

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
								✓			

5/6/K/9/6

THE

CANADA

TEMPERANCE

ADVOCATE.

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE, AND EDUCATION.

---

AUGUST, 1841.

---

**MONTREAL:**

PRINTED BY CAMPBELL AND BECKET.

1841.

LIST OF LANDS IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF CANADA, FOR SALE BY J. & J. DOUGALL.

No. of Lots.	Concession.	Township	Quantity.	Price.	Remarks.					
East half No. 119 } Whole of 120 } 121 } 122 } 123 }	3d Concess.	Sandwich	400 acres.	15s.	{ Will be sold in a block, being very desirably situated about 5½ miles from Windsor. If sold separately, the price will be from 17s. 6d. to 20s. per acre.					
No. 17...						9th do.	do.	200 do.	10s.	Only one lot between this and the above-mentioned lots.
— 17...						12th do.	do.	100 do.	12s. 6d.	On the Township line, between Sandwich and Maidstone. Do. do. do. do. do. do.
— 12...						12th do.	do.	113 do.	11s. 3d.	
Broken Lot — 1 } East parts 5 and 6 }						14th do.	Sombr.	200 do.	10s.	{ Forms a block of 200 acres—will only be sold in one lot—7 miles from Windsor, and 5 from Sandwich. A good road goes through the lots. This is on the north branch of Bear Creek, and excellent land. The Creek runs through a corner of it. These lots will be sold together. There is a Log House and Barn, and considerable clearance laid down in grass on them, and the land is excellent.
No. 23...	4th do.	do.	122 do. }	12s. 6d.						
West half No. 10 } East do. do. 11 }	6th do.	Moore.	200 do.	15s.						

Terms of payment, one third down, and the balance in two annual instalments.

Sandwich, August 1, 1841.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

THE Committee of the CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION beg to intimate to the Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Country Merchants; and the public in general, that in addition to their former stock of WORKS, suited for Sabbath School and Congregational Libraries, as well as for general reading, they have just received from the London Religious Tract Society an additional supply, among which are some of the latest publications of that excellent Institution—all of which will be sold at cost and charges.

They have also received FIFTY LIBRARIES of the same kind as before, which, for the present, will be furnished under the usual regulations to Sabbath Schools only, for £3 10s. Currency, although valued at £6 15s. Sterling, and consisting of 101 volumes.

Bibles and Testaments of the British and Foreign Bible Society furnished to Schools at half price; and the Elementary Works of the London Sunday School Union, supplied at very reduced rates, through the aid of these Institutions, to which this country is under so many obligations.

The Canada Sunday School Union holds no supervision over any School, further than that a Report from such School is required annually.

Applications to be made (if by letter, post paid,) to Mr. J. C. BECKET, Recording Secretary, at Messrs. CAMPBELL & BECKET'S, Place d'Armes Hill, or at the Depository, McGill Street.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

THE Committee of the Montreal Auxiliary Religious Tract Society beg leave respectfully to call the attention of the Religious Public to the Stock of Publications on sale in their Depository, McGill Street, which has been greatly enlarged during the past year.

The Books and Tracts are published by the London Religious Tract Society, which is a sufficient guarantee for their unexceptionable character. The Committee are desirous that these valuable publications should be more generally known, and more extensively circulated. The prices at which these publications are sold are very low.

JAMES MILNE, Depository.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Committee of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society take this method of informing the public generally, that the stock of Bibles and Testaments in their Depository in McGill Street, is at present well assorted, comprehending the English, French, and Gaelic languages, &c.; also, that on the opening of the navigation, they expect to receive from London for the use of schools for the poor, and for the poor at large, the following cheap editions of the Scriptures:—

Nonpareil Testament, Sheep ... ..	£0 0 8
Brevier do. do. ... ..	0 0 11
Nonpareil Bible do. ... ..	0 2 0

The whole of the Bibles and Testaments issued by this Society are sold at cost prices.

JAMES MILNE,

General Agent and Depository.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

GARDEN AND OTHER SEEDS.

ALFRED SAVAGE & Co., Chemists and Druggists, next to the Court House, respectfully inform the Agricultural community of Canada, that they have formed connexions with some of the largest and most respectable Seed Merchants both in Britain and the United States, and that they will always have on hand a large and general assortment of FRESH GARDEN FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS, of the best kinds.

A. Savage & Co. import, and have constantly on hand, a general supply of Genuine Drugs, English Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c. &c.

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

THE Subscriber offers to dispose of his Stock of Goods, on easy terms, as also the premises he occupies, which are situated in the centre of the finest Lands in Canada, and only 10 miles from London. This opening is well worthy of attention.

JAMES M'KIRDY, Post Master.

Amiens, London District, March 31, 1841.

# Canada Temperance Advocate.

*Devoted to Temperance, Agriculture, and Education.*

No. 4.

MONTREAL, AUGUST, 1841.

VOL. VII.

*From the Hartford Congregationalist.*

## NARRATIVE OF THE EFFORTS OF A DRUNKARD TO ESCAPE FROM THE RUMSELLERS.

STRICTLY TRUE.

WE are often told of millions of drunkards; of thousands killed by intemperance; of families innumerable destroyed by alcohol. But the immensity of the statement destroys vividness of impression and feeling. The tale of a single soldier awakens more sympathy than the bare statistics of a thousand battle fields. The following brief outline is therefore given to the public, in hope of exciting interest in the drunkard's sufferings; and illustrating the character of those who entice him to destruction. This narrative is strictly true. The facts detailed were furnished, either by the subject of the narrative himself, or by his wife, and are corroborated by persons of the first standing in the city of Hartford, where nearly all the scenes described took place.

William \_\_\_\_\_ was a young man of superior native talents. With few advantages of education, he had mastered the science of chemistry, and had delivered public lectures with success. He was also gifted with a peculiarly lovely disposition, attractive social qualities, and remarkable conversational powers. His salary was ample, his domestic relations were delightful, and his future prospects brilliant with hope.

His superior information and conversational tact drew around him a large circle of acquaintance. Their invitations drew him, at first occasionally, next frequently and then habitually, from his own evening fireside. Those were days when the glass was circulated in the assemblage of friends. This custom was duly observed in the circles which he frequented. His own social qualities, and compliance with common civilities, induced him to partake of the enlivening beverage, with moderation. But who is proof against the insidious power of temptation? It coiled itself in the bosom of the angels of light, and they fell. It insinuated itself into Eden, and our once holy progenitors sinned. So, ere this youth of talent and loveliness was aware of danger, the sad process of ruin, by which millions have been lost, had carried him far towards that fearful precipice, where moderate drinking terminates in the gulf of hopeless intemperance.

The steps of the process need not here be repeated. Terrible as they are, familiarity has almost deprived them of interest. But who can tell the emotions of a refined and affectionate wife, when the terrible truth is forced on her knowledge, that her husband is a drunkard! That years of hopeless disappointment and shame are to take the place of glad scenes of domestic happiness, with which anticipation had crowded the future. Who can describe the scenes of anguish, the days of withering grief, the nights of sleepless woe, in that house, when the brilliant man, the affectionate husband, became the slave of intemperance.

His habits were followed by the inevitable consequences—gradual loss of business—loss of respectability—loss of property—abandonment of friend—ruin of character—loss

of self respect—and open confirmed, street drunkenness. When this last stage of the dreadful, soul destroying process was reached, the occasional sober moments of this infatuated man, were seasons of intense wretchedness. He would throw himself at the feet of his wife, implore her forgiveness with tears of anguish, curse his own folly and weakness, and religiously resolve to abstain wholly from the accursed beverage. But it has been said by one, who having been once a drunkard, and had escaped as by fire, "that if there is in the universe any pain worse than the torments of the damned, it is the unsatisfied craving of the drunkard's appetite." So this miserable man found it. When he passed the shops where the liquor was displayed for sale, the sight of it awakened and goaded these terrible cravings, and produced a species of phrensy. He would madly rush in, and drink till conscience was stupefied, and self respect destroyed. Or if sometimes able to resist temptation, his associates in intemperance would rush out to entice him to their haunts, when their mingled urgencies and sneers, with the sight and smell of the fatal draught, would overpower his resolution, and he would return again to his cups "like a dog to his vomit."

Sensible at length of his own weakness, goaded by shame and remorse, and influenced too by feelings alike honourable to his head and heart, he resolved to place himself beyond the reach of temptation. For this purpose he found a temperance ship, proceeding on a long voyage, and although unacquainted with the duties of a sailor, and unaccustomed to such hardships as a seaman's life imposes, he procured employment before the mast. He was absent nineteen months, and endured much privation, but his object was accomplished. During that long period he tasted no liquor, and returned with his appetite for strong drink, apparently extinct. Both he and his wife were once more happy in each other's love, and buoyant with the hope of many years yet to come, gladdened with all their former happiness.

For a few months, these hopes were realized. But in an evil hour, he met one of his associates. Some refreshment was proposed, but declined. It was urged, but still declined. Argument and appeal to friendship were then tried, yet in vain. He seemed to have passed the crisis, and to be safe. But the tempter had one more resource. He went out, brought in some cider, and induced him, just by way of compliment, to put the glass to his lips. That single taste was like applying the match to gunpowder. At once the dormant appetite sprang to life, in gigantic strength. He tasted again. Half crazed by the excitement, and his revived cravings, he drank deeper, and on that very day was drunk. Shame and despair made him reckless. That one taste hurled him back to the ruin of intoxication, in which he wallowed daily. Once more the fiend of intemperance entered his dwelling, and like Moloch, feasted on the anguish of broken hearts, and on the ruins of that domestic happiness which he had dashed in pieces. Such was the mysterious power, which this vice had over him, through its physical effects on the stomach, that the sight of liquor destroyed his self control. With a perfect knowledge of

the terrible consequences of the draught, yet as if driven on by some evil genius, he seized the cup and drank it.

Yet once more, this spell-bound victim of intemperance determined, if possible, to shake off this giant vice, whose terrible grasp had thrice taken him from happiness and home. He went voluntarily to some public institution in Rhode Island, where the inmates were subject to severe restraint, and put himself under its compulsory power, that walls and iron grates might be placed between him and rum. For five months he remained in this asylum, without taking any alcoholic drink. Supposing his appetite to be subdued by this long abstinence, and by the bitter experience of past weakness and horror, he once more returned to society. He engaged in an honest but humble occupation, with an express stipulation, that no temptations to intemperance should be placed before him. Though greatly reduced in circumstances, yet he was happy, and he was happy because he was temperate. For many months his appetite was kept in subjection; his power of self-control became more fixed; he hoped, and his trembling, fearing, but ever affectionate wife hoped that his chains were broken. He was poor, but sober and industrious. He was reduced, but his talents could again win their way to respect and competency. The storm had been terrible, and had shattered their fair bark, but the clouds were scattered, the sun rose brightly, and hope again gladdened their hearts.

The laws, by express license, plant and protect on every corner, grog shops, those "chambers of death." The keepers spared no pains to ensnare him again. But without detailing the arts by which he was again enticed within their doors, it is sufficient to say that he entered. He fell.—He fell lower than before. He was idle as well as intemperate. Anything within his power he would freely give, to procure the means of allaying the insatiable thirst of his diseased appetite. Books and furniture—small as was the supply for the necessities of his family, were carried to the grog shop and pawned for rum. On one occasion he stripped off his coat and pledged it for a dram, and went home, through a wintry storm, half naked and drunk. His wife, though in feeble health, was compelled to support both him and her children, by the product of her needle; often with her hard earnings, has she, to prevent nudity, redeemed articles of apparel which her own hands had furnished her husband, but which he had pledged for liquor at the dram shops. How different from what he was, when intelligent and respectable, he first introduced his bride to his own pleasant home. It ought however, to be stated, that although his habits occasioned the keenest distress to his family, yet his personal deportment was invariably kind. So far from being harsh and abusive, his conduct at home was studiously affectionate, even at the worst stages of his course.

He came home one evening sober. He sat down in silence, and looked around on his dwelling, always kept with neatness, but wearing sad indications of penury. "Emma," said he, can you forgive me? You ought to hate me. I would not bear with any one as you have borne with me."

"O, William, I do forgive you. But dear husband, will you not try once more to shake off this deadly habit? For me—for our children—for your soul's sake try."

The wretched man sat bathed in tears. The thought of what he had been, contrasted with what he was, shook his frame convulsively. At length he said, "I shall soon kill myself and you in my present course, I will try yet once more to be a man."

The next day he went to the "insane retreat,"—stated his case to the superintendent, described the dreadful physical sufferings which hurried him on to the vice he loathed—together with the malicious enticements and persuasions of the sellers of rum, to overcome all his efforts at reforma-

tion; and earnestly begged admission into the confinement and restraints of the institution, that he might be kept from the presence of temptation. But the nature of the establishment forbade his reception. He then went voluntarily to the County Jail, and made an arrangement by which he should be locked up in its cells, and be subjected to all the labor and confinement of the prison. He was as anxious to extricate himself from the grasp of this vice, as he would be to shake off a viper. His wife paid for his board while there with her own scanty earnings;—by his own request, he was detained here till his demon appetite seemed to be dispossessed, and he could venture once more to liberty and employment.

Soon after this release, he obtained some business. By a singular fatality, he was placed at work in the very house in which a grog shop was kept, and the very shop whence he had formerly obtained his supplies of liquor. The keeper of the establishment soon perceived him, clothed and in his right mind. Eying him, as the archangel ruined, gazed with mingled malice and envy on the bliss of paradise, he determined to entangle his victim once more in his toils. He addressed him with kindness, professed great pleasure at meeting him again, and invited him into the shop to take a glass for old acquaintance sake.

"No, I've determined never more to taste it. In that cursed shop I've been ruined."

O ho, so you've turned cold water man, and signed the pledge. I wouldn't be such a fool as to acknowledge that I couldn't take care of myself.—You'll set up for a reformed drunkard now, and make speeches, heh?

No, I've taken no pledge, but I've promised my wife that I would take no more.

Ah, under petticoat government! afraid of your wife! Well, well, I'm master in my own house by —, I should like to see the woman that dared hen peck me in that way. Why, —, you used to be something of a man, but this cold water system has made a fool of you. Your wife had better put a bonnet on you.

No no; but I have almost broken her heart already. I'll not touch your poison.

Broken her heart! nonsense; that's the way they talk when they wish to carry their points.—You're afraid. You dare not take a glass, for fear of your wife. Come I'll test you.

The tempter went out, and soon returned with some liquor. With a taunt worthy of an older fiend, he placed the cup where he could not avoid the sight nor smell of it. There, I don't believe you dare touch that glass. I'll take a sip. I can take care of myself and make my wife keep her place." The seller began to drink. His victim looked; He could not avoid the smell. The seller ridiculed him, taunted him, defied him. The poor man thought he would taste to get rid of his tormentor, or to show his power of self control. But the sequel to that single taste may easily be imagined.—He spent the rest of the day in the grog shop; and went home in the evening drunk. With this relapse, despair seemed to take possession of him. He appeared to court destruction; made no attempt to labor—made no exertion except to obtain liquor—spent nearly all his time in grog shops—and was employed by the keepers in menial services, for which they paid him in rum. His history during this period, would be but the trite, yet terrible narrative of a drunkard's misery and degradation.

Yet occasionally, his better feelings would gain the mastery. Emma, said he one evening, I shall soon kill myself in this course. I cannot endure this misery. Will you, can you help me, if I will attempt to reform?

Certainly.

I will then shut myself up in that room, and not leave it,

till I have got over this dreadful appetite which possesses me like a demon.

He made the trial. But for several days his sufferings were excruciating. His shattered nerves, his gnawing, tormenting thirst—the bitter and maddening thoughts of his own mind, filled him with agony. Yet determined to gain the victory, he kept his room, and even with his own hand stuffed the bed clothes into his mouth, to stifle his own groans and shrieks. He persevered, till his partial delirium disappeared, his healthful appetite returned, and he ventured forth. But the harpies of the grog shop, as if guided and aided by the father of all evil, dogged his footsteps; they flattered him, cajoled him, taunted him, and pointed at him. In short, within a brief period, he was again drunk. "I can't help it, I am lost," was his despairing exclamation: he gave himself up to inebriation, total, habitual inebriation.

His wife went to one of these haunts, where his time was mostly spent, and finding him there, she appealed in his presence to the keeper of the shop. "You know that what you sell to that unhappy man is destroying him. It is destroying me also, and my family. My health is failing under the grief and toil which his intemperance lays upon me. O, have mercy on him, on me and my children." The ruined husband sat, bathed in tears, yet spell bound. He seemed as unable to extricate himself from the terrible grasp of vice, as to struggle with a fever, or throw off the plague. But the relentless dealer gazed on his degradation, and his wife's tears unmoved. He only replied, "— you shall have just as much liquor in my shop, as you will pay for.

The desponding wife made another effort. She took her little son with her, and went to several similar establishments frequented by her husband; she explained to the dealers his situation; told the story of her sufferings, and besought them with such tears as one in her situation only could shed, to furnish him no longer with the means of destruction. Some laughed at her, others insulted her, and all continued to supply him with liquor. They even received in pawn for rum, articles which he took from his own scantily furnished home. They went further: they jeered at him for silly submission to his wife; and even enticed him to drink the more by ridiculing his fears of petticoat government.

Yet again and again, many times did this unhappy man, during the last summer of his life make efforts at self reformation. He would shut himself in his room, and for a week endure the unspeakable horrors of partial delirium, unsatisfied cravings, torturing remorse, and conscious guilt. —When thus voluntarily confined at home, in these solitary struggles to overcome his formidable appetite, the dealers in liquor would call under the pretence of friendship to inquire for his health.—He begged his wife not to allow them to enter the door. Turn them out, turn them out, he cried, if he heard their footsteps. Yet when able to go abroad, they would again contrive to drag him into their toils and send him home drunk.

He made at length, his last effort at reformation. He went to a physician, stated his case, and begged to know if any thing could be done for him.

"Only undertake my case, I will take anything, do any thing, you may direct; you may confine, or do anything you choose with me; only deliver me from this horrible appetite. I dread the commission of suicide, yet I had rather die than live in this state longer. There is such intense, and unutterable torment in my stomach, that while I am at liberty, if I knew that the glass I put to my lips would kill me in half an hour, I should drink it. Oh, sir, you do not know, no one can know, what I suffer. My

deliverance is impossible so long as I remain where liquor is to be had."—Such was his pathetic appeal. But the physician soon ascertained that no means within his power, could reach his case.

He then resolved to leave his old haunts; to break away from his acquaintance and tempters, and find some residence, if possible, where no intoxicating drinks were sold and given. While on his way to Enfield, to obtain a residence among the Quakers, he was providentially met by a gentleman who offered him a situation in a manufacturing establishment, where no liquor was allowed, and in the neighborhood of which none was sold.

The proposal was most joyfully accepted. Here at a distance from temptation, and among friends who seconded his good resolutions, he was industrious, sober and happy. Hope returned to his heart. He began to feel once more, the long lost, and elevating consciousness of manhood and morality. His home, so long the house of mourning, where "tears had been their meat, day and night," was once more lighted up with love, confidence and joy.

After a considerable interval he returned to Hartford, to attend to some business, and with a view of making arrangements for removing his family to his new found home of sobriety and peace. But alas for the sequel; He passed that fatal spot, where his old associates and tempters to sin were congregated. They saw him. Like vultures for their prey, they pounced upon him. They knew the dreadful secret of his weakness, and plied him skilfully. Again, and for the last time he fell.—Awaking as from a terrible dream, fully aware of the extent of his ruin and degradation, half maddened by the stinging consciousness of his debasement, he met a constable, who upbraided him severely, and threatened him with confinement in the work-house.

He resolved to live no longer. When he reached his dwelling he said to his wife, "it is all over with me now. I have forfeited my place at S, and these taunts of a constable I cannot endure. I have met them for the last time." He conversed with his wife and children in the most affecting manner. With tears he entreated their forgiveness for all his abuse of their love; he besought his wife not to remember him with hatred; he bade his children take warning by his sad history; and told them to love their mother, to obey her when they were young, and to support her in comfort when they grew up. His manner affected them all, and yet they supposed his conversation to be preparatory to his approaching departure on Monday.

After this interview he alluded to his fatigue, and went into another room for repose. He then swallowed two ounces of laudanum which he had procured for the purpose, and threw himself upon the bed. One or two hours elapsed ere the deed was discovered. The remedies then applied were ineffectual. With his last consciousness he declared that he had rather meet his God than endure the life of horror and temptation from which no escape seemed possible for him but death. Before midnight he was a corpse.

On the morning after his death, one who had often sold him rum, called to see the lifeless remains of him whom his own hand had helped to slay. His heart broken wife took him silently to the room where the body lay, and opening the door said,—“There is the victim of your trade.—Behold the consequences of what you have done. You have murdered my husband as truly as if you had stabbed him to the heart.” Conscience stricken by the sight, the guilty man wept.

To this narrative we annex the following inferences and remarks.

1. Intemperance produces a diseased state of the stomach.

2. This disease is of such a nature, that inexpressible horror of mind, and excruciating bodily pain are produced by the failure of the customary dram; which pain continues for some time after total abstinence has commenced.

3. This diseased action is so far permanent, that for months, and even years after total abstinence has been practised, the sight or smell of liquor will excite the most dangerous hankering after the old indulgence, and a single taste will usually be followed by an instantaneous resuscitation of the drunken appetite.

4. This narrative discloses the formidable difficulties which lie in the way of the drunkard's reformation; and the reasons of the almost universal relapse of reformed inebriates. They do not return to their terrible vice because they are insensible to degradation, or are in love with the beastly indulgence. They are goaded to it by intense suffering. They are more frequently deserving of our commiseration, than of disgust and invective.

Many of them, like our unhappy friend, are struggling for deliverance, and recoil with horror from the serpent vice which yet fascinates and allures them to destruction.

5. The drunkard's reformation is nearly hopeless, while shops for the sale of intoxicating drinks are scattered through our streets. They are perpetual and powerful temptations to the inebriate who is struggling to throw off his evil habits. But few can pass the ordeal unhurt. This danger is increased by the character of the keepers of these establishments. *They entice men to drink.* Did they merely stand ready to furnish the means of intoxication, their calling would be sufficiently vicious. But they are not passive in this matter.—Their interest demands a ready and wide sale—they try to effect such sale—they spare no pains to decoy the unwary and the weak into their dens. "Their house inclineth unto death, and their paths unto the dead."

But for such tempters the subject of this narrative would now be a sober and happy man. Again and again did these harpies spring upon him like tigers for their prey, as they saw him go by sober and reformed. Instinctively aware of his dreadful appetite, they allowed him to smell and taste.—When they saw him degraded and miserable before them; when his agonized wife and suffering children besought them no more to supply the spell bound man with the means of self destruction, they heeded such entreaties as little as the wolfe does the lamb he mangles and devours. Nay, they ridiculed her, and taunted him for those tears of heart-broken misery.

They have done so to tens of thousands—they do it now. Ten thousand suffering families cry aloud to our legislators to close these dens of sin and temptation. Nay, the wretched inebriates themselves, conscious of the horrible spell which binds them, cry out for help, and look for deliverance in the utter suppression of the traffic which destroyed them.

And shall they look in vain? O God of mercy, visit with the light of truth the minds and hearts of those who disregard this cry; who close their eyes and ears to the groans and sufferings legitimately and constantly flowing from the business in which they are engaged.

[We would not insert the foregoing Tale, were it not avouched to be strictly true, as otherwise it might be said, that human nature is not capable of such hard-hearted and cruel conduct as that of the rum-sellers alluded to. We have reason to believe, however, that conduct quite as bad has taken place in Montreal, one instance of which may suffice for the present. A poor drunkard was reduced in the winter of 1836-7 to take up his abode in the House of Industry, where, of course, he had to live in the practice of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. From being the

mere wreck or shadow of a man he improved rapidly, till in spring he found himself once more able to work. He expressed a strong determination never to drink again, and wished to go to Vermont and engage himself to some temperance farmer. He was supplied with clothing and a little money to help him on his way, and told to go as quickly as possible, and above all things to avoid his old companions and the taverns. He promised faithfully, and probably would have kept his word, but unfortunately in his way out of town, he passed the door of one of his old haunts, into which he was inveigled, and in a few hours stripped of the little pittance and the clothing which the hand of charity had supplied, and turned out into the street in a state of beastly drunkenness.—Ed. C. T. A.]

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

*YAMASKA MOUNTAIN, April, 1841.*

SIR,—Our annual meeting was last month, when the Rev. Mr. Johnson addressed us. The meeting was but thinly attended; a number of them signed, but principally the old pl-dge. I hope the time is not distant when it shall be thrown to the moles and bats. We cannot report much progress this year, to say we had lost ground might not be profitable, and we are bid go forward, and bound to hope, that the leaven though hid will not cease to work till the whole be leavened. Your's truly,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

*PHILIPSBURG, (St. ARMAND WEST,) May 1, 1841.*

SIR,—On the 25th day of March a meeting was held, and an address was given by the Rev. M. McDonald, after which the tee-total pledge was signed by thirty-four, and the society formed, to be called the "Philipsburgh Total Abstinence Society." Rev. R. Hutchinson was appointed President, and myself Secretary. Since its formation the cause has moved *ahead a little*; we number at this date 100, and among them I am happy to say are twenty-one belonging to Col. Dyer's 1st Provincial Regiment. Your's respectfully,

W. HICKOK, Sec.

*COLBORNE, May 15, 1841.*

SIR,—Our society numbered but 120 when I wrote you on the 12th March, but by keeping up the excitement by meetings, it has increased to 270 or thereabouts, all since the 5th of February.

The Rev J. Messmore is a very efficient advocate for the cause, and is continually speaking about it when he has an opportunity.

Your's most truly,

JAMES P. SCOTT, Sec.

*LANDSDOWNE, May 18, 1841.*

SIR,—A society on the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, was formed in the rear of this township, on the 30th ultimo, which now numbers forty-seven members, among whom are many men of respectable standing and commanding influence in this neighbourhood, and who, it is hoped, will exert it in promoting the cause of sobriety. The following are the names of officers for the present year; Mr. Elijah Barnes, President; Mr. Cleveland Stafford, Vice President; Henry W. Soper, Secretary and Treasurer. I remain, Sir, yours truly,

HENRY W. SOPER.

*MURRAY, May 19, 1841.*

SIR,—I have thought if your Committee should draft a petition, and send copies to the different societies to lay before the Legislature, it would have a good effect. John P. Roblin, Esq. M. P. P. for Prince Edward, is a thorough-going temperance member, and the work is now prospering greatly in his neighbourhood; also Conscan and Brighton are doing well. No doubt you hear from them in a regular course of communication. I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

ROBERT BIGGAR.

GRONINA, May 22, 1841.

SIR,—A meeting took place here on the 6th September, 1840, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society on the total abstinence pledge. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Horace Dean. At the close, sixteen were enrolled. Since the above period two other meetings have been held, addressed by the above Wesleyan Minister, when twenty-seven were added to the society, and a President, William Johnson, and Secretary, Charles Law, were chosen.

To day another meeting was held, and after an address by the Rev. James Hutchinson, (Wesleyan Minister) four more took the pledge. The Society amounts to fifty-seven members. Thus has this infant society progressed under the most fearful odds, there being no less than seven taverns and stores selling whiskey, within the small space of six miles in the centre of this settlement. I request to say that it was from the above Wesleyan Ministers only that we have as yet received any assistance in the formation of this Society. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

W. JOHNSON.

NORRIS AVONDA, May 25, 1841.

SIR,—The anniversary of the Bellamy Mills Total Abstinence Society was held on the 18th instant, when an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. D. Berny, Wesleyan Minister, showing the necessity of abstaining from all that can intoxicate. After which an opportunity was given for signatures, and eleven subscribed the pledge; since the meeting nine more, making in all 113 members. Your's, &c.,

CHARLES LANE, Sec.

TORONTO, May 26, 1841.

SIR,—We had our annual meeting on Monday evening, a very interesting occasion. A report was read, which contained some gratifying intelligence as to the progress of the cause in this city during the past year. Over 600 had joined the society within the year, and many reclaimed, and restored to their families and friends, "clothed and in their right minds."

ALEX. CHRISTIE.

THE INFLUENCE OF LADIES IN THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

L'ORIGINAL, May 29, 1841.

The Temperance Reformation has accomplished wonders in our world, much of which is owing to female influence: still I conceive much remains to be done, and without the *additional aid* of our female friends our efforts will be comparatively useless. I never felt more the value of ladies than on a recent visit to Quebec. There, many responded to the appeals made to their tender and benevolent feelings. At a Temperance Soiree, held in the Hall of the House of Assembly, the ladies formed the greater part of the audience, and many enlisted their names as the decided friends of Total Abstinence. Now, I wish *this* example to be followed, and trust that every female, whatever her relation or circumstances, will at once aid so laudable an undertaking.

We cannot, Sir, dispense with female influence, but on the contrary must do every thing to court and secure it. It is the sphere of woman to do good, and without her aid our Tract, Bible and Missionary Societies, and other Institutions of a benevolent and religious character, would dwindle into insignificance. *Home and country* alike solicit her aid, and there is a charm and power in her influence which sets her forth as the most able and successful coadjutor in every good word and work. A philosopher once said, "All the world is but the pupil and disciple of female influence;" and we know that whenever anything gets into her *head, heart,* and *hands,* it must succeed. She who has a heart to pity the slave, and break the fetters that bound him, should throw her example and efforts in the temperance cause, that her own happiness may be augmented, and that the welfare of millions may be promoted. Let her voice ascend in prayer that a revolution may be wrought in the customs and habits of society, and let every chain be snapped that fetters and injures the well-being of rational creatures. Your's truly,

JAMES T. BYRNE.

CHATHAM, June 2, 1841.

SIR,—I am often asked for the *Advocate* in French. If you have any publications in that language I think some might be circulated here to advantage. Please to inform us whether you have any such publications, and oblige your obedient servant,

URI BASSET, Sec.

[We have none hitherto, but the Montreal Society intend, in accordance with a vote of the Convention, to print and circulate tracts in the French language.—Ed. C. T. A.]

OSGOODE, June 4, 1841.

SIR,—The annual meeting of the Temperance Society which was formed about twelve months ago in this place, was held a few days since; when the partial pledge, adopted by a few of our friends at our first meeting, was entirely abrogated, and their names transferred to the total pledge; to which a few additional signatures have also been attached.

A vote of thanks was presented to the Rev. Mr. Willoughby for his untiring exertions in the cause. Our President is W. York, Esq., R. Hepinstall, Vice-President; D. McIntosh, Treasurer. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY HANNA, Sec.

AMHERSTBURGH, June 17, 1841.

SIR,—I herewith transmit to you a copy of a report and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Amherstburgh Temperance Society on the 27th ult; and have to accompany these documents with £38 13s. 2d., the proceeds of a subscription entered into at that meeting by the members and their friends, in accordance with the recommendation, and for the purposes mentioned in the report. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. B. BROWN, Act. Sec.

1. *Resolved*.—That the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society deserve our warmest thanks, and are entitled to our support.

2. *Resolved*.—That we hail the announcement that the Montreal Committee have resolved upon endeavouring to carry into operation a series of measures for the furtherance of the cause of temperance throughout Canada, as giving promise of the commencement of an era, in the mighty moral reformation sought for such as every true friend of mankind desires to see.

3. *Resolved*.—That our fullest recommendation be given to a measure for the thorough organization of our societies throughout Canada, or over British America, under such designation as the "Canada," or "British American Temperance Union," having one central point, to the efficient strengthening of which our collective energies, through various lesser organizations of district Boards, county Committees &c., shall be systematically devoted, so as to render it an influential and an authoritative source of our principles, from whence shall emanate from time to time whatever is interesting in our united progress or individual development.

J. B. BROWN, Act. Sec.

[Want of space prevents the insertion of the Report.—Ed.]

ASHTON BANK, June 28, 1841.

SIR,—We have this evening had a very delightful meeting of the Durham and Wickham Temperance Society. The cause is gaining hold upon the people, and not one tenth of the spirits is being consumed in this town this year, that has been consumed in former years. Your's truly,

DAVID DUNKERLY.

QUEBEC, June 30, 1841.

SIR,—I am happy to say the work is steadily progressing. The Rev. J. Caughey delivered an address to the Young Men's Total Abstinence Society on Wednesday 23d inst., and in that felicitous manner, peculiar to himself, brought the subject to bear upon forty three of his audience, who signed the pledge at the conclusion of the meeting. That the work may prosper and speedily, is the prayer of one who has by adopting the principle almost arisen from the dead, and who subscribes himself, dear Sir, your very obedient servant,

W. HOLEHOUSE, Sec.



DANVILLE, July 1, 1841.

Srs.—A Temperance Society has been lately started in this place with above thirty members; I hope it may be the beginning of good things.

T. C. ALLIS.

KINGSTON, July 15, 1841.

Srs.—I take the liberty of addressing you a few lines regarding the operations of the Total Abstinence Society established in this place. It may not be uninteresting to many of your readers to retrace the progress of our society from its foundation, as very little regarding it has ever appeared in the columns of the *Advocate*, and as the friends of the cause in the Province generally, will no doubt look with a degree of interest to what is doing at the Seat of Government. Our Society was established 7th Dec, 1839, at a meeting of the friends of temperance, called at the request of Mr. Douglass, at which meeting twenty-five individuals signed the pledge of Total Abstinence, and formed themselves into a society, and at our first anniversary meeting, held 17th January, 1840, seventy-six names had been obtained. During that winter many names were added at every meeting, and also during the intervals by the private exertions of members, but during the ensuing summer the cause did not prosper so much as was desired, and few meetings were held. At our last annual meeting in January, 1841, the number of members had increased to 201; we have since then been in a more prosperous state, and have of late been making rapid progress.

Within the last two weeks we have had two public meetings, which were well attended, and excited much interest. The former of these meetings was addressed by Malcolm Cameron, and J. P. Roblin, Esqs., M. P. P., and at its close thirty-six names were added to the pledge. The latter was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. E. Ryerson, Fairbairn of Ramsay, Gordon of Gananoque, and Campbell of Brockville, and twenty-nine names were given in to the pledge, making the total number of members at this date 331. Yours, &c. ALEX. MACALISTER, Sec.

P.S. The Temperance Steamboat *Pioneer* brought up our package of *Anti-Bacchus* in two and a half days from Montreal, free of all charges.

Extract from the first Annual Report of the Port Hope Temperance Society, presented March 3, 1841.

The present number of total abstinence members is ninety, who, as far as known to your Committee, are consistent members of your Society. There are also forty in connection with the old temperance pledge. Your Committee are, however, anxious that these should transfer their names to the tee-total pledge, and thus relieve the Society of what has proved rather a stumbling-block in the way of their prosperity.

In addition to the above numbers, there are two other Societies in the township, whose united numbers probably amount to one-hundred more.

The amount of influence opposed to our labours pervades all ranks and classes of the community. When you think of a population of 1700 souls, having located among themselves seven distilleries, two breweries, three taverns, six beer shops, and eight stores selling liquors, and that there are in this small community probably nearly 200 individuals deriving their support, wholly, or in part directly from the traffic in intoxicating drinks, is it surprising that your Committee have found that they have had a powerful counter-acting influence, to oppose them in their well meant endeavours to benefit their fellow townsmen, and that the number of victims that yearly fall a sacrifice to the demon of intemperance, should urge them onward in this blessed reformation. The number who have thus fallen in this place and neighbourhood during the past year, are no fewer than NINE.

Your Committee, in conclusion, would earnestly and affectionately urge upon the temperate part of the community, especially upon the professors of the religion of Jesus Christ, the necessity that lies upon them to do all in their power to arrest the progress of this destroying foe, and we call upon them by all they owe to their Redeemer, and by all the love they bear to their fellow men, to come over heartily and lend the whole amount of their influence on the side of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate.

Extract from an Address delivered by J. W. Dunbar Moodie, Esq., Sheriff of Victoria District, at a Temperance Meeting in the Court House, Belleisle, May 31, 1841.—

In common with many others, I am not ashamed to say, that I have long been in the habit of throwing ridicule on Temperance Societies: that is to say, on the principles on which they were first instituted. Because I could not believe in the possibility of the generality of those unfortunate persons who have become addicted to intemperance, being able to adopt a *middle course*, for, as every one knows, with every fresh glass of *vine or ale* up to the very verge of intoxication, the appetite for indulgence increases, while the power of resistance must necessarily decrease in the same proportion. A man acting on total abstinence principles may not inaptly be compared to a stone lying undisturbed at the top of a mountain. Let this stone be put in motion ever so little,—this my friends is what is called *temperance*.—still that motion, however gentle the first declivity, is necessarily *downwards*, until having reached the utmost limit of the *temperate zone in morals*, down it goes, bounding and crushing all before it, until it finally plunges into the dread and foul abyss of intemperance, and moral and physical ruin and pollution.

The Total Abstinence Society makes no odious distinctions. Our motto should not be, like that of a certain preacher, "Do as I say, not as I do;" but it should be, and is, "Do as we say and as we do." While such is our rule of action, the Total Abstinence Society must prosper, because our actions will harmonize with our professions. Such are some of the considerations which have induced me to become a member of the Total Abstinence Society. Many other excellent reasons might be given, were they required. I shall at present merely advert to one, that is the singular connexion that exists between drinking and many other vices; so that the moral disease necessarily becomes more and more aggravated and complicated, until the whole mind, as well as the body, becomes a foul and loathsome mass of corruption. Few vices can be mentioned which are not connected with intemperance, either as their first cause or as their usual concomitant. Thus drinking leads to profanity and gambling,—gambling to cheating;—cheating to every other kind of villany. These are homely truths,—they perhaps may appear somewhat uncourtous; but still they are truths, and I should not be worthy of taking the chair at this meeting were I afraid to speak them. We came here to declare open war upon *intemperance*, and the whole family of vices which are the legitimate offspring of that prolific mother. We believe that by severing the neck of this many-headed monster—the "*Hydra*," *Intemperance*—we shall destroy all the heads at one blow.

But, it may be said, that we may be guilty of intemperance in eating as well as in drinking, and to prevent excess in this way, we should also abstain from food; and consequently that the Total Abstinence principle, is utterly absurd. This is rather a plausible argument;—but it may easily be refuted by simply stating, that an important distinction exists betwixt *food* and *intoxicating drinks*:—food being necessary to our very existence; while *intoxicating drinks* are injurious to our constitutions, and to our existence according to the quantities in which they are taken.

## CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

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

MONTREAL, AUGUST, 1841.

SOCIETIES OF REFORMED DRUNKARDS.—That the Temperance Reformation is to be a thorough work, is we think evident from the different instrumentalities raised up by Divine Providence for its accomplishment. If we had been asked two years ago to name the class of the community that was least likely to be influenced by temperance principles, we would probably have pointed out the intemperate as the most hopeless class. They would neither come to meetings nor read tracts. They were joined to their

idols, and we were almost inclined to say, let them alone. Yet these same drunkards have in many places come up from the rumholes and cellars, yea, from the sewers and the watch-houses, and have, by the blessing of God, proved the most efficient advocates of temperance principles that have yet appeared on this continent.

In this number of the *Advocate* will be found several notices of the almost miraculous success which has attended the efforts of reformed drunkards, yet in this connection we cannot resist the temptation of giving an extract from the *Journal of the American Temperance Union*, to show the thorough work which they are making in Boston, with the hope that the same spirit may be awakened in every city, town, and village of Canada.

"At Boston the Washington Society are moving on with great power. They have," says a Boston paper, "an efficient President and 1700 members, who are moving the city of Boston and most of the towns in the vicinity. They have an office at the Marlboro' Chapel which they call their Head Quarters. To this place they bring all the drunkards that they can lay hold of, whether drunk or sober. If sober they induce them to sign the pledge. If a man is drunk they lay him out upon the settee till he becomes sober, and then they beset him to join the society. From that moment he becomes one of them—a friend and a brother. If he or his family need provisions or clothing, they are supplied. If he is in danger, his brethren watch over him, and if he has no settled home, and is peculiarly exposed to temptation, they keep him at a house provided for the purpose. As soon as he is able to labour, he is supplied with work. He feels no longer degraded and cast out, but an object of interest to all. He no longer regards every man as his foe, but finds friends in all whom he meets. When it is known that an individual confined in the House of Correction is to be released, on the expiration of his term some one is commissioned to wait for him with a carriage, to drive him to the Head Quarters, induce him to join the Society, and to become a man.

They rarely fail to secure any man on whom they have laid their hands, and they have now cases to attend to every day.

The enthusiasm which pervades and animates all the meetings is amazing. The leading men of the city, as Drs. Warren and Channing, Rev. Mr. Pierpont, and John Tappan, cordially engage in the enterprise, and are not ashamed to take a strong hold of the good cause. Money is furnished to defray the expense, and the degraded and lost are made to believe and feel that the rich and elevated classes are anxious for their good. Their uniform testimony is, that kindness has won their hearts, and that nothing but kindness could ever have secured their reformation. It is in vain they say to attempt to reform men by shutting them up in a House of Correction.

It is worth while to notice the religious character of this reformation. Most of these reformed drunkards speak of the help and blessing of God as their only hope, and seem to feel a sense of their dependence on him for their final success. Many of them begin to attend upon public worship as soon as they begin to reform.

One consequence of these movements, is the decrease of crime in the city, as indicated by the Police Court. The business of this court has fallen off, and many retailers are giving up their trade, and one man has opened his bar-room as a receptacle for the reformed who have no lodging place or shelter.

These movements are not confined to Boston. In all the towns in the vicinity, temperance meetings are held by reformed drunkards from Boston."

An effort has been made in Montreal to form a society of reformed characters, and not without success. Five meetings have been held, which were chiefly addressed by reformed drunkards and sailors with excellent effect, and twenty-nine individuals have joined themselves together in a society for the godlike work of endeavouring to save others from the degradation and wretchedness to which they were once themselves exposed.

The constitution and pledge of the Society are as follows:

CONSTITUTION OF THE MONTREAL SOCIETY FOR REFORMING DRUNKARDS.

1. The name of the Society shall be the *Victoria Temperance Society*, and all persons who have been intemperate, shall be eligible as members.

2. The term of membership shall be the subscription of the following pledge:

PLEDGE.—We the undersigned do agree, that we will not use intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, nor traffic in them, that we will not give them as an article of entertainment, nor for persons in our employments, and that in all suitable ways, we will discountenance their use throughout the community. And especially we shall direct our efforts to the reformation of the drunkard.

3. The office-bearers of this Society shall be elected annually on the second Thursday of July, and shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, and a managing Committee of seven persons, with power to fill up vacancies, and add to their numbers, and to make such rules and regulations for the government of the Society, as they shall see fit. Such rules to be submitted however, to a public meeting of the Society, called for the despatch of business, and approved by said meeting.

We sincerely wish this Society God-speed, and earnestly advise every friend of the cause to give all the help in his power to save the lost; a labour which the Son of God himself visited earth to perform.

The waters are being troubled by an angel of mercy, let us all help the diseased to step into them and be healed.

We have great satisfaction in laying before our readers the following excellent extract from the resolutions passed by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland, at its late sitting in Kingston. The testimony of a body of such influence and authority, cannot fail to produce great results. We hope and trust that Ministers and Sessions will bear its recommendations in remembrance.

"That inasmuch as the extensive prevalence of intemperance, and the numerous evils connected with it, are continually creating serious difficulties in administering faithful discipline in the church, and present a great obstacle to the progress of truth and piety among such as have little more than a nominal connexion with it, the Synod is called upon to bear its solemn testimony against a sin which so greatly dishonors the Christian name, and involves so many souls in spiritual degradation and eternal ruin, and to enjoin all Ministers of this Church, faithfully and frequently, to warn the people under their charge of the dangers to which they are exposed from this iniquity; and to exhort them to manifest such self-denial, in regard to the use of intoxicating liquors, as may not only be a safe guard to themselves, but a salutary example to the world; and further recommend to all Presbyteries and Sessions, so to bear their distinct and united testimony against this sin, that intoxicating liquors may be banished from general and ordinary use."

We would call attention to the following cheering announcement in the *Christian Guardian*, and ask, when we shall hear of the establishment of a Temperance Hotel at the Seat of Government? We trust the time is not far distant.

CITY TEMPERANCE HOTEL.—We were highly pleased yesterday to be informed, that such a place had been lately opened in this City, by Mr. Thomas Elliott, in *Fonge Street*, a few doors North of Lot Street, and whose sign is the "Temperance Arms." The House is conducted on total abstinence principles as to drinks; but there is every accommodation for travellers; Mr. Elliott having lately put into complete repair his whole premises, and otherwise done his best to render his establishment deserving of public support. We sincerely hope this first attempt in Toronto at Tavern-keeping reform, will obtain the countenance and encouragement it deserves from both citizens and country people.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE REPORTS SENT TO THE CONVENTION HELD IN MONTREAL IN JUNE, 1841.

Name of Society.	Formed on Total Abstinence Principles.	Number of Members.	Presidents.	Secretaries.	Duties & Breveues		Places for sale of Indor. Liquors.		Magistrates in Troops.	Number of Drunkards.	Number Reclaimed.	Copies Anti-Bacchus.	Amount towards support of Agent.		Copies C. T. Adv.	
					Licensed.	Unlicensed.	Licensed.	Unlicensed.					£	s		
Amherstburgh	Aug. 4, 1837	150	T. Paxton	A. Botsford	1	15	4			40	20	100	26	8	2	80
—43d Regt	July 22, 1840	70	Bugle Major Smith	Corporal H. Brown							16					12
Amiens	Feb. 1840	100	Rev. D. Sinclair	J. M'Kirdy	2	10				1						10
Adelaide		70	J. Crealy	R. Soul												
Beausville	May 31, 1841	20	R. Kilborn	T. B. Shipman	3	8				20	2					10
Bosanquet	Mar. 1, 1839	126	T. Eastman	N. Eastman			2			7	3					6
Bellamyville	May 18, 1839	113	H. Landon	C. Lane			6			8	4	4	0	17	6	12
Brantford	Feb 20, 1840	80	Rev. W. Rees	J. M. Tupper	12	54		2			4					20
Belleville	Feb. 24, 1840	218	Rev. J. Reynolds	R. Holden	4	40		1			1	20				69
Barton		80	W. Machlin	S. Blackstone												
Bytown	Oct. 1, 1838	163	D. Kenedy	J. Sully	4	39	40	3								50
Brighton	Mar. 7, 1840	215	G. S. Mar-h	A. C. Singleton		4				50	12	1	0	0		26
Chatham	Feb. 11, 1840	149	Rev. W. Griffis	U. Basset	3	13	6	3		36		19	3	15	0	50
Clarence	June 20, 1839	56	H. Mathews	W. Edwards	2	5	1			12	1	4				29
Cobourg	Jan. 4, 1841	118	E. Perry	W. Kingston & G. Pashly	7	39		6			2	70				101
Colborne	Feb. 5, 1841	275	W. H. Colton	J. P. Scott	1	9		1		50	12	20	2	10	0	34
Colchester	Mar. 7, 1840	79	G. Buchanan	T. H. Wright		4				3	2					10
Consecon		120														8
Clark	April 24, 1841	90	H. Munroe	S. M'Coy	2	2										3
Darlington	Sept. 16, 1840	52	L. C. Thomas	Rev. W. Ormiston						12		2				6
Dawn	April 18, 1841	80	J. Smith	J. Fisher	1		2			6	4					4
Dummer	Feb. 5, 1841	34	S. Luckey	J. Wheeler	1	2				8	1					
Demorestville		70														
Durham	Dec. 1, 1840	85	Rev. D. Dunkerly	R. Mullar		2					20					
Elizabethtown	Feb. 1, 1837	210	O. O. Stowell	H. W. Blanchard		6				12	2		1	0	0	28
Emily	Feb. 1, 1839	61	W. Best	J. Lowes	2	6				37	2	10				6
Eaton	June 4, 1838	205	J. Foss	S. H. Hurd			1									10
Farnham	—1838	22	D. F. Knowles	R. H. Barton						4		1				10
Farmersville	Oct. 4, 1838	321	M. Bates	A. Parish	1	6				25	9	8	1	0	0	20
Frankford	Oct. 24, 1840	50		D. L. Demorest												10
Grenville	Feb. 4, 1841	73	Rev. T. Harman	G. Kennedy		11										
Georgina		57	W. Johnson			7										5
Huntingdon	—1837	250	W. Clyde	Rev. D. Dobie	4	11	7	1		60	2	10	2	0	0	60
Hull	March, 1836	60	A. Meech	J. C. Eaton	2	2	3	1				4				13
Haldimand	April 19, 1841	105	J. Lawless	J. Wilson	3	7				60	3	25				53
Humber		54	Joseph Dennis	John Dennis	5											
Holland Landing	Jan. 14, 1841	44	J. Tyson	A. Jakeway	1	8		2		30		10				10
Hamilton		50	Dr. J. Kellog	P. F. Moore												
Inverness	Jan. 1, 1841	110	W. Hargrave	J. Y. Cook							1					20
Innisfil	Feb. 26, 1841	45	J. Ellis	C. Wilson	1	2				4	1		0	10	0	3
Kitley	Jan 26, 1840	125	Rev. W. Chamberlain	F. M'Carthy		5				60	2					16
Kingston	Dec. 7, 1839	256	J. M. Rorison	A. M'Callister	8	77		2			11	40	2	10	0	100
Laprairie	Mar. 10, 1840	30		L. Campbell	2						11		4			15
La Chute	Feb. 6, 1838	116	M. Barber	J. Hutchins	4	2					4	10				40
London	March 2, 1840	447	Rev. W. Clarke	E. S. Lyman	9	58		6			9	40				110
London Township	Oct. 5, 1840	87	W. Warner	C. W. Perkins	2	4					3	2	20			
Long Island	May 6, 1841	35	J. Frost	T. Hurlburt				2			35					10
Lausdown	April 30, 1841	47	E. Barnes	H. W. Soper												
Matilda	Oct. 26, 1840	100	P. M. Woolery	E. Thompson		3					2					4
Murray, No. 1	—1837	140	J. Simmons	P. Waldron	1	7	3	1		20	1	4				26
Murray, No 2	Mar. 10, 1837	54	J. Rankin	W. Ireland & R. Biggar		3				20	1	4	1	5	0	15
Manningville	Dec. 1, 1839	161										1				24
Madoc		103	U. Seymour	C. Riggs								4				30
Montreal	Oct. 22, 1835	2000†	J. Dougall	J. Court, R D Wadsworth	13	318	100†	5	1000†	200†	500	150				1175
Melbourne	Mar. 1, 1841	40								8	5	4				
Maraposa	—1840	50	J. Welldon	E. Welldon								1				4
Milegaa	—1841	30														
Niagara	July 1, 1836	102	W. T. Cameron	J. H. Oakley	2	6				99	6	100	12	10	0	125

\* Amount for Agent is yearly. † All these are estimated quantities, but are believed to be within the truth. The Society has, for instance, upwards of 3000 names on its books, but as there has been no revision since the beginning, 2000 only is assumed as the number in good standing. It is to be remarked, that in many instances the number of drunkards is not specified, but said to be many. In these cases, the column is left blank. The licensed and unlicensed establishments are often returned together, in which case they are all put down licensed. Many Societies say they will contribute according to their ability, to support a Temperance Agent.

TABULAR STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.

Name of Society.	Formed on Total Abstinence Principles.	Number of Members.	Presidents.	Secretaries.	Distilleries & Breweries		Magistrates in Traffic.	Number of Drunkards.	Number Reclaimed.	Copies Anti-Bacchu.	Amount towards support of Agent.	Copies C. T. Adv.
					Licensed.	Unlicensed.						
Napanee.....		208	W. Nichols.....	G. Chamberlain.....	8	...	15	...	...	...	...	30
Newburgh.....	Oct. 1, 1839	200	C. H. Miller.....	J. B. Aylesworth.....	1	2	3	6	2	2	...	36
Oro.....	Feb. 1, 1841	60	A. Raymond.....	J. Harrison.....	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ottawa.....	Jan. 8, 1838	250	R. Brock.....	P. O'Brien & P. Taylor.	1	16	2	30	10	50	...	54
Penetanguishine.....	Nov. 18, 1839	92	R. Williams.....	R. J. Williams.....	2	5	...	40	8	8	...	3
Prescott.....	Jan. 13, 1840	173	C. H. Peck.....	W. D. Dickinson.....	4	30	22	10	2	30	5 0 0	50
Port Sarnia.....	Dec. 15, 1839	120	M. Cameron.....	W. T. Jones, J. Robson	2	...	...	6	10	...	...	30
Port Hope.....	Oct. 1, 1839	96	J. Smith.....	M. Hay.....	9	19	2	...	...	12	...	70
Perth.....	Jan. 1, 1838	450	Rev. T. C. Wilson	G. Kerr.....	4	22	1	45	12	...	...	60
Peterboro'.....	Jan. 1840	128	R. Moore.....	J. Wilson.....	4	15	...	...	...	15	...	70
Pictou.....	Oct. 27, 1839	457	C. Pier.....	J. McDonell.....	6	45	...	350	6	40	...	...
Phillipsburgh.....	Jan. 1, 1841	100	Rev. R. Hutchinson	W. Hickock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Rouville Mountain	March, 1841	79	M. B. Southwick...	H. W. Hitchcock.....	1	1	...	1	4	1 0 0	...	10
Raleigh.....	Feb. 12, 1840	52	D. Dobson, sen.....	A. S. Holmes.....	1	4	1	9	...	...	...	...
Romey.....	Jan. 15, 1841	25	J. Robinson.....	T. Martin.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Richmond, No. 1.	June 24, 1840	220	J. Wilson.....	T. Beeman.....	2	1	3	40	6	12	...	30
Richmond, No. 2.		24	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	4
Russeltown.....	July 6, 1837	161	W. Cantwell.....	L. Lord.....	1	8	...	22	10	...	...	32
Smith's Falls.....	Jan. 19, 1841	166	R. Bartlet.....	A. Thompson.....	1	7	1	5	6	22	2 10 0	50
South Crosby.....	Aug. 1, 1840	60	W. Brown, sen.....	W. Brown, jun.....	...	...	...	15	1	1	...	...
Smithtown.....	Jan 25, 1838	122	W. Robinson.....	T. Robinson.....	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	5
St. Andrews.....	Mar 18, 1836	161	W. G. Blanchard.....	J. Black.....	2	12	1	27	2	12	...	30
Sombra.....	July 25, 1840	150	A. Brown.....	D. T. McDonald.....	2	8	...	9	7	10	...	15
St. Catharines.....	Jan. 2, 1840	148	Dr. C. Beadle.....	L. D. Raymond.....	2	14	1	...	...	6	2 17 6	19
Sagersfield.....	Feb. 22, 1839	147	T. R. Brill.....	W. S. Holsapple.....	1	3	...	7	5	...	...	...
Toronto.....	Mar. 13, 1839	965	...	A. Christie.....	20	154	133	...	25	100	25 0 0	200
Three Rivers.....		...	R. Lunigan, sen.....	R. Lunigan, Jun.....	23	...	3	...	...	...	...	68
Warwick.....	Jan. 10, 1841	129	W. M'Alpine.....	J. Kenward.....	1	1	...	10	5	...	...	20
Whitby East.....	March 1, 1840	29	J. Campbell.....	J. Radcliffe.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Welland Canal.....	April 13, 1840	150	R. Collier.....	M. Cooke.....	2	...	...	20	12	12	...	...
Williamsburgh.....	Dec. 28, 1840	160	P. Shaver.....	J. W. Rose.....	15	...	...	3	4	...	...	13
Whitby.....	April 1, 1840	106	W. F. Moore.....	J. M. Thornton.....	6	24	1	...	...	...	...	102
Yamaska.....	March, 1838	35	D. Buzzel.....	J. Chamberlain.....	4	...	...	...	...	12	...	34

TOTAL.—91 Societies, 13,618 Members, 171 Distilleries and Breweries, 1229 licensed places for sale of liquors, 341 unlicensed, places, 57 Magistrates in traffic, 2423 Drunkards, 503 ditto reclaimed, 1432 Anti-Bacchus, £243 13s. 2d. for Agent, 3604 Advocates.

The Committee to whom was entrusted the duty of presenting a digest of the various reports sent by societies, beg leave to add a few remarks.

1st. On the agreement of the Reports respecting the bad effects resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks. In all the places from which testimony is received, the use of the poison is followed by part, or all of the following catalogue of calamities, viz.; severe accidents; profanity; disease; Sabbath breaking; domestic misery; laws suits; the banishment of widows and children from their homes to satisfy the claims of the tavern-keeper; suicide; insanity; murder; neglect of family religion; desertion of the sanctuary; the loss of valuable life; and wretchedness perpetuated to the third and fourth generation.

From the reports it appears that SEVENTY-SIX persons, some in high and useful stations, have gone down to the drunkard's grave, during the past year. Three of these were burnt to death, while intoxicated; several were frozen to death; several drowned; and others carried off by the drunkard's perpetual terror, delirium tremens, could we publish the sad story of each of these 76 persons, who that read it would again lift the intoxicating cup? Tremendous as these consequences are, in their nature as well as extent, the half has not been told. Many of the Reports, with a modesty for which our opponents must give us praise, in

stating the evil results of the drinking system, say, "it were perhaps invidious to state particulars;" and in many instances, no records had been kept, so that correct statistics of the ravages of intoxicating liquors cannot be obtained until the light of the last day disclose them.

2d. On the good results of Total Abstinence, the Reports are equally unanimous. They all agree in saying that total abstinence is infinitely better than the drinking system. A general impression is gaining ground in favor of the cause. The higher classes begin to regard it with respect. The consumption of intoxicating liquor is greatly diminished. Taverns are abandoned for want of business. Domestic comfort is in many instances restored and increased. A taste for rational improvement is manifested by hundreds who were apparently lost to themselves and the world. Many confirmed inebriates have been hopefully rescued from the jaws of death. Farmers are using less of the poison in the working of their farms, and a desire begins to be manifested to obtain workmen who totally abstain from the obnoxious article. In several places the people have called for, and there have been established, Temperance Houses of entertainment, where alcohol cannot be bought in any of its destructive compounds.

A very great improvement is noticed in many places on the days of election; there is less rioting and drunkenness.

Many have commenced lives of piety, being first moved thereto, after the sin and folly of intemperance had been demonstrated to their minds. Families once distracted and impoverished, are now enjoying peace and plenty. Several distilleries have been closed as useless and hurtful. Many Ministers of the Gospel, formerly opposed, have joined our ranks, and like Paul now preach the truth they once persecuted. In some congregations an ardent desire is expressed to obtain unfermented pure juice of the grape for the communion. A determination has been formed in many places to inquire into the present system of license. It would appear that the sale of intoxicating drinks is not necessary to public health, and experience shows that to license men to vend "ardent spirits," &c., is to hire them to make drunkards, and spread poverty, wretchedness and crime over the land. The minds of youth are impressed, with the folly and danger of drinking; this is esteemed in some places one of the best results of the efforts in behalf of temperance. Another good result frequently mentioned in the Reports is, that some who were once drunkards have become successful advocates of total abstinence. These are the men that *can* speak, and therefore they are the men that *ought* to be heard. The traffic is becoming disreputable. In many places where intemperance once reigned in its worst form, there is observed a new and increasing attention to the worship of God in the church. There is not one Report but contains evidence of the good which our principles have effected. Civil, moral, and religious improvement follow certainly and speedily in the train of our exertions. But if our principles were not good, these good results could not attend them. The tendency of any rule of life will be developed without fail in the results it produces. We ask every candid mind to examine the tendency of total abstinence as exhibited in the results above mentioned; we ask for this examination fearlessly, well knowing that it will end where our examination of these tendencies has long ago ended, in the deep and resolute conviction, that the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage is deeply injurious to man, and ought immediately to be abandoned by every well-wisher to his country and his race.

D. DOBIE.  
R. HOLDEN.  
R. D. WADSWORTH. } Committee.

In England, Temperance Societies are all in confusion about their pledges. The old Moderation Temperance Society has discontinued the pledge as a term of membership, and substituted a subscription of money. The Short Pledge Society, with the Earl of Stanhope at its head, does not forbid the traffic in, or giving of intoxicating drinks, and its organs contain much acrimonious controversy with the long pledge, or real temperance society, viz., the "New British and Foreign" with John Dunlop and other known staunch and consistent tee-totalers at its head. This last society, however, will no doubt eventually absorb all the rest.

It affords us great satisfaction to notice the straight-forward and consistent course with respect to the temperance cause, maintained by the *Christian Guardian*, under the editorial charge of the Rev. Jonathan Scott. We do not recollect to have seen any paper, not professedly devoted to temperance, which gave a larger portion of its columns to temperance information and advocacy. We have also seen with pleasure some very favourable notices of the temperance cause in the *Westegan*.

A distiller in this District died recently of excessive drinking.

A Pleasure Trip on board the *Lord Sydenham Steamer*, took place in the month of June last, under the auspices of the ladies of the Montreal Temperance Society. The day was fine, The band of the 85th Regiment was in attendance, the refreshments were excellent, and the company delighted. Addresses were delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Nelson from Massachusetts; Mr. Ridgeway from England, and Rev. W. Taylor.

We understand a Temperance Pic-nic will take place on the mountain on the 5th instant.

A Temperance Society has recently been formed in the Sabbath School connected with the Congregational Church in this city. We hail the formation of such societies as amongst the most important and cheering signs of the times.

The Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, Mr. Guy, recently delivered a charge to the Grand Jury of this District, replete with excellent temperance arguments and recommendations. We commend it to the attention of the public.

We perceive by advertisements in the public prints, that another grocery establishment has been opened in this city, which does not sell liquors, viz., Mr. Kershaw, St. Paul Street, nearly opposite Mr. Samuel Mathewson.

We have deferred publishing the draft of a petition to the Legislature, for a Committee of investigation into the causes and extent of intemperance in Canada, as we think the winter is the best time to get such petitions generally signed.

#### PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—This anniversary was held in New York, April 11th. Rev. John Marsh, Secretary. Receipts, \$10,000, expended in circulating 105,000 copies of the *Temperance Journal*, and 75,000 copies of Delavan's trial. More interesting movements than those of the last year have never characterized the enterprise. 1200 inebriates in Baltimore, 200 in New York, 300 in Boston, besides a multitude in several other towns, have been reformed. This is a new era in the cause of temperance. In Great Britain, 35,000 have taken the total abstinence pledge during the past year. 5,000,000 in all, in Ireland. In the United States, the number of distilleries in 1826, 40,000, producing 72,000,000 gallons. In 1840, 9600, producing 36,340,000 gallons annually; a diminution of one-half, in the last sixteen years. The meeting was one of great interest—and was addressed by Dr. Jewett, of Boston; Rev. Messrs Scott and Baird, from Europe; Rev. Mr. Bingham, from the Sandwich Islands; and Mr. Hawkins, from the Baltimore Washington Temperance Society.—*American Paper*.

At a meeting of the Hartford North Association (of Congregational clergymen), June 1, 1841, the following resolution was passed unanimously.

Whereas, the introduction to be used at the communion, of pure wine, (that is, wine not only unfermented by distilled spirits, but unfermented, and therefore destitute of alcohol, or any intoxicating propensity), tends to relieve the feelings of those who are conscientiously restrained from the use of any intoxicating liquor; and also to sustain the principles of those who think the use of wine in that sacred service indispensable; and,

Whereas, such pure wine, the unfermented fruit of the vine, can now be easily obtained, at no greater expense than such as has been in common use: Therefore,

Resolved.—That this Association approve the introduction of such wine at the communion, wherever the churches are inclined so to do.—*Year. American Temperance Union*.

CHANGE IN BOSTON.—An important work has been going on in this city all winter. Rev. Mr. O'Flaherty, and other clergymen of the Catholic churches, have administered about six thousand pledges. The Boston City Society have enrolled about as many more, under the pledge of total abstinence; and last, not least important, the Washington Society numbers now sixteen hundred, pledged to tee-totalism also. Some few of the last, however, had

been previously enrolled as members of the City Society, say 100. This makes an aggregate of 13,500 persons, who have been enrolled in our city temperance organizations, since last Christmas. A wonderful result, most truly.—*Boston Paper*.

The Ladies of Boston are at it in right good earnest. "They visit the families of the poor drunkard, supply their wants, clothe the naked, and feed the hungry. When the victim of the cup reforms, they enter his dwelling and make it pleasant to look upon, and live in." Heaven bless and protect them.—*Ibid*.

The BALTIMORE paper speaking of that city, says, "A short year since, and the cause of temperance stood almost naked of support. Those who had been its warm advocates, by that time, had nearly all departed, and one by one had left it to 'experiment,' to 'improvement,' and to 'ultraism.' Now, how marvellous the change! Now it is emphatically, with us, the people's own cause. We have counted in one number of the *Daily Sun*, seven different advertisements of temperance meetings of district societies; and what is still better, in the same paper, eight notices of taverns 'to let.' In our streets, we scarcely see a drunkard, not even on public occasions. Every night in the week we have a temperance meeting somewhere in the city, and on Sundays four or five. Our reformed men are visiting almost every little school-house and village in the country about us, and thus from a hundred rills a strong tide is rising rapidly, which will sweep far before it every barrier."

The Washington Society, the parent of so many wonders, and which is still following up the work with power at home, has sent out two of its members to Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Cincinnati, who if they are such as have been to the North, will gather in from the rich and enterprising West a rich harvest for suffering humanity.—*Journal American Temperance Union*.

TEMPERANCE PROTRACTED MEETING.—The city of Pittsburgh has been the scene of an extraordinary and cheering excitement on the subject of temperance, occasioned by the visit of the reformed drunkards of Baltimore. Successive meetings have been held for more than two weeks, and were, at the last accounts, still in progress. The *Advocate* says: "Up to this hour the enthusiastic beggars description. Our churches are in danger of being broken down by the immense crowds that throng them to hear the Missionaries from Baltimore or other reformed drunkards of our city simply relate the thralldom they were in, the means of their deliverance, and the felicitous effects that they have experienced in themselves and witnessed in their families since.—*Evangelist*.

At ALBANY we have cheering tidings relative to the labours of Messrs. Pollard and Wright, two of the Baltimore delegation who were invited to that city. These gentlemen reached that city on the 4th, and immediately commenced the work of their mission, speaking in the churches, and market houses, and halls, in jails, and wherever they could get a hearing. At various meetings about 300 have signed the PLEDGE. Many of them had been hard drinkers.—*Journal American Temperance Union*.

At WORCESTER, MASS., the Washington Society embraces 550 male adult members. Of these about fifty were hard cases, such as were sober occasionally; about fifty were what might be regarded as simple cases, such as drank habitually, and were drunk occasionally; about two hundred were moderate drinkers, corned occasionally; and two hundred and fifty of temperate habits, belonging to temperance societies. Weekly and semi-weekly meetings are held. The keeper of one of the largest and most fashionable hotels has closed his bar, and hung out the broad banner of temperance on the outer walls. There are now marshalled on one side three of the most spacious of the six respectable of the public houses of the town.—*Ibid*.

At the opening of the commission, the Lord Chief Baron said: "We are now assembled, after an interval of more than two months from that period of the last sitting of the court: we are assembled to decide on the grav-r classes of offences committed by a district inhabited by, I believe, nearly four hundred thousand persons, and comprising, a large and crowd ed metropolis; and it is gratifying to observe that after that interval, there is not presented for trial here a single case of homicide—not a single case of assault affecting the public peace—not a single case of assault endangered life, or a single case of malicious injury to property."—*Dublin Weekly Herald*.

"KING'S TEMPERANCE BOOK" IN SWEDEN.—It is not generally known, but it is a fact, that intemperance has prevailed more generally in Sweden than in almost any other country. Even there, however, the Temperance reform is working its resistless way, and scattering its blessing, with a bountiful hand. The Rev. Robert Baird translated the "Permanent Temperance Documents" into the French language: they were afterwards translated into the Dutch, and distributed in Holland, into Russ and circulated in Russia, and finally into the Swedish tongue. Mr. Baird brought the volume to the notice of the King of Sweden, who was so much delighted with it, that he caused a copy to be placed, at his own expense, in every parish in the kingdom. The book has wrought wonders there. Mr. Baird has travelled extensively, and addressed the people on righteousness, temperance, and a judgment to come, and seems, from an interesting letter of a Wesleyan missionary from London to the Rev. W. A. Hallock, of this city, to be regarded as a Father Mathew in Sweden.—*N. Y. Observer*.

About 200 churches in Great Britain and Ireland have substituted unfermented for fermented wine at the communion.—*British Temperance Journal*, March 5.

## ALCOHOL'S DOINGS.

RUM'S DOINGS AGAIN.—The *Baltimore Sun* states that two brothers named Connelly, were recently brought into the watch house in a state of melancholy wretchedness. They entreated to be sent anywhere rather than home, as their father was constantly drunk, and daily displayed the cruelty which drink inspires, in abusing and beating them. They were accordingly sent to the almshouse.—*Evangelist*.

AGAIN.—David Martin, a resident of Frederick, Maryland, was found on Tuesday the 8th, in the Lutheran grave-yard, in the agonies of death. He was intemperate, and it is supposed that while lying in the sun, the rays were so powerful as to cause death.—*Ibid*.

FATAL EFFECTS OF INTemperance.—On the night of the 13th instant, whilst a fierce storm was raging, a man of the name of Samuel Smith, a resident of Middlesex, started on foot from a tavern in Spotswood, for his home, a few miles distant, in a state of intoxication, and missing his way, as it is supposed, fell into a mill pond, and was drowned. His body was found on the 15th instant.—*Ibid*.

A man named Joseph Longshore, in Newton, Bucks co. Pa., on the 21st inst., in a fit of delirium tremens, cut open his body, and mangled himself in a most horrible manner with a large knife. He died almost immediately.—*Ibid*.

A man of respectable connexions, who when young amassed a handsome fortune, was found dead near Union Mills, N. Y., with a bottle of rum by his side.—*Ibid*.

At the 'Bull's Head,' a little west of Rochester, a dead body considerably decayed, was found recently, supposed to be that of a butcher who disappeared from that city last fall, during an attack of delirium tremens.—*American Paper*.

A DRUNKEN MOTHER killed her infant child last Saturday night, in Philadelphia, by overlaying it.—*Ibid*.

HORRIBLE.—A young man lately committed to the jail of Rockingham county, (Va.) charged with the murder of his father, has been tried by an examining court in Harrisburgh and acquitted. The *Register* says:—This horrible affair, the killing of a father by his son, was the result of a drunken frolic, in which father, mother and son were all engaged. The father, it appears, made an attack upon his son, who repelled the assault by striking a blow with a hoe which stove in his skull, and laid him dead at his feet! The young man has been acquitted by the laws of his country; but remorse and anguish must and will torture his spirit while life, and thought, and being last.—*Ibid*.

Wednesday, the 18th inst., a poor scaman, named Barnes, being nearly drunk, entered a public-house at Portsea, and drank himself completely drunk. He then asked for a bed, as he wished to have a little sleep. He had not been long in bed before he arose, and started with one of the blankets. On being missed he was pursued by the landlord and a policeman, who caught him after he

had sold the blanket. He was taken to the magistrate, who ordered him to be taken to prison, to have his hearing the next day. He was accordingly locked up; the next morning, when his cell was opened for him to come to his breakfast, he was found hanging by his handkerchief, quite dead! He was not undressed, and it is supposed, that immediately after being left to himself, he did the awful deed. The other man, whose case I am about to relate, was a hawk about the town, with tea-board, &c., &c.; well known by the appellation of "Brandy Nose Billy," on account of his nose being full of blotches, and, when drunk, extra red. Last Saturday, November 21st, being out late, he returned home early on Sunday morning. As was usual, his wife was in bed; she not knowing when he would be home, always left the door unfastened; (most drunkards might do that, for in such houses there is seldom any thing worth stealing) when he got home, he went up stairs, towards his bed-room, (that being the garret, which is the residence of the majority of such deluded victims) he missed his footing, and down he fell to the bottom. The inmates below took no notice of it, as was often the case; and his wife being sound asleep, did not hear it. In the morning, when the door was opened, poor "Billy" was found at the bottom of the stairs with his neck broken, dead and stiff!—*British and Foreign Temp. Intelligencer.*

The "Executive Council" of the British and Foreign Temperance Society have issued a circular addressed to drunkards, in which they state that there are no less than 600,000 habitual drunkards in this kingdom, of whom 57,000 die annually, giving an average of 157 per day. The magistrates and medical men declare that three-fourths of the crimes, &c., are committed by persons excited by liquor. By the exertions of the advocates of temperance, 220,000 have been reclaimed, and have not only abandoned their drunken habits, but have become attendants at the different places of religious worship.—*Globe.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**TEMPERANCE GROCERS.**—We say to our friends emphatically—*be particular—look well to the street, and number, and name, before you buy.* You would not trade with the man who should set his dog upon your children daily; or who should endanger the health and happiness of your family, or even encourage others to do it: nor will you, we hope, countenance by your custom, and consequently influence, those men who still persist in supplying the drunkard's drink. A word to the wise is sufficient.—*Organ.*

Wright told a good story about a tailor who opened a tavern in Jersey; his wife was very much opposed to it. He got his bar, decanters, rum, &c. all ready, when he began to think about a sign. He wanted something new, and this puzzled him a good deal; at length he went to his wife and asked her. "I'll tell you what," says she, "have a big horn painted, with yourself crawling out at the little end." And sure enough he did come out at the little end, considerably bruised too; for he manufactured himself into a drunkard, and finally went to ruin.—*Ib.*

"Oh, come, treat; don't be mean," said a loafer coaxingly to an old friend, who was practising at the bar of one of our hotels the other day. "Why, when I had money in '36," he continued, with a groan, "I used to let my wife and children go without bread, because I would n't be called a mean fellow."—*Ib.*

**VIRTUE OF COLD WATER.**—One of the Representatives in Congress, has informed us that Mr. John J. Van Vorst, of the city of Seneca, was one hundred years old on the 19th of Jan. 1841. He has an activity of body and vigor of mind, which very few men of three quarters his age present, and which many of fifty years old do not possess. He served his country in the "French" and "Revolutionary" wars, but "never set his lips with alcoholic drinks." Very many of his companions, not only drank their rations of liquor, but spent all their pay for "the poison." Nearly all of these have long since died drunkards. Mr. V. V. has never squandered his property. He has lived in cheerful competence, and has seen his children's children to the fourth generation. Who would not be a COLD WATER MAN?—*Temperance Recorder.*

**REV. JOHN PIERPONT'S OPINION OF THE REFORMED DRUNKARDS.**—And what do we see in our land? Sir, while old veterans in our cause have hoped against hope, nothing daunted—have believed that something was doing, and in time all would be accomplished,—while, Sir, your hair and mine has been growing white in this enterprise—while we have been clearing some of the trees, lopping off branches—and cutting down others,—while we have been draining some of the bog holes of the strong waters and stood up to our knees in the mire,—what do we see? an army on the other end of the line—a Blucher corps, come up from cellars and restaurateurs and all manner of grog shops—throw off their dirty, ragged clothes, put on the temperance uniform, and become our most effective soldiers—to the number of ten—aye, twenty thousand men, picked men—and for life!! and shall we not thank God for this new corps? If there has been any thing new in morals for fifteen centuries this is a new thing, and we will bless and praise God for all his goodness and mercy in it.—*Speech at Concord.*

**FEMALE INFLUENCE,** like the main-spring of a watch, although it lies concealed, influences the whole machinery. May it ever be exerted on the side of temperance, and may the tear of wretchedness never blanch the cheek of female virtue.—*Scottish Temperance Journal.*

**DESTRUCTION OF CHILDREN.**—Persons not familiar with the diseases of children, can have any just conception of the extent of the practice which now prevails among the lower orders of monthly nurses, of giving spirits and opiates to children. A poor woman, the wife of a labourer, lately informed me, that out of ten of her children, who were born healthy, nine had died under the age of three years, and most of them under two months; and that, by the advice of her nurse, she had given spirits to them all before they were a week old. Another poor woman had twins, who were healthy until they were three months old, when, being obliged to work daily for her subsistence, she endeavoured to procure herself rest during the night by giving them an opiate at bed time. The consequence was such as might have been foreseen; the poor infants immediately became ill from it, and in the course of a few weeks literally perished from its effects.—*Dr. Ayre on Diseases of the Liver.*

## AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### THE DAIRY—CHEESE MAKING.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD.

The greatly increased demand for the products of the dairy, the comparatively small amount of capital required for a beginning by the small farmers of the country, and the avoiding the expenditure necessary where several laborers are employed—and the spreading conviction that the profits of the dairyman, if not as great as the profits of the wheat-grower, are far more sure, has induced many of our farmers to turn their attention to this subject, where with proper management they are certain of an abundant reward for their labour. There surely can be no reason why cheese may not be manufactured in the United States equal to any in the world; yet as a whole there can be no doubt that American cheeses are far inferior to those produced in England, and some parts of Holland, Germany and Italy. The causes of this inferiority must be sought in the different and defective modes of making practiced in our country. We sometimes meet with a cheese equal in quality to any that can be produced in any quarter of the globe, but that perhaps is the only one the dairy that furnished it can show of a similar quality. Such would not be the result, if the business of the dairy were carried on upon fixed and correct principles; as entire uniformity in the flavor and quality of the cheese, is a marked characteristic of the best foreign dairies. As the result of some observation and experience, we give it as our opinion, that the reason why there is so much ordinary cheese made in this country is, that little or no attention is paid to the quality of the rennet; and the temperature of the milk being left to chance, is constantly varying from day to day, necessarily affecting the qualities of the curds.

It is evident the rennet must have a great effect in determining

the good or bad qualities of a cheese, yet in many, if not the most of our dairies, it is prepared in the most careless, not to say slovenly manner imaginable. Every thing relating to cheese should be kept perfectly clean, yet rennet is sometimes used, the odour of which is any thing but ambrosial, and it is well if a close examination does not show *living* proof, that the invitation sent abroad on the tainted air has not been in vain. Some of our dairy women maintain, that the quality or flavor of the rennet is of no consequence, as it passes off in the whey; but this is a great mistake, as is well understood by those who have paid the necessary attention to the preparation of rennet. At the celebrated dairy farm of Heyward in England, the rennet is prepared by putting two gallons of brine to six calves' stomachs, at least one year old, to which is added two or three sliced lemons, and after standing a few weeks the liquor is bottled for use. It is not used till two months old, and the older it is, the better it is considered. In some other dairies, cloves, sage, and other aromatics, are added to the rennet with the lemon. A stone jug that will cork tight is the best for the preservation of rennet, as the air should be carefully excluded after it is once prepared.

To produce uniformity in the quality of the cheese of a dairy, the milk at the application of the rennet should be of a uniform temperature. This in most cases is left to chance, the hand of the dairy woman being the only guide, whereas a thermometer ought always to be used, and whatever rate be adopted as the standard, the milk of each day should be made to conform to the rule. At the Heyward farm, and in others where double Gloucester is produced, the standard is 85 deg. From that it ranges to 95 deg., which is the highest admissible in the manufacture of cheese, as a greater degree of heat renders the curd too hard and firm. Should the milk when brought from the cows and placed in a tub or vat for being converted into curd, be found to have sunk below the proper temperature, a quantity must be warmed sufficient to raise the whole to the desired point.

To a neglect of these two things, quality of rennet and proper temperature of the milk, we believe most of the defects in our cheese are owing; and if these difficulties were obviated, we have no doubt that many of our dairies would produce cheese of uniformly good quality. Now, in purchasing a lot of cheese, the buyer is pretty certain of getting some that will be first rate, some that are middling, and some that would choke a dog, so hard and tough are they. We read not long since, in some of the scientific journals, that the Germans had succeeded in converting a pine board into very palatable sixpenny loaves; and had they asserted that the same persons had converted a white oak plank into cheese, we should have been equally ready to credit them, as we have ourselves seen some that approximated marvellously near to that same wood in outward appearance and inward quality, so far as hardness and toughness were concerned.

There are but two kinds of English cheese, the manufacture of which could be introduced into our dairies with much prospect of success or remuneration; these are the Gloucester and the Stilton, and in some of our dairies at present cheese nearly approaching these in quality is produced. In making both these kinds of cheese, there are some peculiarities which must have a decided effect on the quality, yet which have been introduced in full in very few if any dairies in this country. The double Gloucester is made from the night and morning milk, the cream taken from the former. Single Gloucester is made entirely from the skimmed milk. In making Gloucester, the milk is set at the temperature of 85 deg. After the rennet is applied and curd is hard enough to break up, it is very slowly and gently cut up with a three bladed knife, the blades reaching to the bottom of the tub and one inch apart, both ways, that the whey may come out as clear or greenish as possible. As the curd settles, some of the whey is dipped off, and the curd is again cut up. This operation is repeated until the whey is entirely separated, and no lumps remain in the curd. The curd is now put into the vats or hoops, and pressed down with the hand. The hoops covered with fine cloth are put in the press for half an hour; when the curd is taken out, cut into thin slices, and put into a wooden mill, which tears it into pieces not larger than small peas. This process of grinding is preferable to breaking up by hand, as the butter is not forced out, and the curd unites better than when made fine by chopping, as is generally practiced in this

country. In some instances a second similar breaking up or grinding of the curd is performed, and after being made as fine as possible, the curd is again put into the cloths and hoops, a little hot whey or water being thrown on the cloths, to harden the outside of the cheese and prevent it from cracking. After being in the press two hours, the cheeses are taken out and dry cloths applied, and the same operation of turning and dry cloths is repeated during the day. A striking peculiarity in the Gloucester cheese is the manner of salting. None is used until the cheese has been made and in the press twenty-four hours; and even then is not begun unless the cheese is all closed, since if there be any crack in the cheese at the time of salting, it will never close afterwards. The salting is performed by rubbing the cheese over with finely powdered salt. The cheese is then returned to the press. The salting is repeated three times with the single, and four times with the double Gloucester, twenty-four hours being allowed to intervene between each salting. The double Gloucester remains in the presses five days, the single four, when they are put on a shelf or floor of the dairy, and turned twice in twenty-four hours. Gloucester cheese is distinguished for its smooth, close, and waxlike texture, and its very rich and mild flavour. If the curd is salted before being put into the hoops, the salt has the effect of giving a skin to each of the particles of the curd it comes in contact with, which prevents them from intimately uniting. It may be pressed together and become good cheese, yet it never becomes a smooth close mass, like that which is salted after it is made, being always liable to crumble when cut, a prevailing fault with American cheese.

The cheese called Stilton cheese, is principally made in Leicestershire, near Melton Mowbray, and the adjacent villages. It is a very rich cheese, rarely used for the table until two years old, when by becoming partially decayed, blue, and moist, it acquires the particular flavour which causes it to be so highly prized by the dealers. The following is the most simple process of making it. To the new milk of the cheese-making morning, add the cream of the milk of the preceding evening, together with the rennet; the separation of the curd must be carefully watched, and when complete, it must be removed from the whey with as little breaking as possible, and placed in a sieve, until of such consistence as to bear being lifted up and placed in a hoop without much pressure. The cheese as it dries will shrink up, and must therefore be placed from time to time in a tighter hoop, and turned daily, until by gradual drying it acquires the proper consistence for keeping. By this process none of the cream is lost, and the curd not being broken remains more entire and uniform in its texture. It may not be amiss to remark, that notwithstanding the high price of the real Stilton, and the estimation in which it is held, the preference is rather acquired than natural, few preferring it at first to the Gloucester, or any other first rate cheese.

Formerly various colouring matters were used to give colour to cheese, some of which were decidedly deleterious; but all these have been superseded by annatto, which is not only perfectly innocent in itself, but produces a better colour than any thing else. It is used in various ways; in some dairies it is dissolved in weak lye, and kept bottled for use; in others it is rubbed on a plate in the milk until sufficient is introduced; of course the quantity used will depend on the judgment or taste of the cheese maker. If cheese cracks, the common red pepper added to the butter used for rubbing them, until it is very strongly impregnated, and applied to the defective places, will have a tendency to prevent flies and bugs from becoming mischievous, and producing injury. Many dairies within a few years have introduced the practice of putting into their cheese a small quantity of saltpetre, which it is imagined renders the cheese more tender, while it does not detract from its flavour. We have doubts however, whether the addition of any such ingredients has a real tendency to improve the products of the dairy, and in some instances they have proved positively injurious.

We may ere long return to the subject of the dairy, and endeavour to furnish some data, by which its relative profits, compared with other branches of agricultural industry, may be estimated.

THE RUTA BAGA.

One of the greatest and most beneficial revolutions recorded in the history of agriculture, may be clearly traced to the introduction



In field culture of the Swedish turnip, or ruta бага, an event which has occurred within the last fifty or sixty years. The field culture of the turnip has been called by the *Edinburgh Review* the corner stone of the celebrated Norfolk husbandry; a system which, by substituting a green crop for a naked summer fallow, has nearly doubled the agricultural product of England, besides having an astonishing effect in stimulating the improvement of the breeds of cattle and sheep previously existing there. This has been done by the immensely increased means of keeping and fattening stock afforded by the green crop of turnips and the kindred roots. The culture of the ruta бага has been already to a considerable extent introduced into this country, and we trust is destined to a still far greater extension, as there can be no good reason assigned why turnip agriculture should not prove as valuable here in enriching the soil, adding to the product of grain, and increasing the facilities for breeding, raising, and fattening flocks and herds, as it has been in England and parts of Germany. The grand object of the farmer should be, to make and keep his soil rich, as he may thus, under ordinary circumstances, be sure of abundant harvests, and this desirable end the culture of the turnip, accompanied as it must necessarily be with a rotation of crops, is most admirably adapted to accomplish. If the man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, is entitled to the appellation of a public benefactor, those men who have laboured so long, both by example and precept, to introduce the turnip culture, and not altogether without success, into this country, are entitled to a similar high praise.

The soil best adapted to the culture of ruta бага is a highly manured loam, though it will succeed in almost any one sufficiently rich, with the exception of wet heavy clays, in which it will not flourish. Some agriculturists throw the land into ridges, and plant on their tops; others make the land as smooth as possible, and sow without ridging; others sow broadcast, as the common English turnip is usually sown. The mode should be determined by the state and nature of the soil, though it may be laid down as a general rule that plants which require thinning and hoeing should be sown in drills or rows, as the labour is in that method much lessened. In soils a little inclined to consolidate from moisture, and which are not liable to suffer from drouth, ridging is preferable; on soils in which sand predominates, sowing on a level surface is to be preferred. In this, as in other cases, the judgment of the farmer must be called in requisition; an implicit reliance on precedent, or the directions of others, will not unfrequently lead to erroneous decisions.

We have for a number of years cultivated the ruta бага as a field root, and if we never have obtained as heavy yields as have been reported by our agricultural friends in other places, they have been such as to be satisfactory, and furnish the most conclusive evidence to us, that in no other way can so much food for cattle or sheep, and of so valuable a quality, be obtained from an acre of land, as by the cultivation of roots. Carrots we believe are better for horses; and some animals prefer the mangel wurtzel; but so far as our experience has gone, neither of these roots can be as safely relied on for spring feed as the turnip, being more liable to suffer during the winter when preserved in the ordinary manner, than the ruta бага. The cultivation of the turnip is very simple. Owing to the nature of the soil, we have generally thrown the ground into ridges. If the ground was sufficiently manured, nothing is necessary but to render the land as mellow and fine as possible; throw it into ridges twenty or twenty-four inches apart, and put in the seed on the ridges either with a drill, or by the hand. If the soil requires more manure, it is applied at the time of preparing, by throwing it into ridges, then placing the necessary quantity of manure in the furrows, and afterwards with a plough split the ridges, throwing them back over the furrow, and of course making the ridge directly over the manure. The turnip is a gross feeder, or one which, like corn and potatoes, will bear high manuring without injury; consequently, manuring in this way places the nourishment of the young plant where it is the most readily accessible. If the seed is sown by hand, it will be necessary to make a slight furrow on the top of the ridge, not over an inch and a half in depth, in which the seed may be dropped at the distance of eight or ten inches in the row. An expert hand will sow in this way half an acre in a day. If the soil is such as to render sowing

on a level surface preferable, the seed may be dropped in the same manner and distance as if ridged, and in both cases should be covered to the depth of about an inch with fine earth. This depth is sufficient for any similar small seeds, and we are convinced that much of the complaint respecting the germination of small seeds, rises from the fact that they are often covered to such a depth that the tender shoot cannot force its way through the earth to the surface. They will require thinning so as to leave but one plant in a given space, and this should be performed at the first hoeing. A second hoeing is necessary, though a press of farming business has sometimes compelled us to omit it; and where the ground was clean, so far as we could discover, without much detriment to the crop. Books have recommended sowing about the first of July, or even later; but we found by experience that our turnips continued to grow till it was time to gather them, and we have for a year or two sown earlier, say from the sixteenth to the twentieth of June. And we are not certain that in our latitude and climate, the first of that month would not be preferable to a later period. There is no more difficulty in keeping the turnip through the winter than there is in preserving the potatoe; indeed the turnip, of the two, is less liable to injury from freezing. We select a dry part of the land on which they grow, and bury them in long piles, treating them precisely as we would potatoes, and have never lost a bushel either by freezing or heating. In the spring of the year it is a very good plan to make an opening through the top of the heap with a bar, or something similar, that the heated air may pass off, until you are ready to remove them for feeding. Like other fresh food, when given to cattle or sheep, a liberal supply of salt is required. When the raising of the ruta бага was first commenced it was strenuously maintained by those attached to ancient usages, that cattle could not be fattened on turnips, and when driven from this ground by proof which did not admit of disputation, as confidently asserted that the beef thus fattened would be of an inferior flavour and quality. There are but few in the country who would now maintain such an absurdity; but as in such case testing is every thing, we advise all who doubt that turnips will make fine flavoured beef, to make a fair experiment, presuading their verdict will be decisively in favour of the root.

The amount raised on an acre will of course differ according to circumstances, the richness and favourable nature of the soil, mode of culture, and state of the season. From four to six hundred bushels of turnips on an acre may be considered a fair crop. Of turnips, Judge Buel considers six hundred bushels per acre as an average crop—Mr. Colman of Massachusetts, obtained upwards of nine hundred on an acre. A gentleman on the Black River raised four thousand bushels from four acres; and Mr. Magee of Bath, in Steuben county, raised on the rich intervals of the Cohocton, 1,100 bushels from less than half an acre, or at the rate of 2,200 bushels per acre! If there is any crop which amply repays for any extra fertility imparted by manure to the soil, the ruta бага is the one.

The rapid extension of the turnip culture in this country must be matter of gratulation to every thorough Agriculturalist, to the grain grower, the breeder of cattle, and the grower of sheep. All are interested, and all have found, or will find themselves benefited by the culture. Several years since, Sir Walter Scott, in an article in the London Quarterly, estimated the annual value of the tur-ips produced in the United Kingdom at sixty-two millions of dollars; and the quantity is now yearly increasing. In enriching the soil—in affording the means of augmenting the number of stock on a farm—for fattening cattle and sheep at all seasons when they are grown—and for bringing all animals in good condition through the trying months of our winter and spring, the root culture will be found unrivalled. We wish for no sudden innovations in farming; but the root culture in this country has ceased to be an experiment; and every farmer may safely enter upon the process of providing a supply of green and grateful food for his flocks and his herds at a season of the year when it can be furnished from no other source.—*Genesee Farmer*.

#### BRIEF HINTS FOR SUMMER WORK.

Corn fields should be kept entirely clear from weeds, from the time the corn is up, till the plants become so large as to cover the

whole surface of the ground. It will be best for the crop, and cheapest for the farmer, to keep *ahead* of the weeds. In hoeing, it should be hilled as little as possible. To keep the soil loose at the surface, at the same time to preserve the surface level, and to avoid injuring the roots of the corn, the *cultivator* only should be used, and not the plough. In heavy soils, the more finely and completely pulverized the surface is kept, the better.

Potatoes, as well as corn, should be hilled very little, the hills should be very broad and flat.

Wheat fields should have the rye, chess, and cockle, picked from them. Rye is most easily seen as soon as the heads appear; and cockle while it is in flower. Mustard is also most easily seen while in flower, and should then be extirpated.

Crops of mangel wurtzel and ruta бага, while young, must be kept entirely clear from weeds, or they will be greatly injured. Much more depends on this than is generally supposed.

In thinning these crops, where the plants have come up too thickly to stand, the distance from plant to plant should be about one foot, but varying according to the fertility of the soil, a rich soil requiring greater distance.

Crops of turnip in gardens may be effectually saved from the ravages of the fly, by confining a hen upon them that has young chickens. The chickens will suffer no flies to escape.

When garden plants are watered, it should always be done in the evening.

Cabbages, and other plants, may be safely transplanted in any weather or time of day, by immersing the roots in mud made from rich soil the moment they are taken from the ground, provided the ground in which they are set, is sufficiently moist at the time. It is best to take up as much of the soil with the roots as possible.

Fruit trees should have the turf and all weeds kept clear from the soil a few feet about them. In young trees, and especially those newly transplanted, this is of the greatest consequence; in elder ones it is not so necessary, although very useful.

Trees heavily loaded, should have the fruit thinned upon the branches, or else it will be small and of inferior flavour. The quality of fruit of fine varieties, often depends greatly on this operation.

Branches of pear trees which are attacked by the fire blight, should be cut off immediately at some distance below the affected part (say two or three feet) and burned. Where the whole tree is affected, it must be cut up and burned. This is the only way to prevent its spreading.

In order to have fruit of good quality, it should be permitted to become fully ripe. This is generally greatly neglected, especially in case of cherries, whose excellence is wholly dependant on thorough ripening. Some cherries are generally gathered when they are considered ripe, when if left on the tree they would nearly double their size, and improve exceedingly in flavour.

Cattle and horses should have a constant supply of good water, particularly if working.

Salivation in horses, though not satisfactorily accounted for, appears to be caused in a great degree by juicy pasture: hence in most cases it is easily cured by a baiting of hay or oats, or by turning the horse to dry pasture, such as one newly stocked down with timothy.

**FOOD.**—The substance taken into the stomach to support life in the man or animal. The proper supply of food and its quality, is one of the most important subjects that come under consideration. If it contain too much nutriment it clogs and overloads the digestive organs, and is productive of a formidable class of diseases; if deficient in nutriment, the muscles become soft and flabby, the strength fails, and if long continued, emaciation and death ensues. The food, then, to produce its proper effect must possess two conditions; one is, that of sufficient bulk to keep the stomach properly distended, without which its functions are impeded; and the other, that of sufficient nutriment or substance that can be converted into chyle, and appropriated to repair the wear and tear of the system. The best food for man or for animals, is that in which these conditions are best united. Thus some kinds of grain are unfit for the horse,

given alone, as they contain too much nutriment in proportion to their bulk, and are apt to render a horse feverish and diseased. Wheat and barley are not as good feed for a horse as oats, because in the latter, the proper proportion of nutriment and bulk is nearest obtained. A smaller quantity of wheat or barley with sufficient cut straw or hay to make the equivalent of bulk, would probably render one as good as the other. Indian corn alone has too much nutriment in proportion to its bulk for the horse, but fed with cut straw, it is one of the best, as thousands know by experience. Pure wheat flour is too much nutriment for the health of man; and experience shows that fine flour and fat meat are to man what a diet of wheat and sugar is to the horse. The bran of wheat however, is deficient in nutriment, and unfit for the purpose of subsistence. Plain common food, in which the extremes of bulk and nutrition are avoided, is doubtless the most conducive to health, and those that subsist upon such, are the best able to labour, or bear severe exercise. Much of the value of food depends on the ease with which it can be digested, and applied to the purposes of nutrition, and the experiments of Dr. Beaumont on the living stomach, furnish the best guide in this respect that can be found. The following table is copied from a long list of substances experimented upon by him, giving the time required for the digestion of the substances named;

Article.	h. m.	Names.	h. m.
Boiled Rice .....	1 0	Mutton, fresh .....	3 15
Sago, Tapioca, Barley and boiled .....	1 0	Veal .....	4 0
Milk .....	2 15	Wheat Bread, fresh baked .....	3 30
Tripe and Pig's Feet .....	1 0	Corn Bread .....	3 15
Fowls, Beef's Liver .....	2 31	Sponge Cake .....	2 31
Hard Eggs .....	3 30	Succatash .....	3 45
Soft do. .....	3 0	Apple Dumpling .....	3 0
Custard .....	2 45	Apples, sour and mellow .....	2 0
Trout, boiled or fried .....	1 30	do sweet and do. .....	1 30
Other fresh Fish .....	3 0	Parsnips, boiled .....	2 31
Boef, rare roasted .....	3 0	Potatoes, do .....	2 30
Dry roasted .....	3 30	do. roasted .....	2 30
Salt Beef with Mustard .....	2 30	Raw Cabbage .....	2 30
Pickled Pork .....	4 30	Raw with vinegar .....	2 0
Raw Pork .....	3 0	Cabbage, boiled .....	4 30

If food is made fine when taken into the stomach, or cooked, the nutritive power is much increased. This principle is of great importance in the fattening of animals, and shows the benefit derived from cooking or even grinding the material on which farmers feed their stock, and especially their fattening animals.

**THE HARVEST.**—It has been a common observation amongst Christian people, that the harvest quarter is the worst in the year. The reason of this is, that piety is injured and destroyed by the use of intoxicating drinks in the harvest field. How melancholy to reflect, that when God is more than usually kind, by loading us with the bounties of His Providence, and filling our barns with plenty, then ingratitude should wax stronger, and backsliding should abound. Will not the Lord's people strive to prevent this? Will they not join in saying, I would rather the earth should open her mouth and swallow up my corn, than that one Christian should lose his piety in my field? Two ways are set before us, one perfectly safe, the other imminently dangerous; where is the consistency or the charity of those who go themselves, and allure or drive others, into the unnecessary temptations of the latter?—*Mudge's Advice to Farmers and other Employers.*

EDUCATION.

MATERNAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Extract from Mrs. Winslow's Memoirs.

It could be wished that such societies could be every where established. They associate mothers in a most important object—that of unitedly bringing the lambs of the flock to the Good Shepherd, and seeking direction from him and mutual counsel from each other, in the care and guidance of them. The responsibility of mothers—the power they have of moulding the plastic minds of their little ones—the fact that the character of children is in a measure formed by the very expression of the countenance, the tone of voice, and the whole moral atmosphere, which a mother throws around her, with a silent but pervading influence, while the young and smiling infant is still in her arms, has never been sufficiently recognized; and maternal associations are needed to bring it to the mind, and

lay it on the hearts of those to whom these treasures are committed. Though our Saviour said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not," they have not been carried to Him in faith, while young. It has been taken for granted, that, as they are by nature depraved, the seeds of sin must be suffed, for a time, to take root in their hearts, and then, after the weeds have become rank, that we may with divine aid, attempt successfully to eradicate them, and sow good seed in their place. Would it not be better to seek the same aid in preventing their growth, and in sowing good seed at the earliest possible moment? The fact that a garden naturally produces weeds, does not prevent the cultivator from sowing and planting before they have sprung up. He knows that the more fully he can pre-occupy the ground with what is useful, the more easily he can keep out that which would be useless or hurtful. The soil of the human heart cannot be left unoccupied. The enemy will sow tares. As far as possible, he should be anticipated. Good seed should be sown in the spring-time of life—in early morning. It should be mingled carefully and prayerfully with the first elements of moral character. The habits of the infant should be formed for holiness, and the child be actually educated and trained for heaven.

With the blessing of God it may be done; in some instances it has been done; it will be done more extensively. A new generation, early commencing the divine life, and growing up to the stature of perfect ones in Christ Jesus, who shall not be obliged to spend most of their strength, in mature age, in attempts to overcome early habits of sin, to banish long-indulged vices, and to purify polluted imaginations, but being early accustomed to self-denial, and self-restraint, and active benevolence, shall rise up a race of full length Christians, to bless the world.

"It is amazing how soon a child may become a real comfort to its mother, and how much even young minds will form habits of affection towards those who treat them like reasonable beings, capable of seeing the right and the wrong of themselves. A very little girl may be made to understand that there are some things which are pleasant and amusing, which are still less worthy of attention than others more disagreeable and painful. Children are, in general, fond of little ornaments of dress, especially females; and though we may allow them to be elevated with their trifling splendours, yet we should not forget to remind them, that, although people may admire their dress, yet they will admire them much more for their good sense, sweetness of temper, and generosity of disposition. Children are very quick-sighted to discern whether you approve of them, and they are very proud of your approbation when they think you bestow it; we should therefore be careful how we praise them, and for what. If we praise their dress it should be slightly, and as if it were a matter of very small importance; but we should never let any mark of consideration, or goodness of heart, in a child, pass by, without some token of approbation. Still we must never praise a child too much, nor too warmly, for that would beget vanity: and when praise is moderately yet judiciously bestowed, a child values it more, because it feels that it is just. I don't like punishments. You will never torture a child into duty; but a sensible child will dread the frown of a judicious mother, more than all the rods, dark rooms, and scolding school-mistresses in the universe. We should teach our children to make friends of us, to communicate all their thoughts to us; and while their innocent prattle will amuse us, we shall find many opportunities of teaching them important truths, almost without knowing it."—*Henry Kirke White.*

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A vote of want of confidence was carried against the British Ministry in the House of Commons by a majority of one, in the fullest house ever known. Parliament was in consequence dissolved, and new elections were to take place immediately.

THE ELECTIONS.—The *London Morning Chronicle* of July 3, has the following statement respecting the result of the late election:—

At twelve o'clock last night, the returns received, were 160 Reformers and 156 Conservatives. The Conservatives have lost

twenty-seven seats, and gained thirty-seven: so that the Reformers have hitherto sustained in all, the loss of ten seats.

In Liverpool during the election riots, four men and one woman were shot—and much property was destroyed. At Ashton also, it is said, "the hospitals are filled with the wounded, and one policeman has died of his wounds."

The India Mail had arrived, but brought no definite news from China. Preparations were making in India for sending a large reinforcement to Canton.

Three ships had been engaged in England to take out one thousand troops to China.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, have by a large majority, deposed the seven Ministers of the Presbytery of Strathblogie, who notwithstanding their suspension had proceeded to ordain Mr. Edwards as Minister of the parish of Marnech. Dr. Chalmers, who is the leading champion of *non-intrusion*, declared that if the spiritual affairs of the Church could not be conducted independent of State interference, they were ready to sever the connexion between Church and State.

VOYAGE OF THE CAMDEN.—In the last number of the *London Missionary Chronicle*, an interesting account is given by the Rev. T. Heath, successor of the Missionary Williams, of the Camden voyage, to the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, &c. They have succeeded in planting Missionaries in a great number of Islands, which were never before blessed with the light of the Gospel, or even with the visit of a ship, and among the rest, is Erromonga, where the enterprising Williams fell. In this Island, there is a great volcano. There are still a vast number of Islands in the South Seas to be visited, the inhabitants of which are all Cannibals. Among these are New Georgia, New Ireland, New Britain, New Guinea, and still further Northward the immense group of the Carolines.

### MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

*Advocate*—S. M'Coy, Clarke, 10s; W. Huggill, Stanley's Mills, £1 3s 4d; R. Woodill, Stanley's Mills, 2s. 6d; W. Dumbar, Pukerung, 15s; M. Campbell, Indian Lands, £1 1s 3d; T. Hurlburt, Long Island, £1 10s; W. Holehouse, Quebec, £; M. R. Switzer, Napanee, £1 10s, A. B. Pardee, N. Augusta, 6s; A. A. Adams, Barnston, 9s; A. Orr, Kingston, £7; J. Foss, Stanstead, £1 13s; W. Murray, Huntingdon, 3s 4d; T. M'Laren, Tarbolton, £2 5s; Bugle Major Smith, 43d Regt., London, £1 16s; C. Pier, Picton, 10s; A. Christie, Toronto, £1 5s. 8d; J. B. Aylesworth, Newburgh, £2; B. Smith, Georgina, 5s; J. Vanallan, Zone Mills, 5s; J. Hinton, Richmond, £2 0s 5d; W. Craib, Sorel, 3s. 4d; Sundry Subscribers in Montreal, £5 9s.

*Anti-Bacchus*—W. A. Schofield, Beverly, 1s. 3d; M. Campbell, Indian Lands, 3s. 9d; J. Court, 1s. 3d; N. McIntosh, 1s. 3d; S. H. May, 5s; J. M'Watters, 5s; Quarter Master Sergeant Mathieson, 70th Regt., Isle Aux Noix, 2s. 6d; H. Bishoprick, Bytown, 1s. 3d; T. M'Laren, Tarbolton, 7s. 6d; T. Mason, Truro, 2s. 6d; J. B. Aylesworth, Newburgh, £1 5s; T. Dunn, Russeltown, 1s. 3d.

*Donations*—Isle Aux Noix Military Temperance Society, 10s. *Tracts*—T. Dunn, Russeltown, 3s. 9d; Quarter Master Sergeant Mathieson, Isle Aux Noix, 13s 4d.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL AT GANANOQUE.—DAVID COWAN has turned ALCOHOL out of doors, and opened a TEMPERANCE HOTEL at his old stand, where true friends of Temperance can be accommodated. No charge will be made to Clergymen engaged in the good cause. Gananoque, August 1, 1841.

### TERMS FOR THE ADVOCATE.

In town, or to Postmasters ... ..	2	6	℥ ann.
Single copy, including postage... ..	3	4	—
From 10 to 50 copies, do. do., each.	3	0	—
From 50 to 100 do. do. do...	2	9	—
Over 100 ... .. do. do. do...	2	6	—

**PAPER HANGINGS.**

**A SUPPLY** of the above article, of French, English, and American manufacture, constantly on hand and for Sale by

**C. CARLTON & Co.**

Montreal, April 1, 1841.

**JOHN CHRISTIE & SON**, King Street, Toronto, Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants, have a general stock of *Hardware* suitable for Town and Country trade. Also, a supply of *Temperance Tracts* and *Medals*.

Toronto, April 1, 1841.

**THE** Subscriber begs to inform his Country customers, that he will have by the first arrivals at Montreal, a very complete assortment of *Staple and Fancy Goods*, selected with great care in the British Markets. Also, a general assortment of *Groceries*, and *Crockery* packed expressly for the Country Trade. Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

**ALEX. R. CHRISTIE.**

Niagara, March 31, 1841.

**FOR SALE**

A Property in the village of Port Robinson.

**A. R. C.**

**THE** Subscriber is daily expecting per *Courier, Henry Duncan, Eagle*, and other vessels, a general assortment of **SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE**, and **IRONMONGERY**, amongst which are Patent Imperial Dish Covers, Rogers & Sons' Superior Cutlery, a variety of sizes and patterns of Register and half Register Grates, Bronzed Fenders, Britannia Metal and Japanned Ware, &c. &c. Also, Bar, Rod, Hoop, and Sheet Iron.

Montreal, June 1, 1841.

**JOHN KELLER.**

**HARDWARE.**—For Sale by the Subscribers, a full assortment of all kinds of **HARDWARE**, including Iron, Steel, Castings, and Cut Nails of very superior quality.

The American **PATENT SCYTHE HANDLES, SCYTHES and SCYTHE STONES**, &c.

**W. & C. BREWSTER.**

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

**JOHN SMITH**, Carver and Gilder, Picture Frame and Looking Glass Manufacturer, 133, St. Paul Street, Wholesale and Retail—Importer of Looking Glass Plates—intimates that, having completed extensive alterations in his Manufactory, and also having made arrangements by which he will be enabled to import **LOOKING GLASS PLATES**, direct from the Manufacturers, he is now prepared to execute orders to any extent, at very reduced prices, and respectfully solicits the attention of the Gentry, Merchants, Dealers, and the Public generally, to his present extensive stock of **CHIMNEY, PIER, CHEVAL, and TOILET LOOKING GLASSES**.

Frames for Paintings, Miniatures, Prints, Needle-work and Looking Glasses, on hand or made to order, in every variety of style, in Gold or Fancy Wood.

The Trade supplied with **WINDOW CORNICES, GILT BORDERING for ROOMS, FRAME MOULDINGS, and LOOKING GLASS PLATES.**—**GILDING** in general.

**PICTURE GLASS** of the **LARGEST SIZES**.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

**PLASTER.**—The Subscribers offer for Sale 500 Tons of **FRESH GROUND PLASTER**, of the best description, either in Barrels or by the Ton.

**C. & J. McDONALD & Co.**

Gananoque, May 1, 1841.

1—1

**Reduction of 20 per Cent. on the Rates of Insurance.**

**MONTREAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

OFFICE, NOTRE DAME STREET.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ORDINANCE, 1840.

**DIRECTORS.**

**JAMES FERRIER, Esq.,** President.

**WM. LUNN, Esq.,** Vice-President.

Robert Armour, Esq.

Stanley Bagg, Esq.

William Cornack, Esq.

Adam Ferrie, Esq.

Thomas Kay, Esq.

John Mathewson, Esq.

John G. McKenzie, Esq.

John Redpath, Esq.

James Smith, Esq., Advocate.

James Scott, Esq.

John Torrance, Esq.

**THIS** COMPANY is composed of a numerous and wealthy proprietary, and was established for the purpose of granting Assurance against Loss or Damage by Fire in town or country, at the lowest Rates, compatible with safety to the institution, and also with the view of preventing large sums from being sent out of the Province. The Directors for the present have adapted the Tariff of Rates acted upon by all the offices in town previous to the advance of twenty-five per Cent. thereby affording and immediate reduction of *Twenty per Cent.*, and the objectionable charge of Policies entirely relinquished.

**WM. MURRAY, Manager.**

After the 1st May, the office will be removed to the building nearly opposite, formerly the residence of late Hon. Horatio Gates. Montreal, May 1, 1841.

**M. WHITE, & Co.**, Dealers in *Tinware, Hardware, Oils, Paints, &c.*, opposite Mr. Trudeau's, St. Paul Street.—Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, Files, Saws, Nails, Spikes, Shovels and Spades, Chisels, Cordage, Window Glass, Gunpowder and Shot, Cooking, Parlour, Office and Bedroom Stoves, Wire Meat Safes and Dish Covers, Plate Warmers, Water Pipes and Plate Baskets, Slipper, Open, Shower and Foot Baths, Zinc Milk Pails and Pans, Japanned Ware, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Metal Goods, &c. &c.

**N.B.** All articles in the **TIN or SHEET IRON LINE** manufactured to any style or pattern.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

**SPRING-GOODS.**—The Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they expect to receive per *Great Britain* and *Toronto*, direct from London, an excellent assortment of **FANCY and STAPLE GOODS** for the Summer Trade,—comprising Straw, Dunstable, and Fancy Bonnets, the newest styles in Plain and Figured Silks, Mouseline de Laines, &c., Muslins of all sorts, Plain and Figured Ribbons, Parasols, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Haberdashery and Small Wares, &c. Likewise a large quantity of **PAPER HANGINGS, and LOOKING GLASSES**. All which they will offer at the lowest possible price for Cash, or short approved Credit.

St. Paul Street,  
Montreal, May 1, 1841.

**S. FORSTER & Co.**

**SCHOOL BOOKS, BOOK-BINDING, &c.**—The Subscriber has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of **ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS**, which he will sell by Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices for Cash, or short approved Credit.

Bookbinding in all its branches—Blank Books made to any pattern—Paper Ruling, &c.

**CAMPBELL BRYSON,**

St. Francois Xavier Street, opposite the People's Bank, third door below his old stand,  
Montreal, May 1, 1841.

**ANDREW HAMILTON**, No. 8, Market Block, King Street—Toronto, Grocer; Importer of *China, East India and Glass*, and dealer in *Paints, Oils, Colours, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Stationery, Drugs, &c.* Wholesale and Retail.  
Toronto, May 1, 1841.

1—2

THE Subscriber has for sale a general assortment of DRY GOODS, selected with care in the British Markets;—Also 10 Cases of Writing Papers and Quills; and expected daily, 40 Crates assorted, Crockery, and 30 Hhds. and Tierces London Refined Sugar.

JAMES R. ORR.

Montreal, June 23, 1841.

JOHN DOUGALL has received by the Spring Arrivals, a large assortment of Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, Merinoes and Orleans Cloths, Threads, Bracons, and Small Wares, and a variety of other articles of Dry Goods.

J. D. is prepared to receive and dispose of Consignments of Produce.

Montreal, June 1, 1841.

THE Subscriber has received the following BOOKS for sale, viz. Bibles and Testaments, with the Scotch version of the Psalms and Paraphrases, handsomely bound, the former at from 4s. 3d to 5s 9d., and the latter 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d.—Williams' Narrative of Missionary Enterprise in the South Sea Islands, embellished with engravings, 2s. 10d.—Chambers' Journal and Information for the People, in sets at 9s. per vol.;—also the following People's Editions: Paley's Natural Theology, 1s. 8d.—Butler's Analogy of Religion, 1s. 3d.—Lock's Conduct of the Understanding, 7d.—Bacon's Essays, 9d.—Addison's Essays, 4s. 1d.—Travels of Munjo Park, 1s. 6d.—Stephen's Travels in Egypt, 2s. 3d.—Do. in Greece and Turkey, 2s. 8d.—Malcolm's Travels in the Burman Empire, 1s. 10d.—Do. in Hindostan and China, 1s. 10d.—Lamartine's Travels in the East, 4s. 5d.—Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 1s. 10d.—Crabbe's Poem's, 6d.—Cottagers of Glenburnie, 9d.—Vicar of Wakefield, 9d.—Robertson's History of Scotland, 4s. 4d.—Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, 1s. 8d. And the following Educational Courses:—Introduction to the Sciences, 11d.—Rudiments of Chemistry, 1s. 6d.—Matter and Motion, 1s. 1d.—Mechanics, 11d.—and a variety of other Works of a moral and interesting character.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to the above advertisement, as the people of Canada have, generally speaking, no other means of procuring Books but through them.

A more extensive and general assortment has been ordered for the fall trade.

JOHN DOUGALL.

N. B. A general supply of Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, Inks, &c. &c. constantly on hand.

J. & J. DOUGALL, Windsor and Amherstburgh, have an assortment of BOOKS similar to that advertised above, together with a supply of the London Tract Society's Publications.

PURE UNINTOXICATING WINE, or UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE.—The supply ordered from England has been lost in the *Staducora*, but will be replaced in the fall. The ordered from New York has arrived, and will be sold at the cost price, viz. 5s. 7d. per pint bottle. One pint bottle of the juice, when mixed with the proper quantity of water, makes five pints of wine in the state in which it is used. Apply to JOHN DOUGALL, Montreal.

TEMPERANCE MEDALS.—An assortment has been received, and will be found for sale wholesale and retail, at the following places:—

John Holland & Co. Fancy Store, St Paul Street, Montreal,  
John Christie & Sons, Hardware Store, King Street, Toronto,  
A. R. Christie, Niagara,  
J. & J. Dougall, Amherstburgh.

Any Society wishing to purchase a quantity, may apply to the parties above named, or to JOHN DOUGALL, Montreal.

UNION SCHOOL, founded by the Subscriber in 1820.—The Subscriber, having resumed his duties as Teacher in the Union School, would receive, at his residence in Craig Street, corner of Chenneville Street, a few Young Gentlemen as PARLOUR BOARDERS, who will enjoy the advantages of the Academical Courses of Education in the Institution with which he is connected

BENJAMIN WORKMAN.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

## TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

By S. MEACHAM,

COLBORNE, NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

MEYER'S TEMPERANCE CHOP-HOUSE,

St. François Xavier Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

MR. MEYERS has had fifteen years' experience in keeping an Eating-house in London, and hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He will always provide Chops, Steaks, Breakfasts, and Luncheons, at the shortest notice. Also, Lemonade, Soda Water, and Ginger Beer, of the best quality. He can likewise accommodate Boarders, and five permanent or transient Lodgers.

Montreal, June 1, 1841.

STOVES, AXES, WEIGHING MACHINES, &c.—The Subscribers are manufacturing, and will have constantly on hand, *Cooking Stoves* of a great variety, and of the most approved patterns, with Copper and Tin Furniture. *Box Stoves*, American pattern, but of increased weight. *Chopping Broad, Ship Carpenters' and Surveyors' Axes, Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes. Patent Platform Weighing Machines*, of various sizes—*Warehouse and Counter Scale Beams*—*Deer, Wolf, Beaver, and Muskrat Traps*, &c., &c., which, together with a general assortment of HARDWARE, they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or short approved credit.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

HEDGE & Co.

E. BARLOW has the pleasure of stating to the Public, that persons stopping in Montreal for a few days, can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING at his TEMPERANCE COFFEE HOUSE, No. 21, St. Joseph Street, top of McGill Street. Keeps on hand first-rate Coffee, Ginger Beer, Soda Water, and Lemonade.—Suitable Newspapers from England and America taken in.

Also, Importer of BRITISH CUTLERY and HARDWARE of the best quality, and can sell at 10 per cent cheaper than any House in town, of the same quality. Expected by the first vessels, a quantity of the best Anvils, Smiths' Bellows, best Patent Cast Steel Narrow Canadian Scythes, Cradling Scythes, Sickles, and Hooks &c., &c.

Montreal, May 1, 1841.

JOHN BAIN, Bookbinder, Nuns' Buildings, foot of McGill Street.—Every variety of BINDING, executed with neatness and despatch, at reasonable prices.

Montreal, July 1, 1841.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Advertisements under ten lines, 5s.; over ten lines, 6d. per line for the first insertion; with a discount of *twenty-five per cent.* from these rates for subsequent insertions.

The Committee expressly reserve the right of excluding all advertisements, the nature of which may be deemed at variance with the object of this publication, and of giving those of Tee-totallers a preference should more of an unexceptionable nature offer than can be inserted.

Advertisements to be addressed, post paid, to Mr. JAMES COURT, Cor. Secy., with a remittance to the probable amount, or a reference in town.