respectable practitioners, not in one spot only, but in all parts of Great Britain, as you will see from the list of names appended.

Notwithstanding the progress that sound views on this important matter have made in the country during the last ten years, there is yet a prodigious mass of *willing ignorance* to be encountered; and it is deplorable still to hear on all hands dangerous panegyrics upon the benefits derivable from the habitual use of alcoholic potations.

As the present policy of the adversaries of universal temperance is less to attack our principles, as formerly, with a great show of clamorous hostility, than to keep up a state of apathy and indifference on the subject throughout the land, it is intended to bring the sound opinion of noble minded professional men to bear upon the question throughout, and by constant and reiterated publication of the same in the advertising columns of the daily newspapers, to force the truth on the notice of those who will not peruse works and tracts avowedly of a temperance character.

We are not sufficiently advanced to be able with effect to occupy our intended place among the advertisements of the *Times Morning Chronicle*, or other town and country prints. But we expect by degrees to associate such a mass of respectable medical authority, as will enable us to come before the general public in the manner proposed, and in a way to be profitable to the cause.

So great has been found the difficulty of procuring so many minds to come to the one precise conclusion, and to approve of style, language and phrase to suit the case, that I may say our progress in this matter has not been attained without great personal labor, much time spent in visits and conversation with individuals in various places, and very large correspondence through every part of the kingdom.—Yours, respectfully,

JOHN DUNLAP.

CERTIFICATE.

We are of opinion that there is no principle of strength or nourishment for the human frame in alcohol, or generally in drinks of which it forms a part, such as ardent spirits, fermented wines, cider, ale, beer, porter, and others; that any trifling portion of nourishment contained in the last three is greatly exceeded by that in barley-water, porridge, or gruel, made from an equal quantity of grain; that alcoholic beverages generate ultimate weakness instead of strength; that alcohol never entirely assimilates with the corporeal system; that intoxicating fluids are no ways necessary to persons in ordinary health, nor are they required for any particular constitution; that the daily or habitual use of any portion of them (much more what has been generally, but erroneously, thought a moderate portion) is prejudicial to health; that the excitement or cordial feeling they create is mere stimulation,

which departs in a short time, and is unproductive of any element of real strength; and that, contrary to ordinary opinion, the health and average comfort of the nation would be greatly promoted by their entire abstinence as a beverage.

R. B. Grundrod, L. L. D., surgeon, Manchester
 Charles Clay, M. D., M. R. C. S., ditto
 John Snow, M. B., London.
 R. Hicks, surgeon, ditto.
 James C. Ferrier, M. D., Worthing
 George Hills, surgeon, Arundal
 A. Courtney, surgeon, Ramsgate
 John Higginbottom, M. R. C. S. L., Nottingham
 W. Oxley, surgeon, London
 Mingay Syder, M. D., ditto
 C. H. Lovell, M. D., ditto
 E. Johnson, M. D., Herts
 John Fothergill, M. D., Darlington
 John W. Morley, surgeon, Horncastle
 Thomas Aspray, surgeon, Northampton
 John Barker, surgeon, Aldborough, Suffolk
 Henry Whitefield, M. R. C. S., Ashford, Kent
 Charles Cordeaux, M. D., ditto
 Thomas Beaumont, surgeon, Bradford, Yorkshire
 John Simmonds, M. D., Staines
 John Toome, surgeon, Salisbury
 John Southam, M. D., Leamington
 Leonard Ledbrook, surgeon, Worcester
 Richard Lanyon, surgeon, Lostwithiel, Cornwall
 Richard Slemun, surgeon, Tavistock
 Henry J. Green, M. D., London
 Henry Mudge surgeon, Bodmin, Cornwall
 W. H. Parsley, surgeon, Banwell Somersetshire
 Samuel Parsley, surgeon, Worle
 W. J. Morgan, A. M., M. D., Bradford, Wiltshire
 John Jones, surgeon, Ilfracombe
 W. Simpson, surgeon, Hammersmith, London
 John Staddon, surgeon, Union-street-row, ditto
 Robert Brooks, surgeon, Mount-street, ditto
 J. H. Bayles, surgeon, William-street, Gibson-street, ditto
 Henry Bateson, M. B., Waterloo-road, ditto
 R. Brokes, jun., surgeon, Waterloo-road, ditto
 Charles Brady, surgeon, Blackfriars-road, ditto
 T. Charles, M. D., F. B. C. Ph. Ed'n., Putney
 T. Hume Weatherhead, M. D., M. R. C. Ph. London
 Thomas Barker, M. D., Lewes
 George Julius, M. D., Richmond
 John Wilson, surgeon, Whithy
 G. W. Pretty, surgeon, Islington
 James Hyslop, surgeon, St. Helen's, Lancashire
 Thomas Sutter, F. L. S., M. R. C. S., Poole
 William Miller, M. R. C. S., ditto
 William Purves, surgeon, Edinburgh
 William Tam, M. D., ditto
 Benjamin Collett, surgeon, Guernsey
 David Wilson M. D., Edinburgh
 John Babirac, M. A., M. D., Leamington
 John Thompson, surgeon, Bideford
 Samuel Booth, surgeon, Huddersfield
 M. Earnshaw, surgeon, Githero
 Thomas Fryer, M. R. C. S., Bristol
 W. R. Honey, surgeon, Coleford, Gloucestershire
 Thomas Wood, M. R. C. S., Muchhead, Somersetshire
 John Newman, surgeon, Gloucestery
 John Grabham, M. R. C. S., Rochford, Essex
 John Brady, surgeon, Blackfriars-road, London
 George E. Newth, M. R. C. S., Great Suffolk-street, ditto
 F. C. Jones, M. D., Blackfriars-road, ditto
 Robert Duncan, M. D., M. R. C. S., Tunbridge Wells
 Farnham Flower, surgeon, Chilcompton
 A. Gaved, surgeon, St. Mabyn, Cornwall
 John Burn, surgeon, Edinburgh
 William Menzies, surgeon, ditto
 William A. Gray, surgeon, ditto
 James Williamson, surgeon, ditto
 James Lawrie, surgeon ditto
 Osburn Hendry, surgeon, Paisley
 James Bank, surgeon, ditto
 James Fergus, surgeon, ditto
 William Bell, surgeon, ditto

Robert Spittal, M. D., F. R. S., Edinburgh
 W. Henderson, M. D., Corscophino
 John Macfarlane, M. D., Glasgow
 Daniel Richmond, surgeon, Paisley
 William Furdie, M. D., Edinburgh
 James Hunter, surgeon, Colinton
 James Watson, M. D., Glasgow
 James A. Lawrie, M. D., ditto
 William Pearce, surgeon, Lanneston, Cornwall
 Robert Jefferies, M. D., Dalkeith
 George Atkinan, surgeon, East Linton
 James Strath, surgeon, East Wemyss, Fife-shire
 William Bailie, surgeon, Markinch, ditto
 John Reid, surgeon, ditto
 George Henderson, surgeon, Chirnside, Berwickshire
 E. Colville, surgeon, Ayton, ditto
 George Macdougall, surgeon, Galashiels
 J. B. Weir, surgeon, ditto
 John Hulton, surgeon, ditto
 George Smith, surgeon, New Deer, Aberdeen
 Robert Urquhart, surgeon, Muthlaw, ditto
 Andrew Fraser, surgeon, Greenlaw
 J. T. Mitchell, surgeon, Bennington
 Thomas Napper, surgeon, Durking
 James Hawkins, M. R. C. S., London
 Henry Moon, M. D., Lewes
 John Ripley, surgeon, Whinby
 Andrew J. Doyle, surgeon, Lewes
 M. Fletcher, surgeon, Brightonsea
 Thomas Churl, M. R. C. S., Menai Bridge, Anglesea
 Thomas Wrigley, M. R. C. S. E., Huddersfield
 John B. Burrows, surgeon, Liverpool
 Thomas Eden, surgeon, ditto
 ——— Hannah, surgeon, ditto
 S. J. Macgeorge, surgeon, ditto
 Jr Gaffoli, M. D., London
 T. Engall, M. R. C. S., ditto
 Thomas Licwellen, surgeon, ditto
 R. D. Grant, M. R. C. S., ditto
 Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S., ditto
 William Humble, M. D., Monmouth
 Alexander Ure, surgeon, Westminster Dispensary, London
 Robert Hay Graham, M. D., London
 J. F. Hulbert, M. R. C. S., Walsall

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

Montreal, 29th March, 1845.

DEAR SIR—By the merciful interpositions of Divine Providence, I have been permitted to return to the bosom of my family, after an absence of nearly nine weeks, during which time I have fully tested the safety of teetotal principles, amidst the fatigues and privations necessarily attendant upon bad roads, and sudden atmospheric changes.

The Provincial Committee, in pursuance of the obligations devolving upon them, requested Mr. Robb and myself to make lecturing and collecting tours. I commenced my labours on the 27th January last with 79 appointments, and although satisfied that an earlier start was desirable, yet indulged myself in joyful anticipations of the good which would be accomplished.

In consequence of a heavy snow storm, and the early breaking up of the roads, 22 of my appointments failed, and eight more through the old subscribers to the *Advocate* not being prompt in ordering the paper, as they might thereby have had due notice. However, as a set-off to these failures, I made 16 new appointments, which I succeeded in keeping.

The following is the result, as far as can be known:—64 appointments, 50 of which were well attended; 400 signatures, 50 of whom had been inebriates; 253 subscribers to the *Advocate*, one-half of these did not take it secretly; collections made at the

meetings, £24 12s. 11d.; donations, £5 4s. 5d.; for *Advocate*, £31 1s. 7d.; on account of consignments and open accounts, £15 12s. 11d.; penny subscription cards, 1s. 3d.; whole distance travelled 1602 miles.

Well may it be enquired "Watchman, what of the night?" In answering this significant question, permit me to offer some general remarks, and make a few strictures. It will be conceded that from my extensive tours, and favourable opportunities of procuring information, I may arrive at safe conjectures concerning our present position. I suppose we are 150,000 strong, organized in 600 societies: of this number, 60,000 are male adults, 52,000 female adults, and 38,000 juveniles, say from five to sixteen years of age. The Pledge adopted by three-fourths of these societies, is the "Universal Pledge," or the one published in the *Advocate*. I would recommend that the remaining one-fourth should adopt the same pledge, to secure uniformity, and also the Constitution of the Montreal Temperance Society, which is at once the most concise and comprehensive. The influence of our extensive operations in the teetotal cause is gradually increasing, although it cannot be denied "We war against a wily foe, whose business is to kill,"—and who at the present time, under the characters of manufacturers, vendors, and users, is doing all within the power of avarice, cupidity, and selfishness, to keep his ground and press for victory. And, oh! what a victory—property lost, character ruined, hopes blasted, domestic enjoyments diminished,—disease induced, constitution destroyed, premature death,—immorality increased, crime dreadfully committed, souls damned!!! From my own close observation of the influence of this iniquitous and immoral business, the following is the result, namely—In the same proportion as the traffic in alcoholic drinks is putrified, will there be PAUPERISM, DISEASE, and CRIME! It certainly is high time for teetotalers to speak out their sentiments; and though LEGISLATORS by precept and example encourage drunkenness, yet undauntedly defend our noble principle, and brand the traffic with that odium of which it is worthy, so as to bring it into the hands of the most perfidious and selfish class of the community, if not to annihilate it altogether.

I have observed with regret, various attempts to make this cause, political and sectarian—neither of which it ever can be. While all due attention ought to be given to the selection of officers, and the suitability of places of meeting, I would not in the one case have the same shade of political character or religious opinions to pervade the whole, neither would I invariably appoint the meetings in the same place of worship. Indeed, it would be altogether better to build "Teetotal Halls for public debates, conventional and other meetings." I may here be allowed a passing remark—we cannot wonder that many Churches are refused, when there is so much intemperance exhibited in the conduct and remarks of speakers, &c. take a few cases in point—in one chapel a band is allowed to play, but treacherously betrays the trust reposed in the managers by playing improper airs, to the annoyance of the pious mind; another is granted, and forward comes the champion of the cause, himself without character, and through his address, hurls at christianity, *darts* poisoned with infidelity; and again there are many volunteer lecturers, not in connection with any religious body, who cannot "tell their own story" without falsifying their own narrative; and yet many complain of churches being refused. Let us follow the example of Niagara, Ancaster, Oakville, &c. &c. and have suitable places of meeting built for the purpose of advocating teetotalism: not to have the ear charmed with that which is really no music, to listen to assaults on Christ's religion and Christ's ministers, and gaze upon a living exemplification of the treachery, hypocrisy, and inconsistency of fallen humanity. Here is one of the many rea-

sons why we have not greater success. Another is found in the injudicious and unscriptural expressions made use of by persons advocating our principles. How often is our ear offended with observations like the following:—"TEETOTALISM is the JOHN BAPTIST—HAND-MAID—FIRST STEP to religion;" "EVERY GOOD MAN must be a teetotaler;" "no hope of the drunkard's salvation, until he signs the pledge;" "when he signs, he becomes a NEW MAN." Now, these phrases will not bear criticism, the criticism of truth and revelation; and I, for one, discard them, and yet find no difficulty in bringing forward irresistible arguments, founded in truth, to defend our principles. I have a very strong desire to substitute the word *teetotal* and its derivations, instead of *temperance*, as applied to our efforts and operations; my reason is contained in the following fact—it is quite possible for an individual to sign the pledge and keep it too, (which constitutes him a *temperance man*) and yet be a liar, gambler, swearer, licentious person, in fact, he may have little control over his passions, desires, affections and appetites, in which *true temperance consists*.

Another is found in the penuriousness of the majority of teetotalers—do you require proof—look at the very deficient manner in which our paper, the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, is supported—witness the small collections made at the public meetings, not averaging *one cent a head* for those who attended them. I have been in some places, where even the *President* did not subscribe for the paper, and in others where not an individual took it, in many of my meetings *1s. 3d.* was the largest sum thrown in, and frequently a single family gave almost the entire sum. It may be said that "money is scarce;" well, this word is found in the mouth of the man who has not a shilling in the world and also of him who can command a £1000—it has no meaning in the present day—my inference from such conduct is, that the *selfish*, not the *philanthropic*, not the *christian* motive, has prevailed in making a large number of our members teetotalers. But on this principle our cause cannot triumph—an increased liberal benevolence must shew itself in our operations. Scotland is doing well, but Canada ought to do even better—when shall we have an *EFFORT YEAR*? So unsatisfactory are General Agencies, in my estimation, that I would rather District Associations, in all cases, should employ Agents who might change their sphere of operations at the close of each year. The formation of a Provincial Union, on broad and liberal principles, is very desirable, and I earnestly hope it may take place the ensuing summer. The general and extensive supervision of the Union would be most useful in correcting many prevailing evils and putting a stop to the regular and disorderly visits of *unauthorized Lecturers*, which are calculated to do great mischief.

The last reason to which attention is invited is the imperfect and unconstitutional administration of discipline. Our pledge contains a negative and a positive promise, to do and not to do; and yet a member if he does *not* drink, traffic, or furnish for others, he may with impunity raise grain for the distiller, rent his house for a tavern, encourage no temperance publications, attend no temperance meetings, visit no drunkard with a view to his reformation, he may pass the bottle, drink healths in cold water, lemonade, syrups, and ginger beer, in fact he may almost do nothing to promote the object of our societies, except the example which selfishness dictates, and which is furnished by keeping the first or negative part of the pledge. Again, the system of "reading out of seceding members," receiving again on "stipulated terms," readmission by a "majority of votes," destroying the "members roll" because of a few pledge breakers, and vesting in the members the power of expulsion is decidedly injurious. Is there not a more excellent way? Would it not be better to receive only the com-

plaint of an *eye-witness* to the discrepancy complained of, and forthwith appoint a sub-committee of *two* to investigate and report in all cases to the *Committee*, who would be governed by truth and justice, and immediately enforce discipline.

I have made some inquiry with reference to the establishment of Reclibite Tents; but ignorance of the nature and principles of the Independent Order of Rechabites prevails. I think it would be well to admit articles on the subject in the *Advocate*. The country requires and demands it. There are only five tents in this Province, three in Toronto, and two here.

I very much regret that many complaints have been made to me, about the irregular arrival of the *Advocate*, evidently in many places arising out of the neglect of the Post Masters,—but where? No one knows—who is the man? No one can name him. We have the strongest proof that the *Advocate* is regularly despatched—the Post Master *here* tells us "there is no delay on his part," and yet we loose subscribers every year from this cause. No doubt our duty will continue to be faithfully discharged, and I hope if the *guilty party* reads these remarks *he will amend*.

My thanks are justly due and are now offered to all those friends who kindly and hospitably entertained me, and those who forwarded me to my appointments; and particularly to three tavern-keepers, I need not mention names. I feel also grateful to the Ministers of various denominations for the use of their pulpits on the Lord's Day, and for their kind and favourable notice of my labours. My gratitude is likewise expressed to all who attended my meetings, for the patient and attentive hearing which was granted to me; and I hope in no case have I abused the confidence reposed in me.

I might speak of many interesting circumstances in connexion with my meetings, but find difficulty in doing so, except to the disparagement of others.—my best meetings were in Lancaster, Farmersville, St. George, Detroit, Amherstburgh, Basanquet, London, Springfield, Preston, Oakville, and Streetsville, nor can I fail to notice the *soir singers* of Greenbush. Votes of thanks to the Committee and to myself, of the most complimentary nature, were offered on most of the occasions.

In conclusion I feel sorry at not being able to keep the appointments made for me in the last number of the paper, an explanation may be given, which is, I did not see the *Advocate* until I arrived in Toronto, (24th inst.) when I ought to have been at Kingston, I had no alternative but take the stage home. My expenses for travelling have been great nearly amounting to the collections at my meetings, but they were unavoidable.

I am Sir, your's very truly and respectfully,

R. D. WADSWORTH,

Sec. and Treas. Provincial Committee.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. ROBLIN'S JOURNAL.

January 23d.—3d Concession Thurlow. Congregation not very large; no society in this neighbourhood; Joseph Canniff, Esqr. in the Chair; obtained eleven names.

24th.—4th Concession, Sidney. Vermilyers, I. H. addressed the people; eleven gave their signatures to the pledge, for some of whom there was much gladness expressed.

25th.—1st Concession Sydney, Finglas neighbourhood. This was a peculiarly interesting meeting; there were a great many questions asked by some friends, respecting those passages of Scripture which appeared to them to countenance the moderate use of "wine and strong drink;" especially Deuteronomy, 14th chapter, where it was thought liberty was given for the moderate use of it. After replying to all their objections that were brought against the principles of total abstinence, I requested those gen-

tlemen to state, whether the replies were satisfactory or not, to which they replied in the affirmative; after which we passed the pledge, and obtained eight names, added to 48, the number in society made 56. This is a new society formed last Fall; the people alive to religion and total abstinence.

26th.—Meeting at Brighton; a very interesting one; two meetings merged into one, viz.—Education and Temperance; the meeting was first addressed by John Steel, Esq., County Superintendent of Education, for the New Castle District; he is a gentleman of talent, and appeared to be at home in the work of directing our attention to the subject of education. He portrayed in lively colours, that physical, moral, and religious education, should be connected with common education, which would prepare the youth of our Province for relative social, moral, and religious duties. After which I addressed the meeting on the subject of total abstinence; had some liberty; on the whole a first-rate meeting, a good society, active officers, doing well, number in society 288, increased last year 99.

29th.—Haldamand, Four Corners. Baptist Chapel, congregation large and respectable; addressed by Elder Wait first; he gave a historical account of the society in that place. The agent was then introduced, but had not proceeded far, before he was interrupted by an individual who, it was said, had prepared himself in the course of the afternoon, for a spree; however, his spree was very short; the congregation, by a vote, directed the President of the Society to put him out of the house; and he was fined a day or two afterwards for his conduct, by one of the magistrates of the District; the meeting went off well; kind and attentive friends; diligent officers; society doing well; number in society, 620; increase last year and at the meeting, 110.

30th.—Meeting in John Black's neighbourhood, about six miles North of Colborne; this is a branch of the Colborne Society; a very pleasing meeting; the friends are awake here; think they will organize themselves into a society for more efficient action; 11 names added.

31st.—Colborne. This was a very good meeting; on the whole the friends appeared to get stirred up; many thanks were given to the Montreal Temperance Society, for their zeal and attention in not giving up the cause; some complaints of laxity last year; promises of amendment the ensuing; number in society, 600; addition at the meeting, 11.—Yours obediently,

PHILIP J. ROBLIN.

CHATHAM, Feb. 19.—The Annual Meeting of the Chatham Temperance Society was held this evening in the Methodist Chapel; Mr. Daniel Frazer, in the chair. The meeting was opened by singing and prayer; and the following report from the Executive Committee was read:—

REPORT, &c.

The cause of temperance has not flourished in this place as in former years; the official members, generally, having been very delinquent in the discharge of their duties, and some, whom we considered staunch members, having turned aside to the monster intemperance. There are yet, however, many staunch members who are determined not to give up the ship, but to advocate the principles of total abstinence, by precept as by example. Your Committee would further state, that though some have gone astray, yet, others have come into the ranks; and as near as we can tell, we have yet about 150 members in good standing, and hope, before the close of this year, to have as many more. Your Committee, at the close of their report, would recommend that every member of this society do subscribe for the *Temperance Advocate*, which has been a source of diffusing much good to our

fellow-creatures, in this Province. The office bearers for the ensuing year are—Mr. Stephen Fant, President; Mr. Daniel Frazer, first Vice-President; Mr. Duncan McCall, second Vice-President; the writer, Secretary and Treasurer, with a Committee of six. An interesting address was then delivered by Mr. B. L. Clark, and on motion of the President, the Constitution of the Montreal Society was adopted.—MR. THACKERAY, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

FORT MALDEN, Feb. 21.—I have the pleasure of presenting you with the sum of one pound six shillings and eleven pence, subscribed by the totalers of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment. Their society, at this Fort, are upwards of one hundred men, with every prospect of a rapid increase to their numbers.—THOMAS SHARR, *President*.

ZORRA, March 10.—Our society was formed during the Spring of 1843; in the end of that year it numbered thirty-seven members. The present year we have been favoured with two meetings of special interest, of which, the first took place March, 1844, attended by the Rev. S. Philp, who delivered an effective lecture; and I am happy to say that a goodly number subscribed to the pledge. Our last meeting (Dec. last) happened on the occasion of lecture by the Rev. George Kennedy, to whose exertions and convincing arguments we are indebted for the addition of nine members more. Our society numbers at present sixty-three members, still hoping that more may be added. May the Divine blessing be upon our labours in the furtherance of temperance; and for all happy effects, to His name be the praise.—J. P. BALL, *Sec.*

EMBO, BRACK DISTRICT, C. W., 1845.—The last was a year of greater effort on our part than ordinary, and the cause is in a more prosperous state here than heretofore; it is steadily progressing. Our society, in this Township, now numbers upwards of 500 members, more than a hundred of whom joined the society within the last year. Monthly meetings have been held in one quarter or other throughout the Township during the year, and the tone and manner of our greatest opponents have undergone a visible change for the better. They begin to see that it is a cause which will continue to gain ground in spite of all opposition, and that violent opposition is altogether in vain. With very few exceptions, tipplers seem to be getting ashamed of being seen drunk in day light. We had our Annual Festival on the 20th of last month, which was well attended, upwards of 250 persons being present; the proceeds of which would have enabled us to make a remittance to your society, towards liquidating the debt incurred by it in its praiseworthy exertions in the good cause, but for the outlay we were at in fitting up a temperance hall, in which to hold our sources and meetings: many members entertaining serious doubts as to the propriety of continuing to hold these in taverns as encouraging the upholders of drinking usages.—NICOL NICOLSON, *Sec.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.—The new license law, of which a synopsis has been published, has passed the Assembly, and it is probable will also pass the Senate. We have as yet discovered no opposition to it; and though it is not all that is desirable for the suppression of a traffic which produces so much misery, and constitutes such a burden upon the community, yet in the present state of public feeling, it is the best that can be had, and will do something, if Temperance men are only faithful, towards lessening the evil.

By its provisions, each town or city in the State is required to hold a special election on the Tuesday preceding the first Monday in May, at which the electors will vote on the simple question

"License" or "No License." If "No License" has a majority, then no licenses will be granted for one year at least, and until another election is demanded by at least one-fourth of the legal voters, and reverses the first decision. If "License" prevails, then tavern licenses to sell liquors are to be granted, much as at present, only no charge is to be made for license. The people are not to be bribed to legalize the drunkard-making business. No Grocers' licenses to retail liquors are to be granted in any event. If any sell without license, whether licenses are granted or not, then the Overseers of the Poor may prosecute and recover the penalty. If they fail, any citizen may prosecute, giving security for costs, and receiving half the penalty for his trouble. —*New York Evening.*

LICENSE LAW IN MICHIGAN.—We perceive that a bill to modify the license law, providing for submitting the question of license or no license to the people of the several towns, passed the Michigan House of Representatives by the very strong vote of 39 yeas to 7 nays. It will probably become a law. Other States will undoubtedly follow the good example.—*ib.*

At Maskegoth Quarter Sessions, on the 7th instant, the Duke of Leinster attended on the bench. *The Leinster Express* says:—"Only five persons applied for liberty to sell spirits, all of which were rejected; one man living at Sallins told the magistrates that a new public house was wanting in that locality very much, in consequence of the Cashel railway being about to commence. His grace told him to go home, and sink a pump for them."

THE WAY TO DO IT.—If you wish to put out a fire, put on fuel,—and if you wish to dry up the wholesale and the retail rum fountain of a grocery, pour in upon its premises the streams of your business patronage! They are both excellent plans for the accomplishment of their respective objects.—*Mass. Cataract.*

AUGUSTA, MAINE.—The temperance men in this place by a decided vote, have made a good disposition of the temperance question. By the vote the Selectmen are to appoint two persons to sell alcoholic liquors for mechanical and medicinal purposes only—to keep a record of all they sell—the persons to whom sold—the quantities delivered—the purposes used for—and give the profits to the town—they being allowed a reasonable compensation for their trouble. None others are to be allowed to sell, all the real wants of the public being thus provided for. The vote for this plan stood about 300 in favour to about 100 against it, on an actual polling of the house. This is a pretty plain expression of public sentiment, and we sincerely wish the same vote could be polled in every village, town, and city in the country. There is but little need of alcoholic liquors, and this would prove how much is required for individual and mechanical purposes.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE

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

PLEDGE OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

MONTREAL, APRIL 1, 1845.

We, some time ago, received a letter from the esteemed Secretary of the Provincial Committee, Mr. Wadsworth, respecting the article on Alcoholic Wine, in the 15th February number, denying and reprobating in the strongest terms, the statement made in that article. After the large space already occupied by explanations, it will not be considered necessary to go over any part of the same ground. What is new in Mr. Wadsworth's letter we cheerfully insert.

1st. He states that the resolutions quoted as being passed in the British Wesleyan Methodist Conference of 1841, are not only

not in the Minutes, but that a clergyman who was present at the sittings of said Conference, informed him that no such resolutions had been passed.

2nd. He himself has frequently lectured and preached on totalism in the chapels owned by British Wesleyan Methodists in this country.

3rd. That the United States Methodist Conference referred to, could not be the General Conference, which did not meet in 1841, but some Annual Conference, and, consequently, the inference drawn from any resolutions passed therein falls to the ground.

Suitable Ways, No. 4.

SHOULD TEMPERANCE MEN RENT BUILDINGS TO MAKERS AND VENDERS OF LIQUORS?

If any class of men wound the cause of temperance in the house of its friends, those who rent buildings to be used as breweries, distilleries, spirit stores, beer shops, and taverns, whilst their names are enrolled on the pledge book, stab (unintentionally I hope) at the heart of our blessed and glorious institution. They salute us with a kiss and then betray the cause for a few pieces of silver. They unhesitatingly acknowledge it is wrong to traffic in intoxicating liquors, and then unblushingly countenance the business by flinging their doors wide open for its reception. They positively affirm that drunkenness is a vile aggressor, and ought to be banished from the land—and yet bow and smile whilst they receive the toll at the gate they open for its admission. They pledge and promise to avail themselves of suitable opportunities to discourage intemperance, whilst they voluntarily rent and lease their property to those who manufacture and sell the cause of the effect they so much deplore. I anticipate the stale and stereotyped excuse urged by such inconsistent persons, "If I do not rent establishments for such purposes others will." True, but you may so dampen the zeal and darken the prospects of the trafficker... legalized poisons, they may become afraid or ashamed of their occupation—or your self-sacrificing and noble example of refusing admittance to such business on your premises, may induce other men in similar circumstances to do likewise. You will be amply remunerated by an applauding and approving conscience, if you exercise strict integrity in such matters. Look on the question in the light of analogy. If the friends and followers of Christ who believe in chastity, honesty, and sobriety, do not rent and lease their buildings to prostitutes, gamblers, corners of spurious money, and the receivers of stolen goods, others will. If you do not make and vend inebriating liquors others will. Tavern keepers, brewers and distillers, make intoxicating drinks for the sake of making money, and you accommodate them for the same purpose. He takes the money red with blood from the hand of the drunkard, and divides the spoils with you. As well might abolitionists lease their buildings for slave markets, or members of moral reform association rent houses of ill-fame, or a patriot supply the enemy of his country with munitions of war, or a Christian publisher issue the works of Atheists and circulate them in every part of the country, as for a temperance man to admit the worm that biteth like the worm which never dies, or kindle the fires that burn to the lowest hell on his premises. Let no man multiply words without wisdom by saying, he must turn such property to the best account in order to support himself and family, because the rum dealer, the slave purchaser, and the maker of illicit money may say the same thing; but if persons who have buildings to rent, must rent them to individuals who will make sober men tipplers, and tipplers drunkards, what must those

persons do for a living who are compelled to hire the buildings they occupy. Have they a right to become pirates, burglars, highway robbers, incendiaries, and murderers to support themselves and their families. God has made the world wide, and furnished its inhabitants with capital, that capital consists in brains and bones, and may be turned to good account in any part of the habitable globe, and he who possesses a sufficient amount of physical and intellectual power to think and act, can obtain a living without encouraging the disreputable and disgusting business of making and vending intoxicating drinks. Let no man be so inconsiderate as to impede the progress of the temperance car, its wheels are rolling on and rumbling through almost every city town and village in Canada, and he who stands in the way assumes a fearful responsibility. Let every honest teetotaler do his duty fearlessly and faithfully, and not sew pilrows to the armpits of those who are in the dungeon of darkness and refuse to look beyond the narrow neighbourhood of self-interest.

DUNDAS.

G. W. BUNGAY.

[We think the above so conclusive that we hope we shall hear no more ever from the most latitudinarian society, about admitting as members those who lease houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks.—Ed.]

INTEMPERANCE ON THE INCREASE IN MONTREAL.

We understand from master tradesmen, that intemperance is greatly on the increase amongst the mechanics of this city, a result which they attribute chiefly to the influx of strangers from other places. How loudly does this state of things call for active exertions on the part of temperance societies, especially in the way of holding public meetings, distributing tracts, circulating periodicals, and visiting from house to house. Oh! that all our churches would take up this work amongst the other branches of Christian duty.

We have received the following important "notes" from the esteemed agent of the city committee, to which we beg leave to call public attention.

"I called at the police stations with a view to collect some statistical information in regard to the temperance question, from the books of the establishment, and obtained through the kindness of Capt. Wylie, the following notes:

In the five last months of 1844, viz., August, September, October, November and December, the number of prisoners was 1590, of whom 1176 were females; of the above, considerably more than the half were for drunkenness. In one month subsequently I find 256 male and female prisoners; of whom, were for drunkenness 184; and vagrant boys who had no home 66! Doer not this call loudly for a house of refuge? Adult vagrants are also numerous.

Capt. W. also stated that as a fruit of intemperance very distressing cases of destitution occur. There are wives of intemperate husbands reduced to the most abject misery, and with their children literally starving, whose appeal to him is harrowing to the feelings, and yet he can do nothing for them. I asked him if there were no fund available to meet such cases of destitution and starvation, he answered none, that he had sometimes thought that when brought up for judgment drunkards should be adjudged to pay a small fine, and that these fines might constitute a fund for the relief of those who are by them reduced to beggary and want—who are in a worse condition than widows and orphans excluded from an asylum because nominally they have fathers. This is a subject also for serious consideration, if not for legislation."

A. GEMMEL.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We are sorry to say that so many of the back numbers of this present volume of the Advocate are exhausted that we cannot supply future subscribers. All who desire to subscribe, will

therefore be pleased to order only from first April to 15th December inclusive, and to remit 1s. 10^{ds}. for each copy—or nine copies will be sent for the above mentioned time for a remittance of three dollars.

If subscribers would have the kindness to remit the trifle which the Advocate costs, promptly at the beginning of the year, it would save themselves and us much annoyance and disappointment—as it is, we printed about 3000 copies, though, at the beginning of the year, only about 1100 subscribers had renewed their subscriptions; and yet, with this great apparent surplus, we now find ourselves short. A little forethought and trouble would remedy all this.

All subscriptions for the Advocate recently sent will commence with 1st April number, and be continued until 15th March, 1846. Such back numbers as we have, will be sent to them gratis.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

We request attention to the important Medical Certificate in this number. Would it not be well for Societies to procure the names of as many medical gentlemen in this province as possible, to a similar document, and send them to us that they might be published for the benefit of the community?

EDUCATION.

ROLLO PHILOSOPHY.

PRESSURE.

One evening, just after tea, Rollo came to his father, who was sitting by the side of the fire, and said,—

"Father, I wish we could see the air, as we can the water, and then perhaps we could try experiments with it."

"O, we can try experiments with the air as it is," said his father.

"Can we?" said Rollo; "I don't see how."

"We cannot see the air, it is true; but then we can see its effects, and so we can experiment upon it."

"All, at any rate," said Rollo, "we can't build a dam, and make it spout through a hole like water."

"No," said his father, "not exactly. In your dam, for instance, when it was full, you had water on one side of the board, and no water on the other; and then, by opening a hole in the board, the water spouted through; but we cannot very well get air on one side of a partition, and no air on the other; if we could, it would spout through very much as the water did."

"Why can't we do that air?" said Rollo.

"Because," replied his father, "we are all surrounded and enveloped with air. It spreads in every direction all around us, and rises many miles above us. Whereas, in respect to water, you had one little stream before you, which you could manage just as you pleased. If you were down at the bottom of the sea, then the water would be all around you and above you; and there, even if you could live there, you could not have a dam."

"No, sir," said Rollo, "the water would be everywhere."

"Yes," replied his father, "and the air is everywhere. If, however, we could get it away from any place, as, for instance, from this room, then bore a hole through the wall, the weight of the air outside would crowd a portion of it through the hole, exactly as the weight of the water above the board in your dam, crowded a part through the hole in the board."

"I wish we could try it," said Rollo.

"We can try it, in substance," said his father, "in this room; or—no, the china closet will be better"

There was a china closet, which had two doors in it. One door opened into the parlor, where Rollo and his father were sitting. The other door opened into the back part of the entry. Rollo's father explained how he was going to perform the experiment thus:—

"If we could, by any means, get all the air out of the closet for a moment, then the pressure of the air outside would force a jet of it in through the key-holes of the doors and the crevices."

"And how can we get the air out?" said Rollo.

"We can't," said his father, "get it all out; but we can get a part of it out by shutting the door quick. The door will carry

with it a part of the air that was in the closet, and then the outside air will be spouted in, through the key-hole of the other door. Only we can't see it, as we can the water."

"No," said Rollo; "but I can put my hand there and feel it." "A better way," said his father, "would be to hold a lamp opposite to the key-hole, and see if it blows the flame."

Rollo tried the experiment, in the way his father had described. He went into the closet with the lamp. He held the lamp opposite to the key-hole, and pretty near to it, and then he asked Nathan to shut the other door suddenly. Nathan, who was standing all ready by the other door, which was about half open, put his two hands against it, and pushed it to, with all his strength, producing a great concussion.

"O Nathan," said his father, "you need not be quite so violent as that."

"It succeeded, father, it succeeded," said Rollo.

"I'm glad it succeeded," said his father; "but Nathan need not have shut the door with so much force."

"I wanted to drive out all the air," said Nathan.

"I'll show you how to do it," said his father.

Rollo's father accordingly arose, and came to the closet door. He opened the door wide, and then explained to the boys, that the beginning of the movement of the door, when it was wide open, did not drive out any air.

"For," said he, "there is so large a space between the edge of the door and the wall, that the air that is put in motion by the movement of the door can pass directly round the edge, back into the closet again. It is only when the door is almost shut, when the edge of it comes close to the casing all around, that the movement of the door drives the air out."

Then he took hold of the latch of the door, and put it almost to, very gently. He turned the latch so as to prevent its snapping against the catch, and then pushed it suddenly into its place three or four times, opening the door only a very little way every time.

"Now," said he, "hold the lamp at the key-hole, and watch the flame, while I shut the door two or three times in this way."

Rollo did so, Nathan standing all the time by his side. They observed that the flame of the lamp was driven into the room every time the door was shut; proving that, every time a little of the air was driven out by the door, a little puff rushed in at the key-hole.

"Let us stop the key-hole," said Rollo "and then it can't get in."

"Yes," said his father, "there are a great many little crevices all around the closet, where the air can come in."

"Couldn't we stop those up too?" said Rollo.

"No," said his father, "not so as to make the closet air tight. For, if the crevices could all be stopped exactly, the air would come in through the very wood itself."

"How?" said Rollo.

"Why, there are little pores in wood, that is, little channels that the sap flows in when the wood was growing, and the air can pass through these."

Here Rollo's father observed that Rollo was looking very intently at the table; and he asked him what he was doing: he said he was trying to find some of the pores.

"You can't see them there," said his father. "St Domingo mahogany is a very hard and close-grained kind of wood. If it was summer, and you could dig down and get a small piece of the root of the great elm tree in the yard, you could see the pores and channels there."

After some more conversation on this subject, Rollo asked his father if he could not think of some other experiments for them to try. His father said that he did not just then think of any experiment, but that if Rollo and Nathan would come and sit down by the fire, he would give them some information on the subject. Rollo's mother said that she should like to hear too. They accordingly waited until she was ready, and then when all were seated, Mr. Holiday began thus:—

"Air is in many respects much like water."

"Yes," interrupted Rollo, "just like water, only thinner, because you see——"

"You must not interrupt me," said his father, "unless to ask some question, which is necessary to understand what I say. It is entirely irregular for a pupil, instead of listening to his teacher, to interrupt, in order to tell something that he knows himself."

Rollo's father smiled, as he said this, but Rollo looked rather ashamed. Then his father proceeded:—

"There is one very remarkable difference between them. Water is not compressible by force; but air is."

"What is the meaning of compressible?" said Nathan.

"Compressible things," said his father, "are those that can be compressed, that is, pressed together, so as to take up less room than they did before. Sponge is compressible. A pillow is compressible. But iron is not compressible, and water is not compressible."

"I should think it was," said Nathan; "it is very soft."

"It is very yielding," replied his father, "when you press it, but it is not pressed into any smaller space. It only moves away. If you have a tumbler half full of water, and press a ball down into it, you could not crowd the water into any smaller space than it occupied at first; but, as fast as the ball went down, the water would come up around the sides of the ball."

"But suppose," said Rollo, "that the ball was just big enough to fit the tumbler all around; then the water would not come up."

"And then," said his father, "you could not crowd the ball down."

"Could not a very strong man?" said Nathan.

"No," replied his father, "the water cannot be sensibly compressed. But now, if the tumbler contained only air, and if a ball were to be put in at the top, just large enough to fit the tumbler exactly, and if a strong man were to crowd it down with all his strength, he would, perhaps, compress the air into half the space which it occupied before."

"Perhaps the tumbler would break," said Nathan.

"Yes," replied his father, "and the tumbler will answer only for a supposition; but for a real experiment it would be best to have a cylinder of iron."

"What is a cylinder?" said Nathan.

"An iron vessel, shaped like a tumbler, only as large at the bottom as it is at the top, would be a cylinder. Now, if there was a cylinder of iron, with the inside turned perfectly true, and a brass piston fitted to it——"

"What is a piston?" said Nathan.

"A piston," said his father, "is a sort of a stopper, exactly fitted to the inside of a cylinder, so as to slide up and down. It is made to fit perfectly, and then it is oiled, so as to go up and down without much friction, that is, hard rubbing. There is a sort of stem coming up from the middle of the piston, called the piston rod, which is to draw up the piston, and to press it down by."

"Now," continued his father, "if a strong man had a cylinder like this, with a piston fitted to it, and a strong handle across the top of the piston rod, perhaps he might press the air into one half the space which it occupied before. That is, if the cylinder was full of air when he put the piston in, perhaps he could get the piston down half way to the bottom. Then the air would be twice as dense as it was before; that is, there would be twice as much of it in the same space as there was before. It would be twice as compact and heavy. This is called *condensing* air. The philosophers have ingenious instruments for condensing air."

"If, however, a man condenses air in this way, by crowding down a piston, he does not begin the condensation when the piston begins to descend. The air is condensed a great deal before he begins. All the air around us is condensed."

"How comes it condensed?" said Rollo.

"Why, you recollect that, when you bored a hole through the board in the bottom of your dam, the water spouted out."

"No father," said Rollo, "we pulled the plug out; Jonas bored the hole."

"Well," said his father, "the water spouted out,"

"Yes," said Rollo.

"What made it?" said his father.

"Why, the water above it was heavy, and pressed down upon it, and crowded it out through the hole."

"Yes," said his father, "and the deeper the water, the more heavily it was pressed."

"Yes, sir," said Rollo, "and the farther it spouted,"

"Because it was pressed down by the load of such a high column of water."

"Yes, sir," said Rollo.

"Well," replied his father, "it is just so with the air. The air all around us is pressed down by the load of all that is above us. We are, in fact, down at the bottom of a great ocean of air, and the air here is loaded very heavy."

"How heavy?" said Rollo.

"O, very heavy indeed," said his father.

"Why, air is pretty light," said Rollo.

"Yes," replied his father, "but then the column of it is very high."

"How high?" said Rollo.

"Why, between thirty and forty miles. But it grows thinner and thinner towards the top; so it is not as heavy, by any means

as a column of air would be, thirty miles high, and as dense all the way up as it is here."

"What makes it grow thinner and thinner towards the top?" said Rollo.

"Because," said his father, "that which is near the top, has not as much load of air above it, to press it down."

"And that which is at the top," said Rollo, "has none above it to press it down."

"No," replied his father.

"And how thin is it there?"

"Nobody knows," said his father.

"What, nobody at all?" said Nathan.

"No, I believe not; at least I do not; and I don't know that anybody does."

"How do they know, then, how high it is?" said Rollo.

"The philosophers have calculated in some way or other, though I don't exactly know how. I believe they have ascertained how great the pressure of the air is here at the surface of the earth, and have calculated in some way, from that, how high the air must be to produce such a pressure."

"And how high must it be?" said Nathan.

"Why, between thirty and forty miles," said Rollo; "father told us once."

"And yet," continued his father, "water thirty or forty feet deep, would produce as great a pressure as a column of air of thirty or forty miles. That is, the air around presses about as heavily, and would force a jet of air through a hole with about as much force, as water would, coming out at the bottom of a dam, as high as a common three-story house."

"These explanations were all very interesting to Rollo and to his mother; but Nathan found it rather hard to understand them all, and he began to be somewhat restless and uneasy. At length he said,—

"And now, father, haven't you almost done telling about the air?"

"Why, yes," said his father; "I have told you enough for this time; only you must remember it all."

"I don't think I can remember it quite all," said Nathan.

"Well, then, remember the general principle, at any rate," said his father, "which is this—that we live at the bottom of a vast ocean of air, and that the lower portions of this air are pressed down by the load of the air above; that, being so pressed, the lower air is condensed,—so that we live in the midst of air that is pressed down, and condensed, by the load of all that is above it; and that consequently, whenever the air is taken away, even in part, from any place, as you removed some of it from the china closet, the pressure upon the air outside forces the air in through every opening it can find."

"I think that is a little too much for me to remember," said Nathan.

Nathan's father and mother laughed on hearing this, though Nathan did not know what they were laughing at. His father told him that he could not expect him to remember all; and that, to pay him for his particular attention, he would tell him a story.

A Mother's Last Present.

The following affecting story was related by Mr. Dudley, an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at the anniversary of the Birmingham Sunday School Union:

In the county of Kent lives, or lived, a clergyman and his lady, who took a very active part in the Sabbath school connected with his church. They had in the school a boy, the only son of a widow, who was notoriously wicked, despising all the earnest prayers and admonitions of the clergyman, who, out of pity for his poor widowed mother, kept him in the school eighteen months: at length he found it absolutely necessary to dismiss the lad, as a warning to others. He soon after enlisted as a soldier in a regiment that was soon ordered to America, it being during the last American war. Some time after, the poor widow called upon the clergyman to beg a Bible of the smallest size. Surprised at such a request from an individual who was evidently on the verge of eternity, and who he knew had one or two Bibles of large print, which she had long used to a good purpose, he inquired what she wanted it for. She answered, "A regiment is going out to America, and I want to send it to my poor boy; and oh, sir, who knows what it may do!"

She sent the Bible which the clergyman gave her, by a pious soldier, who, upon arrival at their destination, found the widow's son the very ringleader of the regiment in every description of vice.

After the soldier had made himself known, he said, "James, your mother has sent you her last present."

"Ah!" he replied, in a careless manner, "is she gone at last? I hope she has sent me some cash."

The pious soldier told him he believed the poor widow was dead; "but," said he, "she has sent you something of more value than gold or silver, (presenting him the Bible); and James, it was her dying request, that you would read one verse, at least, of this book every day; and can you refuse her dying charge?"

"Well," said James, "it is not too much to ask, (opening the Bible,) so here he goes."

He opened the Bible at the words, "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

"Well," said he, "that is very odd. I have opened to the only verse in the Bible that I could ever learn by heart, when I was in the Sunday school; I never could, for the life of me, commit another. It is very strange! But who is this me that is mentioned in the verse?"

The pious soldier asked if he did not know?

He replied he did not.

The good man then explained it to him; spoke to him of Jesus; exhibited the truth and invitations of the gospel. They walked into the house of the chaplain, where they had further conversation: the result was, that from that hour he became a changed man, and, was as noted for exemplary conduct as before he had been for his wickedness.

Some time after his conversion, the regiment in which he was, engaged with the enemy; at the close of which the pious soldier, in walking through the field of blood, beheld, under a large spreading oak, the dead body of James, his head reclining on the Bible, which was open at the passage, "Come unto me all ye that labour," &c. Poor James had gone to his eternal rest.

Mr. Dudley said he had frequently held the Bible in his hand: there was no less than fifty pages stained with the blood of poor James. How encouraging, said Mr. D., is this for Sabbath-school teachers to persevere! for should there be but one seed sown, it might, as in the case of the widow's son, produce a plentiful harvest. The only verse he ever committed to memory, was the means, in the hand of the Holy Spirit, of bringing him out of darkness into marvellous light; and James is now, we trust, joining the song of the redeemed in heaven.

AGRICULTURE.

Progress of Scientific Agriculture.

(Continued from page 95.)

[The following is a further extract from an extremely important article of the last *Edinburgh Review*.]

There were not wanting many indeed who opposed this view, and quoted cases in which these substances had been employed for a long series of years without producing such injurious effects; but still, agricultural feeling and opinion were against them, and they have as yet but partially prevailed. Even the introduction of nitrate of soda from Peru, at a comparatively cheap rate, and the publication of the remarkable effects it was seen to produce, have been unable to bring these mineral substances into general favour. Since the introduction of guano, nitrate of soda, as an application by itself, has been almost forgotten; and bones, rape cake, and guano, all of which are considered as true manures, are still the main dependence of those who cultivate their lands by the aid of portable manures.

This unwillingness to employ, or to rely, upon saline substances as manures, has been aided by another series of observations of great interest, and of important practical consequence—the true explanation of which is even now but little understood by practical men. The scientific investigation of them, however, has led to the discovery of the most beautiful physiological principles, and to the clearest demonstration of the value of chemical science to agricultural practice.

It was found, for example, that though in some countries, and upon some soils, the use of gypsum, saltpetre, common salt, and other similar substances, produced strikingly beneficial results, yet that upon other soils, and in other localities, they produced no sensible effect at all. How was this to be accounted for? If these substances merely acted as stimulants, why were they incapable of stimulating a poor and laggard crop in one soil as well as

in another? The difference of their action in the several circumstances, must depend upon some difference in the soils themselves.

Then Chemistry was asked to analyse these soils—a work at first but unskilfully performed, and still very rarely completed with accuracy and care. Thus has arisen in part from the inherent difficulties of the process, and partly from the little remuneration of any kind, either for time or skill, which those most deeply interested in such inquiries have offered to the chemical investigator. So little, indeed, is still understood by practical men of the analytical—the highest branch of the chemical art—that the rigorous analysis of a soil is looked upon as the work of a few hours, or, at the utmost, of two or three days only; and the money or other value attached to the discovery of this or that ingredient, is judged of accordingly. In this line, the largest amount of work hitherto done has been performed by the German agricultural chemist, Sprengel, and is recorded in his work upon soils, of which we have, among other publications, prefixed the title to the present article. The accuracy of Sprengel has recently been impugned by Liebig, in that *fortiter in re* style he usually employs in reference to those with whom he happens to differ. But we are not inclined to go along with him in his sweeping condemnation of all Sprengel's analyses; and we cannot agree ungraciously to reject the entire labours of a long life—expended upon a branch to which no other equally skilful Chemist had, for nearly twenty years, thought proper to turn his attention.

Now, through the labours of Sprengel chiefly—not solely, for he had predecessors and contemporaries also, though less laborious, and less clear and decided in their opinions than himself—it has been established regarding soils—

1. That they all contain a certain proportion of organic, chiefly vegetable matter, which readily burns away when they are heated to redness in the air. This combustible matter in peaty soils sometimes amounts to 50 or 60 per cent. of the whole weight; while in clay soils, such as the white undrained clays of Lanarkshire, less than one per cent. is present.

2. That in all naturally fertile soils, the incombustible part contains a notable quantity of each of ten or eleven different mineral substances.

3. That soils in which one or more of these substances is either wholly wanting, or is not present in sufficient quantity, will not produce good crops.

4. That to these latter soils what is wanting may be artificially added, and that thus their fertility may be increased, restored, or maintained.

5. That some of these substances, when present in excess in the soil, become noxious to the plant; and that, to render such a soil productive, this excess must be, in some way or other, removed.

These five propositions comprehend nearly all that is of importance, in regard to the incombustible part of the soil. They are all fully and frequently stated in the works of Sprengel. They are illustrated and enforced in those of Liebig and Johnston. It would interfere with our present purpose to dwell upon the combustible or organic part of the soil.

But, with the aid of these propositions, the general doctrine of soils, and the action of saline or mineral manures, becomes so far clear and simple. A soil, to be fertile, must contain ten or eleven known ones. If any of these be altogether absent, you will improve your soil by adding them to it; if they are present, the addition of them will do no good. If salt or gypsum, for example, or the ingredients of wood ashes, be wholly absent, you will obtain large crops by adding these substances largely to the soil; if they are merely deficient, a smaller application will be of service; if they are already present in sufficient quantity, any application of them to the soil will be so much money thrown away. The substances hitherto called *stimulants*, now appear to be only necessary ingredients of a fertile soil. Their true relation to vegetable life, was only ascertained by a further advance on the road of discovery, to which we shall by and by advert.

But here other branches of science stepped in to aid—in some degree, to generalize—this important deduction of analytical chemistry, and to make it more widely useful. Geology has ascertained, that the several varieties of loose or drifted materials which cover the earth's surface, and form our soils, are only the *debris*, or weather-worn relics of the solid rocks; and that they are more or less related in composition to the rocks themselves, from which they are respectively derived. Further, with the aid of Chemistry and Mineralogy, it was known to geologists that the several beds or masses of rock which form the crust of the globe, consist either of different materials, or of the same materials in different proportions. The same must be the case, therefore, to a certain extent,

with the soils formed from them. Thus a limestone soil would originally abound in lime—a dolomitic soil in both lime and magnesia—a red marl, or red sand-stone soil, in gypsum perhaps, or in common salt—a trap soil in lime and oxide of iron; and a mica-slate, or granite soil, in potash and other alkaline matter.

Now a geological map exhibits, by its several colours, the several areas over which this or that rock extends. The general character and composition, therefore, of the soils over those areas is known by a simple inspection of the map. And if one kind of treatment has been found profitable, or one kind of application favourable to the crops in one part of each of those areas, the probability becomes very strong that they will prove equally beneficial on other parts of the same areas, or in other countries where the same rocks and soils occur. The amount of really useful practical knowledge which this relation between the geological structure of a district, and the chemical constitution of its soils, puts within the reach of the intelligent agriculturist, is very great. The broad generalizations of which it is susceptible, or to which it points, must enter as an element into the most important political considerations.

Again, the Physical Geography of a district we know has much influence upon its climate, and therefore upon the fertility of its soils, and their capability of growing or ripening this or that crop. The broad plain, the deep valley, and the high mountain, all affect the agricultural capabilities of a tract of country, whatever the composition of its soils may be. But we do not at first sight see how, independently of their geological structure, such differences in Physical Geography should affect the actual chemical composition, and consequently modify the chemical and agricultural treatment of the soil. And yet they do so in many ways, some of which are striking enough. Thus a plain country receives over all its surface the equal influences of the rains and winds of heaven, and consequently is alike rendered fertile or alike injured over its whole extent by atmospheric agencies; but where high lands exist, the mountain tops attract the rains, and streams of water flow down the sides, washing the soils of the upper country, and carrying down their spoils to the more level spots, or to the bottoms of the valleys. An important chemical difference is thus produced among the soils of the district. The elements of fertility may abound in the land below, while comparative unproductiveness distinguishes the soil above. So one side of a hill exposed to the heating sun and long prevailing winds, will yield a different produce and in different quantities from that which is sheltered from the cold, and is watered by less frequent and warmer rains. Again, where the sea girdles an island-coast like ours, its hills and valleys affect the constitution of its soils more strikingly still. The wind sweeps across the North Sea, or it comes over the broad Atlantic. It frets and ruffles the waters as it passes along; it lifts the crests of the waves, and plays among their streaming hair: it bears along a briny spray, which it sprinkles widely over the land, moistening with a salt dew the fields and forests which lie in its way. Let a ridge of hills interrupt its course, it deposits on the seaward slope a large proportion of its watery burden, and is turned upwards from the land in its further career. Thus the salt is spread in abundance over the face of the hills which look towards the sea, and along the plain which separates them from its shores—while the flats or valleys on the other side of the ridge are seldom reached by these baneful visitings of nature.

And in what does this alleged bounty of nature consist, or in what way is it felt? A fertile soil contains, as we have seen, in its incombustible part a sensible proportion of ten or eleven different substances, which are necessary to its fertility. Of these substances sea water contains six or seven. Where it is constantly sprinkled over the land, therefore, it is constantly adding these to the soil. Thus it happens that those saline substances which the sea water contains—namely, common salt, and gypsum, and sulphate of magnesia—may prove of no use when sprinkled by the farmer upon lands which are more or less exposed to the sea breeze; while on the landward side of mountain ridges, and in sheltered flats and valleys, they may return many times the cost of their application, to the farmer who skilfully and with knowledge applies them.

The rains of heaven, as we have seen, wash the tops of the high hills, and carry the soluble parts of their soils to the bottoms. So the same rains more or less quickly wash all soils, and carry into the sea the riches of the land. But kind nature, on the wings of the wind wafts back again a part at least of those substances which the rain had carried away; and thus, in spite even of the neglect or careless waste of unskilful husbandry, maintains the fertility of whole districts, of which the productiveness would

otherwise gradually decrease. The agricultural value of an insular position becomes thus apparent. The rains wash out saline substances from the soil, but the winds from every quarter bring them back; and a green and luxuriant vegetation is kept up, where otherwise the ingredients of a fertile soil could only be brought together by the labour and industry of man. The fields of our sister isle owe something of their 'emerald green' to the winds and waters of the wide Atlantic.

To such practical results, far more numerous than our limits permit us even to notice, dip, and still does, the chemical examination of soils lead the enquiring agriculturist. But at this stage of his enquiries, another striking feature presented itself, the study of which led to further and more satisfactory, because more advanced, conclusions. It was seen that, on the same soil, the application of the same substance—for the sake of simplicity, suppose it a saline substance—promoted the growth of one crop and not of another. If clover and wheat, for example, grew on different parts of the same field, it was seen that gypsum or common salt would greatly increase the luxuriance of the one, while it caused little or no change in the appearance or produce of the other. Something, therefore, must depend upon the kind of plant which is grown upon it, as well as upon the chemical constitution of the soil itself. There must be some as yet unknown chemical relation between the crop to be grown, and the manure which could be beneficially applied to it. What was the nature of this relation? If discovered, might it not be brought to bear advantageously upon practice?

These new questions gave rise to new, refined, and tedious chemical investigations into the nature and composition of plants, and of their several parts. A new field was opened to the view, on which much labour has already been expended, from which much knowledge has been reaped, but by far the largest proportion of which is as yet wholly unexplored. We shall briefly glance at the points which may already be considered as in some degree established.

1. All plants, like all productive soils, consist of an organic or combustible, and an inorganic or incombustible, part. The difference, in this respect, between the plant and the soil is, that the latter contains only from three to ten parts, the former from ninety to ninety-eight parts of combustible matter.

2. That the incombustible part or ash of the plant contains a sensible quantity of from eight to eleven different substances—these substances being the same exactly as are found in all fertile soils.

3. That though these substances are all present in all our cultivated crops, yet that some of them are more abundant in some plants than in others—and in some parts of the same plant than in other parts. Thus in some vegetables, lime abounds; in others, magnesia; in others, potash, and so on; while in one part of a plant much silica, in another much bone earth may be uniformly present.

These points are not new. They were first put forward, but darkly, by Ruckert—were in some measure understood by De Saussure—were clearly brought out and enforced in the several German works of Spanghel; but were first presented in a captivating form to the British public in the work of Professor Liebig.

We do not specify here other less general and less intelligible results. From those which have been stated, much light is thrown upon practical points which we previously unperceived. Thus, it no longer appears singular that all fertile soils should contain ten or eleven incombustible substances. These substances are constituent parts of all plants, without which they cannot exist or grow in a healthy manner; and the soils are fertile only because they are in a condition to give to the growing plant every thing it requires for the building up of its several parts. Again, a soil in which some of these materials are wanting or defective, is barren or poorly productive, because it cannot supply all the wants of the plant, or cannot do so with sufficient rapidity. The plant may be likened to the bricklayer, and the soil to the labourer—without both mortar and bricks the wall cannot ascend; and unless they are supplied with sufficient quickness, the progress of the work will be necessarily retarded.

So it was explained also why a soil from which none of those substances was wholly absent would grow a plant A, while it refused to grow a plant B. Those different plants might demand lime, or magnesia, or potash, or phosphoric acid, in different proportions. A crop A, which required much potash to bring it to perfection, would not flourish in a soil because it abounded in lime; while a crop B, which demanded much lime, or phos-

phoric acid, would grow feebly and with slowness where there were scarce, however much soda or potash the soil might contain.

Thus it appeared further why in natural forests successive races of trees, broad and narrow leaved, succeed each other—why on the old pastures and prairies the grasses of one age die out, as races and families of men do, to be replaced for a time by other species or herbage—and why, in practical husbandry, a rotation of crops is most conducive both to the profit of the farmer, and to the permanent fertility of the land. Of those things of which one crop contains and requires much, another crop contains and therefore requires less. Thus, if we alternate the kind of plants we raise, we shall exhaust the whole soil equally; but continue one kind of crop too long, and the land becomes sick of it—that is, it cannot supply with sufficient rapidity or abundance those substances which this crop especially requires.

And now the true action of those saline substances, hitherto called stimulants, became more clearly manifest. They no longer appeared to act like wine upon the human body, exciting it to an abnormal or unnatural effort, which was afterwards necessarily succeeded by languor, feebleness, and depression. They were acknowledged ready to feed the plant; since they supplied those things out of which its several parts were built up, and without which they could not be satisfactorily completed. And if the soil was less productive in after years, in consequence of the application of these substances, it was because the crop had extracted from the soil more than the manure had given to it. The so-called stimulant supplied potash, or soda, or lime only to the soil, and getting these ready, the plant grew rapidly; but it gathered out of the soil, at the same time, magnesia, and sulphur, and phosphorus, without which it could not grow. The large crops which were carried off exhausted the soil, therefore, of these latter substances; and unless these were added again in some form or other, the soil must remain impoverished, and more or less unproductive. If the builder have abundance of stone or bricks, and we give him mortar in addition, his walls and houses will rise rapidly; but the faster they rise, the sooner will his bricks be exhausted; and when this happens, we shall look in vain for an advance in his work, if we continue to supply him with mortar only. Give him a new supply of bricks, however, and he will start afresh. So it is with the soil. The so-called stimulants excite the plants after the same manner as the mortar excites the builder—leave behind a languor or exhaustion—a similar description, to be removed, also, after a similar manner.

Further, it appears that plants must of necessity obtain these saline substances if we desire them to grow; that we must therefore add them to the soil, unless nature kindly interposes in our behalf, and, by some of her happy contrivances, repairs the constant exhaustion. We must also add these particular substances in which our soils are specially deficient—which the crop we wish to raise especially requires to bring it to perfection—or of which the liquid manure we have so long allowed to run to waste, has especially robbed the land.

And here Geology again comes in, at once receiving and giving light in reference to this important branch of agricultural investigation. We have already seen how the geological map tells us of the general characters and composition of soils over large areas—when they rest upon or are derived from rocks of the same kind, or of the same age. This information it gives us, because of certain chemical analyses previously made of the soils and rocks of the different geological formations. But Botanists had often remarked, that besides the marked influence of climate on the growth and dispersion of the vegetable races, the investigation of which had given rise to interesting treatises on the *Geographical distribution of plants*, other circumstances also materially affected their choice of a site, or place of growth. It was seen that the *habitat* of a plant depended upon the general character of the soil, as well as upon the general nature of the climate. Whole geological formations were characterized by the luxuriant growth of certain races of plants; while, even in climates known to be favourable to them, other races of plants refuse to flourish on the soils by which these formations were covered. Hence arose the enquiry as to the *Geological distribution of plants*. But the reason of this peculiar distribution became apparent, when it was shown, on the one hand, that each race or order of plants had special wants which the soil alone could supply; and, on the other, that each geological formation was covered with a soil more or less special in composition, which could supply one or more of the substances required by plants in larger quantity than it could supply the rest. Hence the seeds of plants, wafted every

where by the wind, take root, and grow up most luxuriantly where these special wants of each are most easily and fully supplied; and each geological formation at once favours, and is favoured by its own tribes of plants. Thus the plants become to the Agriculturist an index both of the general character and of the chemical constitution of the soil; and to the Geologist, of the kind of rock from which the soils are derived, and upon which they probably rest; while the Botanist is taught where his wild plants are most likely to be found, and where this or that natural family will be unwilling to grow.

NEWS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Condensed from the Baptist Register.)

MONDAY, March 17.

This day, at a quarter past four o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Governor General, viz. :—

An Act to extend the provisions of two certain Acts of the Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada, to other denominations of Christians than those therein enumerated.

An Act to incorporate the High School of Montreal.

An Act to incorporate the Members of the Quebec Library Association.

An Act to authorize the community of Ladies called Les Sœurs de la Congrégation Notre Dame de Montreal, to acquire and hold additional real or personal property to a certain amount.

An Act to incorporate Le Petit Seminaire de Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, in the District of Montreal.

An Act to incorporate La Communauté des Sœurs de Jesus et Marie, of the parish of St. Antoine de Longueuil, in the District of Montreal, for the purposes of education.

An Act to incorporate the Canada Baptist Missionary Society.

An Act to authorize the Nuns of the Ursuline Convent at Three Rivers to acquire and hold additional real and immoveable property to a certain amount.

An Act to repeal an Act therein mentioned, and to provide for the regulation of Lime Fences and Water Courses in Upper Canada.

An Act to abolish the office of Surveyor General, and to provide for the performance of the duties of that Office by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

An Act to provide for the management of the Customs, and of matters relative to the collection of the Provincial Revenue.

An Act to incorporate the High School of Quebec.

An Act to repeal that portion of the Act therein mentioned which prevents Members of the Clergy from voting at elections of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

An Act to afford relief to Insolvent Debtors.

An Act to detach the Parish of St. Sylvester from the County of Lotbinière, and to annex it to the County of Megantic for the purposes of registration only.

An Act for the preservation of the Peace and the prevention of Riots and violent outrages at and near Public Works, while in the progress of construction.

An Act to make provision for a Geological Survey of this Province.

An Act to amend and extend certain provisions of an Act made and passed in the seventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for incorporating and granting certain powers to the Upper Canada Trust and Loan Company."

An Act to secure the right of Property in British Plantation Vessels navigating the inland waters of this Province, and not registered under the Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom, passed in the third and fourth years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled, "An Act for the Registering of British Vessels," and to facilitate transfers of the same, and to prevent the fraudulent assignments of any property in such vessels.

An Act to afford relief to a certain Religious Congregation at Montreal denominated Christian Unitarians.

An Act to make further regulation for holding the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery in Upper Canada, and to provide for the Trial of Prisoners under certain circumstances.

An Act to amend, consolidate and reduce into one Act the several Laws now in force, establishing or regulating the practice of District Courts in the several Districts of that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada.

An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company.

An Act for granting Provincial Duties of Customs.

{ LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Montreal, Saturday, March 29, 1845.

This day, at Four o'clock P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following are amongst the Bills assented to in Her Majesty's Name, by His Excellency the Governor General, viz. :—

An Act to prevent the profanation of the Lord's day commonly called Sunday, in Upper Canada.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the Reign of Her Majesty, intitled, "An Act to repeal the laws now in force in that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada, for the recovery of Small Debts, and to make other provisions therefor."

An Act to provide for the payment of claims arising out of the Rebellion and Invasion in Upper Canada; and to appropriate Duties on Tavern Licences to local purposes.

An Act to regulate the Culling and Measurement of Timber, Mastis, Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned.

An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and better to encourage Agriculture in Lower Canada, by the establishment of Agricultural Societies therein.

An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto and Kingston in Canada, in each Diocese.

An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for better enforcing the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, for the Regulation of Ferries, and for protecting the rights of the Lessees of Ferries.

An Act for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies and Agriculture in Upper Canada.

An Act to empower the District Councils of Municipal Districts, and Boards of Police to incorporate Towns in Upper Canada, to impose a Tax on Dogs within their respective Districts and Towns.

An Act to Incorporate the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory.

An Act to prevent certain Wild Fowl and Snipe from being destroyed at improper seasons of the year, and to prevent the trapping of Grouse and Quail in this Province.

An Act to Incorporate the Chambly Cotton Manufacturing Company.

An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Establishment of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, and the Act to continue and amend the same.

An Act to extend the benefit of a certain Act of Upper Canada therein mentioned to the Clergymen or Ministers of the Evangelical Association.

An Act for the limitation of actions; for avoiding suits at law; and for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements, in that part of the Province which heretofore constituted the Province of Lower Canada.

An Act to revive certain provisions of the Act incorporating the Great Western Railway Company, and to enable them to carry on that work.

An Act to impose a Duty on Distilleries and Brewers and on Spirituous and Fermented Liquors made by them, and to provide for the collection of the said Duties.

An Act to make better provisions for Elementary Instruction in Lower Canada.

MONDAY MORNING, March 24.

In answer to a question put to Mr. Robinson by Mr. Merritt, as to what course the Government intended to take with regard to the law passed by the American Congress for the importation of foreign goods in bond, Mr. Attorney General Draper said that the circulars had been addressed to the principal commercial

bases, to learn in what manner it would effect them, but as yet no answer had been received, and he was not, therefore, prepared to say what course the Government would follow. He was, however, of opinion that no Colonial legislation would be effective, but that it would be necessary to obtain an Imperial Statute.

Mr. Robinson said, that as the question had been addressed to him as Inspector General, he felt bound to state to the House that he no longer held that appointment, his resignation having been officially accepted by the Governor General.

Parliament was opened by a speech from the Queen in person, but thus far, but little business has been transacted. The most important is a new financial proposition of the Government, which recommends the entire repeal of some important duties, particularly on cotton, animal and vegetable oils, dye stuffs, furniture woods, and a list of 430 articles. It is proposed also, to repeal the auction duty altogether, and all duties on exports.

The reductions to be effected are—

Sugar.....	£1,300,000
Coal.....	118,000
Import duties on raw materials, including—	
Staves.....	320,000
Cotton Wool.....	680,000
Auction duty.....	300,000
Glass.....	640,000

Total loss of the revenue.....£3,358,000

Which will nearly absorb the estimated surplus of £3,409,000.

We record with deep regret the death of Sir THOMAS FOWELL BERTON, Bart. He died on the 19th ultimo, at his residence, Northrepps Hall, Norfolk, England. In him the interests of education, and religion, have lost a sincere and zealous friend.

At a meeting of the Oxford Convocation, on the 13th ult., which was attended by upwards of twelve hundred members of the University, including two bishops and several peers, two decrees were passed. By the first Mr. WARD's book, entitled *The Ideal of a Christian Church Considered*, was censured, as containing Romanist doctrines; the numbers were, Yeas, 777—Nays, 586. By the second, a sentence of degradation, involving the loss of degrees and emoluments, was pronounced on the author; Yeas, 569—Nays, 511. A third decree was proposed, condemning the notorious Tract, No. 90, and would have been carried, but for the interposition of the proctors, who exercised their ancient right of vetoing a measure of which they disapproved. Mr. WARD has doffed his cap and gown, and walks about Oxford with a hat and coat, like other gentlemen.

The Cambridge Camden Society, disheartened at a decision by Sir HERBERT JENNER FUST, by which the erection of a stone altar in a church was condemned, has dissolved itself.

Several clergymen who have lately preached in surplices have yielded to the pressure from without, and resumed their gowns.

WEST INDIES AND AFRICA.—An interesting fact is to be recorded of the emancipated Christian negroes of the West Indies. They have resolved to send a missionary to the land from which they were torn, and a colored clergyman named Waddle, who has been stationed at Montego Bay, for the last fifteen years, has sailed for Africa under the charge of the Presbytery of Jamaica.

The intelligence from China is to the 26th of November. The Emperor was on the point of death.

There are rumors of an extensive revolution in India, one in the Punjab, and another at Nepal.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.—The number of Protestant Missionaries now in China proper, is stated to be as follows.—Sent by America 16; London Missionary Society 9; Church Missionary 2; Miscellaneous 2; Native assistants 6; Total 35. Many of these missionaries are married, and their wives are actively engaged in giving instruction.

All hopes of again seeing the missing packets, United States and England seem now to be abandoned by the public. The United States has been 104 days at sea, and England 90, periods of unparalleled length for packets to be absent.

PRESIDENT POLK'S CABINET.—President Polk has nominated to the Senate, which has accordingly confirmed, the following gentlemen as members of his Cabinet:—Hon. James Buchanan, Secretary of State; Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury; George Bancroft, Esq., Secretary of the Navy; Hon. William L. Marcy, Secretary of war; Hon. Cave Johnson, Postmaster General; Hon. John Y. Mason, Attorney General. The

confirmation of Mr. Bancroft was delayed a few days, but finally was made without a division. The nominees have all accepted and taken their places. But few removals have been made as yet. It is said that Mr. Calhoun was offered the mission to England, and declined it.

Twenty-seven acres of land in Ohio yielded 382 bushels of brown mustard seed, weighing 52½ pounds to the bushel, which were sold at eight cents, making \$1688. In addition, there are tailings worth \$300—altogether \$1988, or \$72 per acre. A more profitable crop could not be desired.

THE SABBATH ON THE CANALS.—The Canal Committee of the Assembly of this State, to which had been referred a large number of petitions, to close the locks on Sunday, has made a report favorable to the prayer thereof, and concluding with a resolution that the "Canal Commissioners be instructed not to require the public officers to perform official duties on Sunday, while the laws forbidding servile labour on that day remain on our statute." The bill has not yet been acted on; but there is hope that it will pass. We are certain that a large majority of the people of the State earnestly desire its passage.—*ib.*

END OF THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.—It will rejoice every heart of flesh to learn that Cuba, heretofore the city of refuge of the traffickers in human bodies and souls, is to be henceforth free from that curse. The Captain-General has lately issued a proclamation declaring all vessels arriving at Cuba with slaves on board, to be confiscated. So much for English influence—would there were more of it.—*ib.*

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—April 1.

ASHES—Pot	23s 6d	LARD	4d a 5d p lb
Pearl	21s 6d	BEEF—P. Mess tierce	\$9 a \$12
FLOUR—Fine	23s	Do bbls	\$7
Do. American	26s a 27s	Prime	\$5.
WHEAT	4s 9d	TALLOW	5½d
PEASE 3s 3d per minot		BUTTER—Salt	6½d a 7d
OAT-MEAL	8s 0d per cwt.	CHEESE	3a a 5½d.
PORK—Mess	\$14	EXCHANGE—London	1½ prem.
P. Mess	\$11	N. York	2 do
Prime	\$10	Canada W.	¼ do

REMARKS ON MARKETS.

The news from England by the last steamer are encouraging for Ashes, especially pearls, for which a great demand had sprung up on account of the duty on glass being taken off.

Owing to large arrivals of beef and pork from the United States the price had receded. Butter was also somewhat lower, wheat and flour were very dull; indeed Canada flour has such a bad name that we must expect very low prices, unless for well known and most carefully manufactured brands. The great fault has been attempting to do too much, and consequently manufacturing the article hastily and negligently.

By the change in the British tariff, staves are to be admitted from all countries free, what effect this will have on the trade of Canada remains to be seen.

A great advance has taken place in Iron.

Monies Received on Account of

Advocate.—Peter Conner, Embro', 2s 6d; G. Burton, A. Mimme, D. Dickson, Beachville, 2s 6d each; H. Campbell, D. Paine, Ingersoll, 2s 6d each; J. Hatch, William Bell, William Garner, R. Rawlings, J. Scarf, J. Laycock, J. Leak, J. Letts, D. McPherson, H. Birch, Woodstock, 2s 6d each; William Fowler, A. Douglass, F. Coker, S. Bingham, J. Hudson, Burford, 2s 6d each; Rev. J. A. Connell, Mrs. Jane Manly, J. Lutz, Preston, 2s 6d each; B. Jones, Brantford, 2s 6d; J. Hudson, Paris, 2s 6d; C. Phillips, Melburg, 3s 6d; J. Sours, D. Fisher, D. Potter, Jane Murray, W. W. Wilkinson, S. Smith, A. Stuart, T. Biggar, William Robinson, L. Foster, J. Miller, Esq., Mrs. Walton, A. Coroml, Galt, 2s 6d each; J. Piper, Ingersoll, £1 0s 0d; S. Fant, James Burns, W. Thackrey, D. Fraser, H. Verrall, Thomas Harrison, S. Miram, J. Shepley, J. Crysler, D. S. Dobson, S. Verrall, A. Knapp, Raleigh, 2s 6d

each; Rev. J. Huston, William Webster, J. Webster, A. Scarlett, M. Gibson, Rev. C. W. Fraser, Zono Mills, 2s 6d each; R. Mirror, Louisville, 2s 6d; J. Riddell, J. Baby, F. Telford, J. Impit, Moore, 2s 6d each; J. Cameron, W. M'Alpine, S. Shepherd, Warwick, 2s 6d each; W. Longley, Errol, 2s 6d; J. March, Malcolm Grey, J. M'Kirdy, Amiens, 2s 6d each; S. Hager, W. Harrington, J. Misener, Wolland Port, 2s 6d each; R. Emmonds, Galt, 2s 6d; Rev. G. Verrall, Broomley, England, 2s 6d; J. Scott, senior, Lincoln, England, 2s 6d; J. Armstrong, Ingersoll, 2s 6d; W. Broome, London, 2s 4d; George Bilton, Mrs. John Rent, T. Hasket, P. M'Clery, J. Putman, W. Crouse, O. Barrows, W. Niles, H. Edwards, R. Wilson, J. B. Strathy, Joseph Gibbons, M. Anderson, J. Burrill, J. Eager, J. & P. Glen, J. M. Hill, M. Baker, W. H. Essery, J. Jackson, R. Gunn, J. G. Macintosh, S. T. Probett, H. Hinman, W. J. Geary, G. King, G. Watson, W. Williams, James Williams, G. Todd, James Collins, J. Blair, London, 2s 6d each; A. Murray, 93rd Regt., 2s 6d; Rev. S. Brownell, Elora, 5s; N. Lamson, Simcoe, £1 5s 0d; P. J. Roblin, Montreal, 5s; W. West, Seymour, (West) 5s; J. Christie & Son, Toronto, 4s 8d; Mr. Godfrey, Cornwall, 2s 6d; D. M'Donald, H. Colquhoun, Montreal, 2s 6d each; Miss M. Hall, Buckingham, 2s 6d; J. Middleton, Nichol, 10s; George Hay, G. Preston, Bytown, 2s 6d each; M. B. Stone, Oshawa, 10s; J. L. Green, 11s 8d; M. Magill, Hamilton, 5s; J. P. Wells, Vancklee Hill, £1 5s 0d; H. J. Hall, G. W. Allen, J. Pratt, D. M'Kersie, W. Fairweather, J. Peters, L. Parkinson, Guelph, 2s 6d each; T. Pease, Acton, 2s 6d; L. Adams, P. Wilson, Esquicing, 3s 9d; D. Lebar, J. W. Williams, B. Griggs, Oakville, 2s 6d each; A. Faulkner, J. Appleby, Trafalgar, 2s 6d each; J. Wilson, Credit, 1s 3d; R. Pointer, Churchville, 7s 6d; A. Hall, London, 2s 6d; Miss Thompson, Brook, 2s 4d; J. Christie & Son, 2s 1d; J. Jaques, H. C. Brown, J. C. Pennoek, P. H. Marsh, Conseccon, 2s 6d each; T. H. Bowman, A. Ball, J. H. Ferguson, C. H. Bull, D. Conger, Esq., Wellington, 2s 6d each; W. M'Grath, W. B. Blackley, John Richards, O. Dingman, S. Richards, B. Bristol, J. Murney, Esq., M. Camahan, J. Handley, W. S. Williams, David S. Conger, W. Benson, J. C. Burnell, J. Carley, J. Short, G. G. Lear, J. Blackley, J. Spafford, P. Roblin, junior, J. Crank, J. Benson, Picton, 2s 6d each; L. Leovins, Bloomfield, 2s 6d; J. Howell, T. Willbanks, J. Rose, Esq., Dodge & Cook, Milford, 2s 6d each; T. M. Roblin, S. Osburn, M. R. Benson, D. Vanblarnum, Mrs. P. Darland, Mrs. C. Boulter, Rynard Fox, R. M'Doul, Peter Sanders, Mrs. Peck, D. Curlet, J. Phillips, R. Phillips, J. Howell, Esq., Demorestville, 2s 6d each; D. Foner, P. Demill, William Randell, Mrs. Sarah Firman, J. Cronk, North Port, 2s 6d each; E. Card, C. Card, Oshawa, 2s 6d each; James Hardie, Longueil, 2s 6d; J. Dodds, Scotland, 2s 6d; J. Allen, Perth, 7s 6d; W. King, Bristol, 7s 6d; W. J. Simpson, England, 1s 10d; M. C. Nickerson, Port Dover, 2s 6d; C. Walea, St. Andrews, 5s; D. Warner, Howard, 5s; W. A. E. Murray, Aylmer, 7s 6d; P. Hodgkinson, 13s 4d.

Donations per R. D. Wadsworth.—Springfield Society, 10s 6d; A. Lockhart, Windsor, 5s.—Per P. J. Roblin, J. Howell, 1s 3d; S. Cook, Milford, 1s 3d.—Elora, Nichol, £2 0s 0d; M. Barber, Lachute, 10s 2d.

Collection at Public Meetings.—Chatham, 13s 1d; Port Sarin, £1 3s 4d; Plymton, 3s 5d; Bosanquet, 6s; London, £2 3s 8d; Dorchester, 15s; Ingersollville, 10s; Beachville, 12s 6d; Woodstock, 12s 6d; Springfield, 6s; Preston, £1 8s 9d; Galt, £1 10s 0d; Guelph, 6s 4d; Erumosa, 2s 6d; Three Friends of Stuartstown, 5s; Mun's School-house, 1s 1d; per P. J. Roblin, Carrying Place, 5s; Wellington, 3s 11d; Bloomfield, 5s 6d; Bentley's, 1s 6d; Ruses, 3s; Jackson's 2s 2d; Greenbush, 2s 3d; Yeoman's, 1s 4d; Picton, 10s; Conguca Mills, 2s 8d; Orburna, 2s 7d; Demorestville, 5s 2d; North Port, 4s 5d.

Consignments.—S. Fant, Chatham, £1 15s 0d; Mrs. Vanallen, Zono Mills, 10s 11d; G. Tyas, London, £1 5s 0d; W. Maynard, Ingersollville, £1 3s 9d; Dr. Hyde, Embro, £1 3s 3d; F. M'Ilroy, Galt, £2 10s 0d; J. L. Green, Waterford, £1 18s 4d; T. Renny, Wellington, by Henry Phillips, £1 2s 1d.

Arrears.—Smith & Co., London, £5 0s 0d.

N.B.—We have to apologise for several errors in acknowledging monies received by Mr. Wadsworth, one of his letters having been mislaid. All, however, have now appeared, and we trust complaining parties will be satisfied.

GALT TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

FRANCIS M'ILROY begs to call the attention of the public to the above Establishment, which he has fitted up at a great expense; he hopes that the accommodations will give general satisfaction, and is determined nothing shall be wanting on his part to make his guests comfortable. Lunch, and hot coffee at all hours.

There is a Livery Stable attached to the premises. F. M'Ilroy has on hand for sale an assortment of temperance publications, medals, &c. &c.

Galt, March 28, 1845.

BRITISH ARMS, OPPOSITE THE OLD MARKET, LONDON, C. W.

S. T. PROBETT begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the public in general, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last three years, and now begs leave to announce to the public that he has re-fitted the same establishment as a TEMPERANCE HOTEL, where travellers can be accommodated comfortably and quietly, he having given up the Bar business, in the place of which he has substituted a Produce and Provision Store. In adopting this altered line of business, he trusts to a liberal public at large for their patronage, and hopes by strict attention to merit a liberal support.

Coffee and Tea at all times. Chops, Steaks, or Cold Lunch, on the shortest notice, as usual.

Good Stabling. Oats by the bushel.

London, C. W., February 18, 1845.

THE COMMITTEE FOR PROVINCIAL EFFORTS

MEET at the House of the Chairman, Mr. JOHN DOUGALL, Beaver Hall Terrace, Montreal, on the first Monday of every month, at nine o'clock in the morning, for the despatch of business. All office-bearers of societies in British America, who may be in the city, are invited to attend.

Committee for Provincial Efforts including *Advocate*,

JOHN DOUGALL, *Chairman*.

R. D. WADSWORTH, *Secretary & Treasurer*.

All office-bearers of Total Abstinence Societies throughout the country who may Providentially be in the city.

ALFRED SAVAGE. JAMES MILNE. HENRY VENNOR.

THE City Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society will meet in the Room in St. Francois Xavier Street, recently occupied as the Religious and Commercial News-Room, on the first Saturday evening of every month, at half-past seven o'clock, until further notice.

HENRY LYMAN, *Chairman*.

John M'Waters,
Alex. Gemmel, sen.,
Robert Campbell,
E. Atwater,
Samuel Hedge,
J. C. Becket
C. Alexander,
John Griffith,
W. H. Colt,
C. L. Bigelow,
Thomas Clarke,

C. M'Kay,
M. Purkis,
A. Adams,
John Douglass,
John Barnard,
Doctor A. Fisher,
John Fletcher,
William Muir,
Robert M'Dougall,
John M'Dougall.

JOHN HOLLAND, &c

Montreal December 41, 1844.