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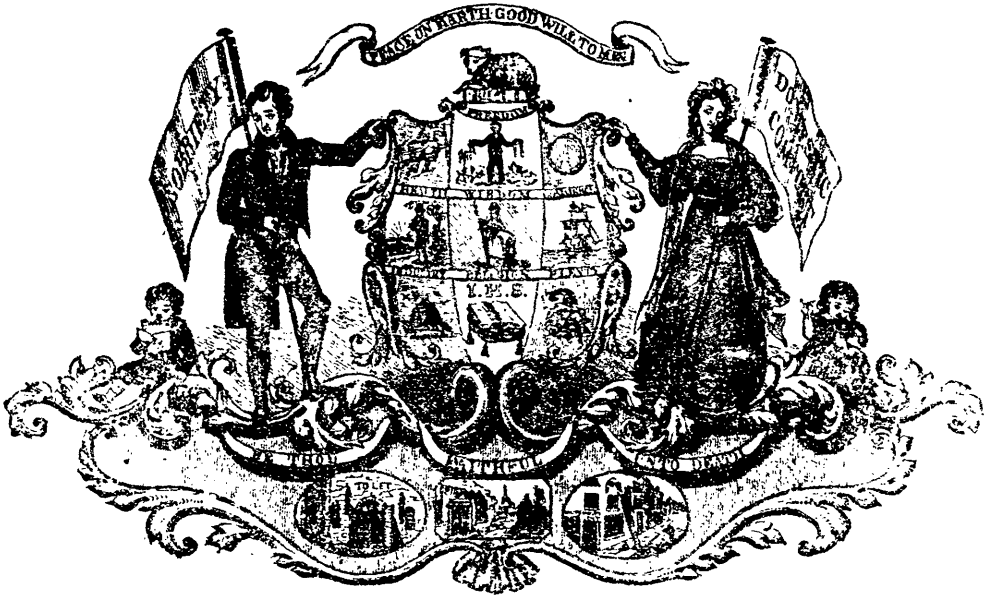
No. 3.

JUNE 1, 1812.

Vol. VIII

THE
CANADA

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.



DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION.

OFFICE,
SAINT FRANCOIS KAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL.

JOHN C. BECKET, PRINTER.

PROSPECTUS.

FOR THE EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE
ADVOCATE.

In publishing the *Advocate*, the Montreal society have always had two prominent objects in view: *first*, to provide a medium for the publication of reports from the various societies in Canada, and to chronicle the progress of the temperance reformation; and *second*, to disseminate temperance principles in order to convince and bring over those who oppose or stand aloof.

In order to afford more space for the first department, which had greatly increased, and to add a department for Agriculture and education, as likely to make the *Advocate* more generally acceptable, the Committee last year resolved to double its size, a measure which, as far as they know, has given universal satisfaction. Communications from societies, however, have again increased so rapidly, that with the journals of Agents (although all condensed as much as possible) they fill an undue portion of the *Advocate*, to the exclusion, in a great measure, of matter more interesting to the general reader, and at least equally important.

To avoid this defect, the only alternatives which present themselves, are, to exclude in a great measure the reports of societies, or to issue the *Advocate* semi-monthly. To the first of these alternatives, the Committee see insuperable objections; for unless societies can look upon the *Advocate* as their organ, as well as that of the cause generally, they will naturally lose a portion of their interest in it. And a society which takes 10, 50, or 100 copies, and sends a report once or twice a year, has a *right*, in the opinion of the Committee, to have, at least, the important parts of that report published.

No objection, except to the necessary increase of price, can, however, be urged against the second alternative, and when we consider the increased numbers, zeal and enlightenment of the temperance portion of the community, that objection will not appear to possess much weight. Indeed, from many quarters, especially country districts, the Committee have already been urged to publish the *Advocate* oftener, and assured that more subscribers could be obtained for it if issued semi-monthly at double the present price.

These assurances, together with the conviction that in order to keep interest in the cause alive, it is necessary to diminish the intervals between the issues of the *Advocate*, and the absolute necessity of increasing its space, if they would publish a generally interesting paper, induce the Committee to resolve upon publishing it twice a month in future, a resolution which they hope will not be considered as premature or uncalled for in the circumstances.

The plan will be much the same as that sketched out for the seventh volume, with the following alterations, viz. :—

1. Considerably more space will be devoted to Education, Popular information on the Sciences, and Miscellaneous articles of interest, and more pains will be taken to procure good original articles for the Agricultural Department.
2. There will be added a department for Children, and a small space will be allotted to Poetry.
3. A carefully revised Price Current will be inserted, giving the Montreal prices of Agricultural produce, and the most important articles of Commerce, as well as the rates of Exchange.
4. The most important items of News by each Atlantic Steamer will be given, as well as a summary of general intelligence.

Terms.—As a difference of terms appears invidious, and causes confusion, the price will henceforth be uniform, viz: 5s. per annum, (i. e. for 24 numbers of 16 pages each besides covers) payable in advance, and to induce societies and individuals to make exertions to procure subscribers, one copy additional will be sent with every ten copies paid

for. Ministers of religion, School Teachers, and Sabbath School Superintendants will be supplied, as heretofore, free of charge.

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 M'Gill 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, May 1, 1842.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

THE Committee of the CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION beg to intimate to the Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath Schools, that in addition to their former stock of WORKS, suited for Sabbath School Libraries, they have 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. (See Circular.)

Applications to be made (if by letter, post paid,) to Mr. J. C. BECKET, Recording Secretary, or to Mr. J. MILNE, Depository, M'Gill Street.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

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, May 1, 1842.

OKAVILLE TEMPERANCE INN.—The Subscriber takes this opportunity to intimate to the Travelling community, that he has opened a House for the ACCOMMODATION and COMFORT of Travellers, and hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B. Cheap Stabling.

JOHN FOREMAN.

Trafalgar, May 1, 1842.

Canada Temperance Advocate.

Devoted to Temperance, Agriculture, and Education.

No. 3.

MONTREAL, JUNE 1, 1842.

VOL. VIII.

THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE,

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

(Continued from Page 18.)

Mrs. Jarvis did not raise her eyes to the face of her husband, as he entered. The sight of that once loved countenance, distorted and disfigured, even made her heart sick when she looked upon it. Jarvis seated himself quietly in a chair, and held out his hands for his youngest child, not over two years old, who had no consciousness of his father's degradation. In a moment the happy little creature was on his knee; but the other children showed no inclination to approach; his conduct had estranged their young hearts' purest and most innocent affections. This was perceived and felt keenly; but he had hope of reclaiming all that he had lost, and this compensated, in some degree, for the present distance and estrangement.

The frugal meal passed in silence and restraint. Mrs. Jarvis felt troubled and oppressed, for the prospect before her seemed to grow more and more gloomy. All the morning she had suffered from a steady pain in her breast, and from a lassitude that she could not overcome. Her pale, thin, care-worn face told a sad tale of suffering, privation, confinement and want of exercise. What was to become of her children she knew not. Under such feelings of hopelessness, to have one sitting by her side who could take much of her burdens from her, were he to will it—who could call back the light to her heart if only true to his promise, made in earlier and happier years—soured in some degree her feelings, and obscured her perceptions. She did not note that some change had passed upon him—a change that if marked, would have caused her heart to leap in her bosom.

As soon as Jarvis had risen from the table, he took his hat, and kissing his youngest child, the only one there who seemed to regard him, passed quickly from the house. As the door closed after him, his wife heaved a long sigh, and then rising, mechanically, proceeded to clear up the table. Of how many crushed affections and disappointed hopes, did that one deep, tremulous sigh speak.

Jarvis returned to his work, and applied himself steadily during the whole afternoon. Whenever a desire for liquor returned upon him, he quenched it in a copious draught of water, and thus kept himself as free from temptation as possible. At night he returned, when the same troubled and uneasy silence pervaded the little family at the supper table. The meal was scanty, for Mrs. Jarvis' incessant labor could procure but a poor supply of food. After the children had been put to bed, Mrs. Jarvis sat down, as usual, to spend the evening, tired as she was, and much as her breast pained her, in sewing. A deep sigh heaved involuntarily her bosom as she did so. It caught the ear of her husband, and smote upon his heart. He knew that her health was feeble, and that constant labor fatigued her excessively.

"I would'nt sew to-night, Jane," he said, "you look tired; rest for one evening."

Mrs. Jarvis neither looked up nor replied. There was something in the tone of her husband's voice that stirred her feelings; something that softened her heart towards him. But she dared not trust herself to speak, nor to let her eye meet his; she did not wish to utter a harsh or repulsive word, nor was she willing to speak kindly to him, for she did not feel kindly—and kind words and affected cheerfulness, she had already found, but encouraged him in his evil ways; and so she continued to ply her needle, without appearing to regard his presence. Her husband did not make another effort to induce her to suspend her labors; for under existing cir-

cumstances, he was particularly desirous of not provoking her to use towards him the language of rebuke and censure. After sitting silent for about half an hour, he rose from his chair and walked three or four times backwards and forwards across the room, preparatory to going out to seek a coffee-house, and there spend the evening—as his wife supposed. But much to her surpris, he retired to their chamber, in the adjoining room. While still under the expectation of seeing him return, his loud breathing caught her quick ear; he was asleep!

Catching up the light, as she arose suddenly to her feet, she passed, with a hasty step, into the chamber. He had undressed himself, was in bed, and sound asleep. She held the candle close to his face; it was calmer than usual, and somewhat paler. As she bent over him, his breath came full in her face; it was not loaded with the disgusting fumes that had so often sickened her. Her heart beat quicker—the moisture dimmed her eye—her whole frame trembled—then looking upwards, she uttered a single prayer for her husband, and, gliding quietly from the room, sat down by her little table, and again bent over her work. Now she remembered that he had said, with something unusual in his tones—"I would not sew to-night, Jane; you look tired; rest for one evening?"—and her heart was agitated with a new hope; but that hope, like the dove from the ark, found nothing upon which to rest, and trembled back again into a feeling of despondency. What had she to hope for? Surely not that her husband would reform! She had seen too many efforts at reformation, commenced under better auspices than could possibly now surround him, and all had failed. At each successive failure, his state became worse than before. It was past twelve o'clock when she laid by her work, from exhaustion and pain, and sought a few hours of troubled repose.

On the next morning, the trembling hand of Jarvis, as he lifted his saucer to his lips at the breakfast table, made his wife's heart sink again in her bosom. She had felt a hope, almost unconsciously. She remembered that at supper time his hand was steady—now it was unnerved. This was conclusive to her mind, that notwithstanding his appearance he had been drinking. But few words passed during the meal, for neither felt much inclined to converse.

After breakfast, Jarvis returned to the shop, and worked steadily until dinner time, and then again until evening. As on the night before, he did not go out, but retired early to bed. And this was continued all the week. But the whole was a mystery to his poor wife, who dared not even to hope for any real change for the better. On Saturday, towards night, he laid by his work, put on his coat and hat, and went into the front shop.

"So you have really worked a week, a sober man, John!" Mr. Lanford said.

"Indeed I have. Since last Sunday morning, no kind of intoxicating liquor has passed my lips."

"And I hope never will again, John."

"It never shall! If I die, I will not depart from this resolution."

"May you have strength to keep it," the old man said, earnestly. Then, after a pause—

"How much have you earned this week, John?"

"Here is the foreman's account of my work, sir. It comes to twelve dollars."

"Still a fast workman. You will yet recover yourself, and your family will again be happy, if you persevere."

"O, sir, they shall be happy! I will persevere!"

"Surely you have, for so doing, the strongest considerations."

Another pause ensued, and then Jarvis said, while the color mounted to his cheek—

"If you are willing, Mr. Lankford, I should like you to deduct only one-half of what I owe you for those furs I took from you, from this week's wages. My family are in want of a great many things; and I am particularly desirous of buying a barrel of flour to-night."

"Say nothing of that, John. Let it be forgotten with your past misdeeds. Here are your wages—twelve dollars—and if it gives you as much pleasure to receive as it does me to pay them, then you feel no ordinary degree of satisfaction."

Mr. Jarvis received the large sum for him to possess, and hurried away to a grocery. Here he bought, for six dollars, a barrel of flour, and expended two dollars more of his wages in sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, &c. Near to the store was the market-house. Thence he repaired, and bought meat and various kinds of vegetables, with butter, &c. These he carried to the store, and gave directions to have all sent home to him. He had now two dollars left out of the twelve he had earned since Monday morning, and with these in his pocket, he returned home. As he drew near the house, his heart fluttered in anticipation of the delightful change that would pass upon all beneath its humble roof. He had never, in his life, experienced feelings of such real joy.

A few moments brought him to the door, and he went in with the quick step that had marked his entrance for several days. It was not quite dark, and his wife sat sewing by the window. She was finishing a pair of pantaloons that had to go home that very evening, and with the money she was to get for them, she expected to buy the Sunday dinner. There was barely enough food in the house for supper; and unless she received her pay for this piece of work, she had no means of getting the required sustenance for herself and children—or rather, for her husband, herself and children. The individual for whom it was intended, was not a prompt pay-master, and usually grumbled whenever Mrs. Jarvis asked him for money. To add to the circumstances of concern and trouble of mind, she felt almost ready to give up, from the excessive pain in her breast, and the weakness of her whole frame. As her husband came in, she turned upon him an anxious and troubled countenance; and then bent down over her work, and plied her needle hurriedly. As the twilight fell dimly around, she drew nearer and nearer to the window, and at last stood up, and leaned close up to the panes of glass, so that her hand almost touched, in order to catch the few feeble rays of light that were still visible. But she could not finish the garment upon which she wrought by the light of day. A candle was now lit, and she took her place by the table, not so much as glancing towards her husband, who had seated himself in a chair, with his youngest child on his knee. Half an hour passed in silence, and then Mrs. Jarvis rose up, having taken the last stitch in the garment she was making, and passed into the adjoining chamber. In a few minutes she came out, with her bonnet and shawl on, and the pair of pantaloons that she had just finished, on her arm.

"Where are you going, Jane?" her husband asked, in a tone of surprise, that seemed to cut her ear, mingled with disappointment.

"I am going to carry home my work."

"But I wouldn't go now, Jane. Wait until after supper."

"No, John. I cannot wait until after supper. The work will be wanted. It should have been home two hours ago."

And she glided from the room before he could make up his mind to detain her by telling the good news, that was trembling on his tongue for utterance.

A walk of a few minutes brought her to the door of a tailor's shop, around the front of which hung garments exposed for sale. This shop she entered, and presented the pair of pantaloons to a man who stood behind the counter. His face relaxed not a muscle as he took them, and made a careful examination of the work.

"They'll do," he at length said, tossing them aside, and resuming his employment of cutting out a garment.

Poor Mrs. Jarvis paused, dreading to utter her request. But necessity conquered the painful reluctance, and she said,

"Can you pay me for this pair, to-night, Mr. Willets?"

"No. I've got more money to pay on Monday than I know where to get, and cannot let a cent go out."

"But, Mr. Willets, I—"

"I don't want to hear any of your reasons, Mrs. Jarvis. You can't have the money to-night; and, any how, I don't see fit to pay out money in little dribs. The fact is," and he looked angrily at the poor woman, "if you don't stop this pestering me for money every whip-stich, I won't give you another job. I'm tired of it."

Mrs. Jarvis turned slowly away, and had nearly reached the door, when the thought of her children caused her to pause. To have them want for food, was a thought she could not bear. Thus far, she had been able to keep them from hunger, and to still keep them from his pangs, had she worked all day with unusual industry, although suffering much from pain and debility.

"I cannot go, Mr. Willets, without the money," she said, suddenly turning, and speaking in an excited tone.

"You will go, I'm thinking, madam," was the reply, while the tailor glanced angrily at her, and compressed his lips firmly.

"O, sir," changing her tone, "pay me what you owe me; I want it very much."

"O yes. So you all say. But I am used to such make-believers. You get no money out of me to-night, madam. That's a settled point. I'm angry now—so you had better go home at once; if you don't I'll never give you a stitch of work, so help—"

Mrs. Jarvis did not pause to hear the concluding words of the sentence.

"What shall I do," was the almost despairing question that she asked of herself, as she hurried towards her home. On entering the house, she made no remark, for there was no one to whom she could tell her troubles and disappointment, with even the most feeble hope of a word of comfort. Mechanically she proceeded to set the table, and serve up the last portion of food that remained. A loaf of bread, and a few slices of cold meat, made up her little store. As they were all about drawing up to the table, there was a loud knock at the door, which Mrs. Jarvis immediately answered.

"Does Mr. Jarvis live here?" asked a rough voice.

"Yes sir," was the reply.

"Well, here is a barrel of flour and some groceries for him. Shall I bring them in here, ma'am?"

"There must be some mistake, sir. They do not belong here. We have bought no barrel of flour or groceries."

"Is not this Mr. Jarvis's?"

"Yes."

"And number 40?"

"Yes."

"Then this is the place, for that was the direction given me."

"Yes, this is the place—bring them in," spoke up Jarvis, in an animated tone.

The drayman of course obeyed. First he rolled in the barrel of flour; then came a number of packages, evidently containing groceries; and, finally, one or two pieces of meat, and sundry lots of vegetables.

"If such is to pay?" asked Jarvis.

"Twenty-five cents, sir," responded the drayman, bowing.

The twenty-five cent piece was taken from his pocket with quite an air, and handed over. Then the drayman went out, and that little family were alone again. During the passage of the scene just described, the wife stood looking on with a stupid and bewildered air. When the drayman had departed, she turned to her husband, and said—

"John, where did these things come from?"

"I bought them, Jane."

"You bought them?"

"Yes, I bought them."

"And pray, John, what did you buy them with?"

"With the quarter of a dollar you gave to me on Monday."

"John!"

"It is true, Jane. With that quarter I went and joined the Washington Total Abstinence Society, and then went to work at Mr. Lankford's. Here is the result of one week's work, besides this silver," handing her all that remained, after making the purchases.

"O, John, John," the wife exclaimed, bursting into tears, "do not again mock my hopes. I cannot bear much more."

"In the strength of Him, Jane, who has promised to help us when we call upon Him, I will not disappoint the hopes I now revive," Jarvis said, slowly and solemnly.

The almost heart-broken wife and mother leaned her head upon the shoulder of her husband, and clung to his side with a newly-revived confidence, that she felt would not be disappointed, while the tears poured from her eyes like rain. But her true feelings we cannot attempt to describe—nor dare we venture to sketch further the scene we have introduced. The reader's imagination can do it more justice, and to him we leave the pleasing task, with only the remark, that Mrs. Jarvis' newly-awakened joys and hopes were not again disappointed.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

[The following journals should have appeared before.—Ed.]

MR. J. McDONALD'S JOURNAL, VICTORIA DISTRICT.

March 6, Shannonville.—Met an attentive congregation. A Society was quite recently established here, to which 9 were added.

7th, 3rd Con. Tyandenaga.—Held a meeting in the school-house; most of the audience were young people, 12 of whom signed the pledge.

8th, Thurlow.—Met a few persons in the Baptist Chapel, most of whom were members. H. W. Yager, Esq., in the chair, was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Webster, 2 signed.

9th, 9th Con. Thurlow.—A severe storm prevented the inhabitants from meeting—agreed to have another meeting, which I held here on the 20th; 11 names were obtained—the cause is flourishing in this section.

10th, Hungerford.—Although this is a remote settlement, we succeeded in originating a Society with 33 members. Another meeting was appointed, at which more will no doubt be added.

11th, 3rd Con. Huntingdon.—Met a few friends lately organized here, 7 more signed.

12th, 4th Con. Huntingdon.—Not much impression seemed to have been made—perhaps mostly pledged—only 1 signed.

13th, Rawdon.—Gave a Lecture on the Sabbath at Elder Butler's house, where a few assembled.

14th, Madoc Furnace.—Here there is a large and active Society. Mr. Seymour, the Proprietor of the extensive Iron Works, is a staunch Teetotaler, and has greatly contributed to spread the cause. We had an interesting meeting with the friends, and 10 new adherents were obtained. There is also a Juvenile Society here who have canvassed the whole Township.

15th.—Visited the rear of the Township in company with Mr. Seymour, where we addressed the settlers in the evening, but only 4 could be induced to join.

16th, Marmora.—There had been a Society lately organized here of about 30 members, a few others attended.

17th, Rawdon.—Held a meeting in the Baptist Chapel, it was rather thinly attended. Five signed.

18th, Seymour.—I was prevented by sickness from attending here, but Rev. Mr. Butler attended for me and addressed the meeting, 9 signed the Pledge.

19th, 8th Con. Sidney.—This neighbourhood appears to be indifferent to the success of the cause. The meeting in the school-house was disturbed by persons in a state of intoxication; 5 signed the pledge, and we hope a society will soon be organized.

21st, Lucas Corners.—Was assisted by Rev. Messrs. Bailey and Webster. The people seemed to be only luke-warm, 8 signed the Pledge.

22d, 3rd Con. Sidney.—Meeting in Gilbert's school-house, was again assisted by the aforesaid friends—the audience was attentive, and 25 signed.

23d, Belleville.—A large number assembled in the Methodist Chapel, over whom Rev. J. Reynolds Presided. I was prevented by indisposition from doing justice to the subject; others however assisted, and 25 names were added to an already flourishing society. A drunkard at the close tried to defend drinking from Scripture!

24th, 1st Con. Sidney.—The meeting was thinly attended I

was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Shepard; 13 signed the pledge of an infant society here—great indifference seems to prevail.

25th, Trent Port.—A very respectable number turned out through the rain, and after the address 25 subscribers to the pledge were obtained; which with those obtained by Rev. Mr. Leonard on a former occasion, are to be organized into a society at a future meeting, their names.

26th, Carrying Place.—C. Biggar, Esq. in the chair. A small audience; was addressed by several of us, and 5 names to total abstinence were obtained.

28th, Wellington.—I attended a meeting at this strong hold of temperance, where several addresses were delivered, and 5 names obtained.

In conclusion, I may remark, that owing to the bad state of the roads, the congregations generally were very small. I also suffered under ill health most of the time, from these and other causes my labours were not attended with as much apparent advantage as in other places.

Nearly all of the Ministers of different denominations are professedly friendly; some of them however are not so active as the state of the District demands. Only 2 or 3 of the Magistrates are enrolled, and, I think, none of the Physicians. Upon the whole the cause is more backward in this District than in others which I have visited, there being scarcely over 1800 members, including the Roman Catholic Society lately established by Rev. Mr. Brennan. In most localities, societies have only lately been formed; and the cause is obstructed to a great extent by the illiberal views of Sectarian and Political Parties who cannot be prevailed upon to unite cordially together in it; the friends however seem determined to be more active, and are about establishing a Temperance House in the Town of Belleville, and also organizing a District Society.

I have held 21 meetings, procured 213 subscribers to the pledge, 12 for the *Advocate*, and originated several new societies.

JAMES McDONALD.

Pictou, April 1, 1842.

MR. BLACK'S JOURNAL.

March 3, Stanstead.—I found that the people had taken up the subject of temperance in good earnest. A society had been formed on the Plain, which numbered about 160 members. A society had also been organized at the Line with 260 members, thus comprising a great proportion of the population of the two villages. Thus the *high-ways and hedges* were all that were left for me to visit; and in some places, many of the names were already enrolled in some society, leaving little for me but the mere gleanings.

March 4 & 5 were spent in visiting the Mill District; called upon twenty-three families; got twenty signatures to the pledge, some of whom, I was told, would never have joined the society, had not the subject been brought to their own fire-side.

March 6, Sabbath.—Went with the Rev. R. Hall to a religious meeting at the Cass school-house, where I addressed the people on the subject of my mission amongst them.

March 7.—Had an interview with some of the officers of the Stanstead Society. This society is distinct from the one on the Plain above mentioned, and embraces the northern section of the town. The meetings are held in the Cass and Moulton school-houses. It was agreed that we should hold a meeting in the latter place on Thursday evening; and that, in the interim, I should visit the people in their neighbourhoods. During these four days, I visited fifty-four families, and got thirty-nine signatures to the pledge. Eight more names were obtained at the meeting on Thursday evening. It was truly gratifying to witness the spirit and energy with which the officers of this society have taken hold of the work.

March 11 & 12.—Returned to the Plain by way of Smith's Hollow, Mack's Mills and Writer Corner. Field barren and uninviting. I felt like a traveller suddenly transported from the genial warmth and opening bloom of spring, to the withering blast and naked sterility of winter. Visited twenty-four families on the way; ten individuals signed the pledge.

March 14.—I took the road for the western part of the town; called upon a gentleman at Beebe Plain, who advised me to

commence with some of the "good Scotch folks," who have settled in that part of the country. Knowing that Scotchmen are stubborn stuff, I prepared myself for a struggle; convinced, however, that if I could only reach the conscience, my object would be gained. But after expending all my powers of ratiocination, I was obliged (though with deep regret) to leave some of the excellent of the earth still unconvinced with our society. Only four signatures to-day; eight families visited.

March 15.—On the road towards the Mugog lake, I visited sixteen families; several of the people were already members of the society; some had large orchards, which, while they yielded their owners a beloved beverage, were at the same time, a source of considerable emolument, and thus operated most unfavorably to the cause; notwithstanding, seventeen names were added to the list.

March 16.—I visited eleven families in the Marlo neighbourhood; got ten signatures, and appointed a meeting at the Marlo school-house on Friday evening.

March 17 & 18.—Took a tour down to the lake, and along its shores for some miles, returning by a different route to the place appointed for the meeting. Here I found the people alive to the subject; they had a pledge among them, and many of the names were already taken up; here in twenty-five families I got only eleven signatures. Considering the state of the roads, the meeting was well attended; and though only three persons joined the society, yet, I trust from the calm, firm and temperate manner in which some of the friends took up and handled the cider question, considerable good will result from it.

Saturday, March 19.—Visited Griffin Corner, on my way towards the Plain; but did little in that village. I felt convinced that the *Griffin* would, in some cases at least, have enough to do to guard the hoards here, if Alcohol came in the way. Called upon two or three families on Beebe Plain, where night overtook me; visited twelve families in all, and got ten signatures to the pledge.

March 21.—In the Russ neighbourhood, I visited eight families, and got twelve signatures.

March 22.—In Hards-rabble, visited eleven families and got twenty-four signatures to the pledge. I found the people generally prepared to give the subject that consideration which its importance demands, till I came into the vicinity of the tavern, when the conviction forced itself upon me for the thousandth time, that these establishments diffuse around them a pestilential influence, and impregnate the moral atmosphere with death.

March 23 & 24.—Returned by the west road to the Plain; visited twenty-five families, and got seventeen signatures to the pledge.

March 25.—On the road for Hatley, I visited eight families and got twelve signatures; lodged with an individual who had drunk to the very dregs of the cup of inebriation. Ah! said he, quoting the language of Shakspeare—"I could a tale unfold, would freeze your warm blood," &c. This man and all his family joined the society.

March 26.—Visited fourteen families and got eleven signatures to the pledge; was sorry, on reaching Charleston village, to hear that the temperance cause had for some time past been retrograding in that neighbourhood; some, who at one time were among its warmest advocates, have not only ceased to be so, but are now actually selling the poison to their neighbours! Still there were a few left "to sigh and cry over the abominations which were done in the land;" and with their concurrence, a meeting was appointed for Monday evening in the Methodist church.

Monday, March 28 was spent in visiting twelve families in the outskirts of the village, where I got twelve signatures to the pledge. Meanwhile, the friends of the cause were straining every nerve in order to secure a good attendance at the meeting; and when the hour arrived, it was evident that their labours had not been in vain. The address, which was somewhat lengthy, was listened to throughout with the utmost attention, and at the close, twelve persons signed the pledge. Elder Parks, of the F. W. Baptist church, who was at the meeting, strongly urged me to go over to the western village, and deliver an address in the school-house there on the following evening. I told him that I was not sent out as a lecturer; that my chief object was to bring the subject home to the "business and bosoms" of the people at

their own fire-sides. He told me, however, that he would carry me over in his sleigh; that I might spend the day in visiting the people, and then hold the meeting in the evening—this I consented to do.

March 29.—Visited ten families, but met with little encouragement; the ground was, as it had been represented, extremely barren; got only six signatures during the day. We had an excellent meeting however in the evening, and this may be attributed, in a great measure to the exertions of Elder Parks and Moulton; eighteen persons signed the pledge in the school-house, and one of the store-keepers, together with a poor inebriate, who only a few hours before would not allow me to talk with him on the subject, signed it after the meeting dispersed. A subscription, amounting to 10s. 4d. was taken up at the meeting, in behalf of the funds of the Montreal Temperance Society! The state of my health (which had not been good during this journey) together with a sense of duty to my family, now urged me home, which I reached on the 31st of March in a state of considerable exhaustion. I have thus visited 265 families, and added 258 members to the different societies, within whose bounds I have laboured during this journey.

The proximity of the Eastern Townships to the States, and the partiality of many of the people to the periodicals published there, render it extremely difficult to obtain subscribers for the works published by the Montreal Society.

Durham, 4th April, 1842.

W. BLACK.

Winnipeg, April 3.—I have the pleasure of transmitting herewith the enclosed donation £1 10s. from the Union Debating Club; and in doing so, would beg leave to notice the growing interest and approval which is manifested towards the cause of Temperance in this locality, inasmuch that, although several of the members of the above mentioned Club were not in connection with the Temperance Society, it was agreed to have a social entertainment on strictly Temperance principles; which was accordingly held in the village of Oshawa, and to which, as guests, were invited the most influential individuals of the place. After partaking of an excellent supper, several appropriate addresses were delivered. Before breaking up testimony was borne to the superiority of Temperance principles in general, and especially in such meetings as the present.—J. M. THORNTON, Secretary.

Beverly, April 4.—On the 10th of November last, we held a Temperance meeting in Beverly, at the School-house, eighth concession, and organized a Society, which we named the Beverly, Gore, Total Abstinence Society; the following officers were appointed, viz: Aaron Connell, junior, President; S. Connell, Vice President; Enoch Connell, Treasurer; and a committee of nine. At our first meeting 22 signed the pledge; since that time we have held three meetings, and our society now numbers 94; three drunkards reclaimed; one tavern-keeper signed the pledge, and tore down his sign. We passed ten resolutions one of which is, that we will open and close our meetings with solemn prayer to Almighty God to bless and prosper the good cause.—DANIEL WINSTON, Secretary.

Stanbridge East, April 19.—We number 320 tee-totalers; in a small district hold meetings once a week; only two persons as yet have broken the pledge; and those that were drinkers are the most enthusiastic in support of the cause. I much approve of the intended alteration in the publication of the *Advocate*.—J. C. BAKER, Sec. of the Stanbridge East, T. A. Society.

Leeds, April 23.—It affords me much pleasure to inform you that we have formed a Tee-total Society, in this place to-day.—We were ably addressed by Dr. Schofield, and notwithstanding we have three taverns almost within sight of each other, and are much opposed, yet we commenced with 15 names, and the prospect is that many more will join us. Our President is Allan Sweet; Vice-President, Neil Sliter.—G. M. BRAKENRIDGE, Sec.

Bytown, April 23.—The cause is progressing daily in Bytown and its vicinity; last St. Patrick's day I did not see a single individual having the least appearance of intoxication, a strange contrast with former years. All agree in ascribing the peace and quietness to tee-totalism; it is really amusing to hear those in the traffic complain of dull times, and how the business is suffering, we tell them suffer it must, and we must proclaim its ruinous effects, until it shall be a disgrace for any man to be engaged in it. How will the fol

lowing candid confession of a respectable merchant tell on the traffic? A shoemaker in this town was in the habit of getting and paying for a gill of whiskey every morning before breakfast, and sometimes more through the day; his poor wife died in child-bed; there was no money nor credit to get a shroud, or a coffin, until a subscription was raised to procure them! Query, can any man continue taking the starved children's bread from an unnatural father with a clear conscience? It would be well if men would cease to prefer that which their consciences condemn: but so outrageous is the love of gain in puny, short-lived man, that conscience is often put on the rack for the sake of a few pence.—**DONALD KENNEDY.**

HINGTUNBROOK, April 25.—When first I became a subscriber to the *Advocate*, I had no intention of becoming a tee-totaller; but from the many awful facts of the evils arising out of the common use of intoxicating drink, brought before my eyes in this excellent publication, I gradually became convinced, that as a professing Christian, it was my duty to abandon the use of it altogether; still, I thought, I might be temperate without joining a temperance society, but upon more mature consideration I became convinced that these Societies were accomplishing a great deal of good; that the members had for their great object the good of their fellow-beings; that their principles were based upon the word of God. With such facts as these before my eyes, I came to the conclusion that I owed it as a Christian duty to my God, to my neighbour, and myself, to join with those who were striving to raise their fellow-beings from a state of degradation and misery, to one of comfort and happiness. With these views I signed the pledge, about two months ago, and from henceforth I shall endeavour to use what influence I may have, to induce my friends and neighbours to do the same.—**WM. MURRAY.**

TURKIE RIVERS, April 25.—Our numbers though few are consistent, and have brought no disgrace on that cause they so heartily espoused, like Gideon's soldiers, though faint yet pursuing.—Let prejudice invent scandal, envy retail it, and ignorance drink in the spurious decoction; yet we are determined to live down all, and by a steady walk, demonstrate the utility of Temperance Societies. We would say to any who might think to sully the purity of Temperance, by tales of slander or malevolence—

“Fond, foolish man;
Think'st thou, yon languid' d cloud raised by thy breath,
Has quench'd the orb of day?
To-morrow he repairs the golden flood,
And warms the nation's with redoubled ray.”

We are happy to state that our worthy magistrates are doing their duty, taking a firm stand against the inebriate, committing to prison all who come under their cognizance, guilty of the crime of drunkenness. Our dram shop-keepers are beginning to find out that the business does not pay, and fewer licenses will be taken out this year than last—some from conscientious motives. Our Society at present numbers 56 tee-totallers; the office-bearers for the ensuing year, are: Wm. Ginnis, President; Wm. Watt, Vice President, George Webster, Secretary.—**R. LANGRAN.**

HALDIMAND, April 27.—The first annual meeting of the Haldimand Total Abstinence Society, was held in the Baptist Church, on Saturday, the 16th instant. The Rev. Daniel Wait, in the chair. The Report of the Committee for the past year was read and adopted; and the following officers elected for the ensuing year:—James Lawless, President; William C. Irish and Robert Abernathy, Vice Presidents; John Merrills, Treasurer; and a committee of ten. The meeting was rendered highly interesting by very animated addresses from Messrs. James Wilson and John Mitchell, delegates of the Montreal Victoria Society, through whose instrumentality 65 names were added to our list.

Extract from the Report of the Haldimand T. A. Society.—It gives the Committee much gratification in stating that their labours have been crowned with a success, far beyond their most sanguine expectations. They feel a confidence in asserting that the quantity of intoxicating liquors consumed in the township has diminished, which receives confirmation from the pleasing fact, that the places for their manufacture and sale are lessened; that during the short period of a year 526 persons have signed the pledge, exclusive of 3 removed, 3 expelled, and 2 withdrawn; of which number 10 were habitual drunkards. This amount of good

has been the issue of 24 meetings, held in various parts of the township for Temperance purposes. With thankfulness they acknowledge the assistance rendered them in addresses by the Rev. Messrs. Wait, Messmore, Ryerson, Leonard, Reel, Nobles, and Mr. Joseph Day, to whose kind exertions may be ascribed much of the prosperity of the Society. They take pleasure in bearing testimony to the industry and zeal evinced in the cause by some female friends, one especially who obtained 14 signatures to the pledge. In resigning their trust they cannot help feeling that the deepest gratitude is due to the Divine Being, for his blessing upon their endeavours in promoting the good of their fellow-creatures, and preparing the path for higher and happier gospel days.—**JOHN WILSON, Secretary.**

PORTSARVIS, April 26.—The cause prospers in the west, and our Society never was in a better state; the influence of three most pious and excellent ministers of the church of England in this district, has wrought wonders; and doubtless is one cause that we hear of no strife, no jealousy, no envying or abusing of that church, nor its warring or abusing others; perhaps if *others* were to do so—unite in all really good causes which are of good report, like results would follow.—**M. CAMERON.**

PERCY, April 27.—The Society is in a prosperous situation, we have had meetings frequently, and some able advocates to address us on the subject, so that the cause is taking root notwithstanding the hard battles that has been fought; the enemy it appears is on a retreat, and, I think, with good generalship, we may in a few years shout victory, and declare ourselves independent; our members are quite engaged, particularly the female part of our committee deserves great applause for what they are doing, they are very active in circulating the pledge, to obtain subscribers, and using their influence for the promotion and welfare of total abstinence. Some of the inhabitants in the rear part of Cranahce, are waking up to the cause; they are doing quite well there, and it is expected that there will be a Society formed soon; our total number is about 180, of which I think 150 are adults, and the rest under 12 years; at our annual meeting, last January, Mr. Isaac S. Blair was elected President, Mr. Wm. Humphreys and Mathias Strevell, Vice Presidents; Arthur Kenny and E. Sauborn, Secretaries.—**E. S. S.**

RICHMOND, M.D., April 28.—Our district meeting, in January last, with our procession and banners, have given the cause a fresh impulse and have already done much good in public opinion; we are proud to say the most influential are still joining our ranks. Our M.P.P. it is said has offered to rent his large brick hotel, in Napance, at 50 per cent discount, as a temperance hotel, and it is to be hoped it will soon be taken and opened by some friend of the cause. We are circulating the petitions you sent us with excellent success, and have the name of one of our district councillors at the head of the list. The church missionary to the Mohawks, the same being rector of Napance, an influential individual, has come nobly out on tee-total principles, and has formed a society among the Indians on his mission, which promises to do well, and is much required. The catholic priest has also been labouring among his members in this section, with extraordinary success; and I believe every minister of the gospel of whatever creed in this section, are advocating total abstinence; may they go on and prosper; one half of the magistrates are pledged tee-totallers.—**T. BERMAN, Sec. R. T. S. No. 1.**

COLBORNE, April 23.—The cause here is prospering, our Society which is called the Windham and Townsend Total Abstinence Society, began sixteen months ago with 30 members; we now number 280 and at our last meeting chose a committee of ladies to get signers, and the men's committee to go to every house and cottage round, that no one may say they have not been asked to join; there is now a temperance house of entertainment in Simcoe, Our President is J. W. Powell, Esquire, M.P.P., and Warden of the District.—**J. THILNEY, Secretary.**

MARVILLE, NICHOI, April 28.—We continue to go on prosperously and number about 120 members—more than half the population of the settlement. Since the commencement of the society one member has withdrawn, the others have conducted themselves admirably; I believe the consumption of spirits is not one half the quantity it was twelve months since in this neighbourhood. Of two tavern-keepers, in the adjoining villages one has cleared out and the other has procured a copy of Murray's

Lectures, for the benefit of his customers; the ludicrous absurdity of the arguments contained in which has operated rather unto the furtherance of our cause.—G. PINN, Sec.

BYTOWNS, April 27.—In view of the present aspect of the cause of temperance here, there is much to encourage us; almost daily we have additions from that class of persons, who most need our efforts and sympathies; many anxious to escape from the deluge of temptations which surround them, have cast themselves upon our little bark as their only refuge; and while it bears them safely over the billows of abuse and jeers of their former companions, forcibly reminds us of the happy thought of the honorable T. F. Marshall, Kentucky, on signing the pledge—"there is peculiar strength in the tie of honor that now publicly binds us."—C. B. KNAPP.

GALT, May 5.—We are still making some progress in the good cause though we have been assailed most violently by a few interested individuals, and their tools, who have not failed to seize every opportunity both public and private to oppose us, but thus far we have triumphed invariably, and our trust is in Him who over-rules events for his own glory, that we shall eventually triumph.—P. G. HUFFMAN, Secretary.

CLARKE, May 5.—Our Society, was formed April 24, 1842, admitting the two pledges, one the total abstinence, the other the moderate or old pledge. Since that time two other societies have been formed in other parts of the township, which have, by the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, been the means of effecting much good. The different committees considering that an union of these Societies would prove beneficial, met for that purpose and effected it. They also determined to do away with the old pledge and stand or fall by the new one. There have been ten meetings held in different parts of the town, at each of which we received some additional strength; we now number 350 in good standing (so far as we are able to judge) among whom may be recognised several who were considerably given to drink, and who, since they joined, have been consistent members, exhibiting a pleasing contrast with their former conduct; 15 have withdrawn, 1 has removed, and 4 expelled. We have many obstacles to contend with, among which, may be mentioned, the existence of 9 taverns and one distillery, in a township, the population of which does not exceed 3000! I cannot close without making honorable mention of those who have favoured us with addresses, viz.—the Rev. Messrs. Lawrence, Machin, and Jones, who have been highly instrumental in the accomplishment of a good work. The following officers were elected for the general society, for the ensuing year, viz: Henry Munro, Esquire, President, and a committee of nine. To the branch society the Rev. Mr. Hill was chosen President, and Mr. D. O'Brien, Secretary, with a committee of five. This closed the business part of the meeting, after which the Rev. Mr. Thornton, of Whitchy, proceeded to address it. At the close the pledge was circulated, and 50 signatures obtained, making an aggregate of 400 in one year! Many seemed to go away deeply impressed, and with a searing determination to give in their names.—S. M'COR, Secretary.

KEMPVILLE, May 9.—A society of upwards of 150 members has been lately organized, by Rev. Mr. Clarke, among the catholic population of this place, which is yet to receive important accessions. Our own society is thriving, and we expect ere long to see intemperance banished from our province. O may the work be speedily accomplished.—A. HURN.

ORILLIA, May 9.—In this hard soil the Rev. S. Hurlburt commenced the work of advocating total abstinence, he called a meeting in December last, when after some time spent in reasoning on the subject, a few names were obtained which soon increased to upwards of 30; this unlooked-for success attracted the attention of Mr. Ryall, a neighbouring magistrate, at whose request Mr. H. visited his settlement, and with Mr. Ryall's assistance formed a Society of 37 members of which he is president, and John Scott, surveyor, Secretary. A correspondence was also opened with the Reverend Mr. Char- of Peretanguishene, and shortly after that gentlemen administered the pledge to upwards of forty in our neighbourhood. The good effects of the Society are experienced and acknowledged by those who are not members, a man is seldom seen intoxicated, and those who still prefer wine to wisdom are not fond of exposing their folly openly.—S. FRENCH.

P. S.—I omitted to mention the officers of the Society in our

village: they are Mr. A. Moffatt, Secretary, Mr. Bailey, Treasurer, and a committee of seven, myself President. Mr. H. contents himself with praying and working in the cause, but declines office.—S. F.

LONDON'S SCHOOL HOUSE, ELMSTLY, May 9.—A temperance sermon was delivered by the Rev. H. Lane, Episcopal Methodist, to a respectable audience, and after the sermon a Society was organized on the total abstinence pledge, with 45 members; the following officers were then appointed—G. Canout, President; R. Ringer, Vice President.—G. LONDON, Sec.

MONTREAL, May 10.—I am happy to observe that the Halifax traders who visit the fishing coast, in the district of Gaspé, have come to a determination to take no more ardent spirits, under the conviction of their baneful effects, as immense quantities have been annually used in that part. This bids fair and must tend much to improve the morals and circumstances of the industrious fishermen. Temperance Societies have not yet been established at Gaspé; but I trust the time is not far distant when we shall have the pleasure of recording their success in the cause, a Society being in contemplation.—W. E.

BRADFORD, May 13.—Our Temperance Society is making rapid progress in this township, we added 35 last Monday, at a meeting, at Sutherland meeting-house, so that we now number 250; we are thinking of having a meeting upon a large scale, by having a sort of tea-total camp meeting, some fine day this summer, north of the Oak Ridges.—J. PEACOCK, P.M.

COLCHESTER, May 13.—During the past year our Society has made some progress, it now numbers nearly 100, besides some that have removed. Only two have broke the pledge. I am happy to have it to say, that the use of spirits of any kind at *raisings* or *loggings*, is done away in the township.—G. BUCHANAN.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE REV. T. MATHEW.

The following letter has been addressed by the Apostle of Temperance to Mr. Richard Allen, of High-street, Dublin:—

“Cork, April 7, 1842.

MY DEAR FRIEND—Long absence from Cork, and almost incessant administration of the total abstinence pledge since my return, prevented me from reading your esteemed letter until this morning. I thank you for the information you have given respecting the sensation excited amongst our friends in England by Sir Robert Peel's statement. The premier only intended to convey that the revenue from whiskey was larger last year than in the year '39 and '40. This fact should not cast a gloom over our prospects, for tea-totalism is pursuing its onward course; and will, with the Divine assistance, finally triumph. Sir R. Peel is a friend to morality, and consequently to temperance; and when he added, 'or from other causes,' he spoke from the impulse of his Christian feelings, and not as a great political leader. The almost total abandonment of malt liquor has increased the consumption of whiskey amongst certain classes. The great exportation to England for the rectifiers, and the vast quantity manufactured into what are falsely named temperance cordials, have contributed to swell the amount of the whiskey revenue. During the year '39 and '40, there was an universal panic amongst the spirit dealers, who were consequently anxious to exhaust their stock; but during the last year, finding a steady though slow demand, they have taken in a fresh and large supply. Distillers, also, of small capital, are forcing sales on any terms, to keep their establishments at work. Besides, tea-totalism is ascending very slowly into the higher classes, and many of them drink more than ever to antagonise our principles. There are other powerfully influential causes, to which I dare not more than allude; but which, blessed be the mercy of God, have latterly almost ceased to exist. Be not alarmed, my dear Mr. Allen, temperance is not retrograding. At this moment I am honoured by more than seventy pressing invitations from the Roman Catholic prelates and clergy, to administer the total abstinence pledge in different parts of Ireland. Give me but time, and with the aid of the Great Jehovah, we will wave our pure and spotless banner over the length and breadth of the land. There are difficulties which cause more pain than the assertion of Sir Robert Peel—the insidious efforts to give to our society a political coloring, and to evoke a gloomy fanatic cry against us. The great body of tea-totalists, it is true, is composed of Roman Catholics; but that

from the great bulk of the people being Roman Catholic, and not from anything exclusive in our society. A hostile disposition has been excited on this account in certain localities; and I must also complain, with the deepest sorrow, that many who, from rank and station possess great influence, have not, to use the mildest term, exercised it in favour of our society. I utterly disclaim any political object; my ardent desire is to promote the glory of God, by drying up the fruitful source of crime, and the happiness of His creatures, by persuading them to the observance of temperance.

It would not be difficult to ascertain what portion of the whiskey revenue has been collected from retailers, and what from the custom-houses, but it is unnecessary. Our teetotallers are faithful to their pledge—they are proud of their sobriety—are inspired with a spirit of self-respect—they are rational beings, and Christians, and will never again, Esau-like, sell their glorious birthright, to purchase which the precious blood of Jesus flowed. Thanking you, in the name of humanity and religion, for all you have labored in the cause of your fellow creatures. I am, my dear friend, yours devotedly,

“THEOBALD MATHEW.”

“Richard Allen.”

—Irish Paper.

Letters from Newmarket, Oakville and Durham are received.

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, JUNE 1, 1842.

MINISTERS OF RELIGION AND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

It will be allowed on all hands, that the influence of Ministers of Religion is of incalculable importance to the Temperance Reformation. It is peculiarly their business to be first in any and every good work, and when they, or any considerable part of them, stand aloof from an enterprise, it is natural to suppose that a large portion of the community (at all events, and who do not think for themselves,) will stand aloof also.

Now the Temperance enterprise, in one view or another, commends itself to the conscience of every man. Intoxicating drinks are the instruments in producing incalculable evil. The customs of society sanction—may require a frequent use of these drinks. No man who has tried what it is to use them, and what it is to abstain, can say that he is better for using them as a beverage—no man can say that it is a duty required of him, either by God or man, so to use them—abstinence from them is therefore at the most a mere matter of self denial for the good of our brethren of mankind, and we ask again, from whom may we expect self-denial, if not from the Ministers of Jesus Christ?

Reasoning in this manner, we would arrive at the conclusion that every Minister of Religion must be a total abstainer. But what is the actual state of the case in Canada? Of one large, influential and highly respectable denomination, only two Ministers, as far as we know, labour for the advancement of the Temperance Reformation, by precept and example; all the others, or at all events a great majority of them, are decidedly opposed to it. Of another large and scarcely less influential denomination, a majority of the Ministers are arrayed upon the side of the drinking usages of society; that is, the, in a greater or less degree, participate in them, and consequently their weight, authority and influence are on that side. In several other denominations, there are many ministers who still hold back from the Temperance cause, and some who labour heartily in it while in one part of the country, but are silent on the subject when they remove to another where they come under the influence of men of wealth, directly

or indirectly engaged in the liquor trade. In Montreal, out of twenty or thirty resident Ministers of Religion, we have only three or four who openly and consistently oppose the drinking usages of society. So much for the present incumbents of the Ministry. Now let us see how their successors are likely to be affected. In this Province, there are several seminaries for the education of Ministers. Of these institutions, two are, we know, thoroughly imbued with Temperance principles; and others may, for aught we know, pay more or less attention to this branch of moral training, but some are certainly conducted by gentlemen inimical to total abstinence, and therefore not likely to train up advocates for it. We allude to this matter, that the denominations so situated, may take it into consideration and decide whether they wish their sons and daughters to be under the charge of moderate drinking, or teetotal ministers.

We cannot close this article without alluding to the religious press of Canada, where we might expect some attention to the Temperance Reformation, considering the obstructions thrown in the way of religion by intemperance. Of seven or eight religious periodicals published in Canada, one is a decided friend to the Temperance cause, three or four say nothing against it, and occasionally publish an extract or anecdote bearing favorably upon it, taking care, however, to insert little or nothing that could offend the most fastidious rum-seller. Two or three are less favorably disposed, and on some occasions even go out of their way to have a blow at teetotalism.

The picture we have drawn is a melancholy one; and all we have tried to do is to make it a true one, and if we have erred in any manner, we shall rejoice to be set right; but it must not be forgotten that there is a bright side to it. A great many of the Ministers of Religion of various denominations are united in their efforts to promote the Temperance Reformation. They not only abstain themselves, but eloquently advocate total abstinence principles, and in so doing, greatly enhance their ministerial usefulness. All the others, with a few exceptions, receive, and it is hoped, peruse the *Advocate*; and we trust the time is not far distant when in one way or another, they will all stand out in decided opposition to the drinking usages of society.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

According to appointment the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society waited upon His Excellency the Governor General, on Wednesday, the 25th ultimo, and presented the following

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency the RIGHT HONORABLE SIR CHARLES BAGOT, G. C. B., Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and of the Island of Prince Edward, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Office bearers and Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society, wait upon Your Excellency for the purpose of tendering the respectful salutation and welcome to which you are justly entitled, as the Representative of our Sovereign, and Chief Magistrate of this Province. And we assure Your Excellency that it is our fervent prayer that your Administration may be attended with every blessing, both to the Governor and the governed.

We respectfully beg leave to inform Your Excellency that we are associated for the purpose of suppressing, as far as lies in our power, by purely moral means, the deplorable vice of intemperance which unhappily rages in this otherwise prosperous province. And that to this end we publish twice a month about ten thousand

copies of a journal called the *Canada Temperance Advocate*, which is sent gratuitously to all Ministers of Religion and School teachers, and which penetrates into nearly every township of the country. We have also availed ourselves of the agency of Travelling Lecturers who, during the past winter have traversed the country in all directions to rescue drunkards from their degrading thralldom, and to expose the injurious tendency of the drinking usages of society, which usages we believe to be the prolific root whence intemperance with all its hideous consequences, generally speaking, springs.

These and other means which time permits us not to specify, have been blessed to the great extension of the principles of total abstinence from all that intoxicates, and of light and knowledge among the people; nevertheless the work appears scarcely begun—the public mind offers an almost impenetrable mass of resistance to the truth in this matter, and intemperance rages and riots in the very life's blood of the community.

For this melancholy state of things various reasons might be assigned, but it is our intention only to call Your Excellency's attention to one of the most prominent, namely, that the example of persons in high and honorable stations, sanctioning as it generally does the use of alcoholic stimulants, as a beverage, tells powerfully against the progress of the Temperance Reformation. Man is not only an imitative being, but he is particularly prone to imitate the great and powerful; and if they set the example of using intoxicating drinks as a beverage, or of giving and receiving them as a mark of courtesy, the same customs modified by circumstances will assuredly prevail throughout all classes of society, and so long as these customs and usages prevail, it is futile to expect any great or permanent progress in the Temperance cause.

It is probable from the best information we can procure that *one thousand* drunkards have been reformed in Canada during the past year, and that *two thousand* more have sunk into the *drunkards grave*. Yet, we very much fear that the vacancies thus made in the ranks of that wretched host have been all filled up from the moderate drinking portion of the community, and that this process of drunkard-making will go on without any sensible diminution, until those who are expected to set the example in every thing that is good, shall sacrifice their personal and social indulgences in this matter to the public welfare, and set an example which it will be safe for every one to imitate.

We therefore pray Your Excellency to take this subject into your favourable consideration, and to do in it what you shall see to be most for the Glory of God and for the advantage of the people over whom you have in His Providence been placed as a Ruler. And the members of this Committee will ever pray.

To which the following gracious reply was returned:—

GENTLEMEN,—I receive with great pleasure your address of welcome on my visit to this city.

No one can view with more sincere respect and admiration than myself, the disinterested efforts which you make to reclaim the people of this province from habits of intemperance and vice. I have reason to believe that you have not overrated the good effects of your exertions; and it must, I am sure, be highly gratifying to you to feel that you have contributed to the health, happiness, respectability, and well-being of so many of your fellow creatures. If in my public capacity it should be in my power to serve you, you may rely upon my willingness to do so.

The deputation was very graciously received by His Excellency, who, in the course of the conversation which followed, remarked that he had been a personal witness to the good effects which had resulted from the labours of Father Mathew in Ireland, on the occasion of his having been obliged to put into Cork in his voyage out to this country. The results of these labours, he stated, were almost miraculous, and had entirely changed the face of the country.

“**WORK FOR THE TEE-TOTALLERS.**—We understand that fifty puncheons of spirits are daily distilled and consumed in this district—making the enormous quantity of fifteen thousand and six hundred puncheons in the year.”

The perusal of the above extract from one of our public papers suggests some serious reflections. In the first place, the quantity

of liquor mentioned in it as distilled and consumed, is enormous yet we are not inclined to dispute the accuracy of the statement. In fact for all that has been said on the subject, it is doubtful whether the consumption of liquors in Montreal has much decreased. The distilleries are on a more extensive scale than ever, and they are driving away at their work of death with unmitigated activity. Large quantities of liquors are coming to our port, and as far as we can see, when sold by auction, they are bought up with avidity. It is true the dealers tell you “the trade is ruined,” “they are selling little or none,” “they would be glad to give up the business,” &c. &c.; but all the time, there is a sly twinkle in their eye, as much as to say—“it is just as well that these Temperance men should think that they have gained their object, they will perhaps be less vigilant and industrious.”

It may be asked, however, “how can the consumption be so great, when so many have reformed and given up drinking?” We answer, that though drunkards were reformed twice as fast, as long as the drinking usages of society continue, their places will be filled up from the ranks of moderate drinkers, and these ranks will again be filled up by the youths who are constantly arriving at manhood. Unless the first steps of the process can be stopped, the results will, we firmly believe, continue the same; and these first steps never will be stopped, as long as ministers, magistrates and other influential and respectable persons continue to drink. The young grow up in imitation of their elders.

But there is another point worthy of remark in the extract. This enormous consumption is pointed out as work for the tee-totalers. No other class is called upon to abate the nuisance but the tee-totalers. Governors, legislators, magistrates and ministers may all sit idle and leave this crying iniquity, this master-work of Satan to the tee-totalers to deal with—and if they do not oppose it, it may rage and riot unchecked. Thus it is admitted that tee-totalers are the only persons from whom efficient service in the cause of temperance is to be expected, and they are to be left single-handed to contend with the vast amount of interest and appetite involved in the production and consumption of these fifty puncheons a day—nay, if we are to judge from the events of the last three months, they are to encounter every kind of opposition, misrepresentation and uncharitableness, from all classes of the community. They are to be condemned and reviled unheard, if at any time they expose iniquity too plainly, or appeal too directly to the conscience of any person interested in the traffic; and in all controversies with their opponents, whoever these opponents may be, the public sympathy is to be with the vendors and drinkers, and against the tee-totalers. Be it so, there is One for us greater than all that are arrayed against us; and we did not enter into this struggle for the cause of purity and truth, without counting the cost.

But these fifty puncheons a day will make work for more than the tee-totalers. The physician will have work with ulcerated stomachs and swelled livers, stone, gout, dyspepsia, and a host of other hideous diseases. The surgeon will have work with wounds, bruises and broken limbs. The police will have work, and hard work too, to keep the consumers of these fifty puncheons in order. The law officer will have work making out indictments, and hunting up witnesses, to punish those who commit crimes through the influence of this liquor. The gaoler will have work to take care of those who have been led into intemperance and its kindred crimes, by the prevailing usages of society. The bankrupt court will have work to wind up the estates of many of the makers, sellers and drinkers of these fifty puncheons. The coroner will have work to sit on the dead bodies of some who

now heil forth oaths and blasphemies against Temperance men. The Ministers of Christ will have work to keep their own church members from being out of the way through strong drink. Many other classes will have work on account of these fifty punchons a day; but we have said enough to shew that the tee-totallers will not have all the work to themselves. They will, however, be the only class, as far as we know, that will work without pay, and quietly suffer themselves to be abused into the bargain.

THE TRAFFIC.

The following is part of a letter lately received from a gentleman engaged in the grocery and liquor business in this city; and we presume the state of mind which it discloses is familiar to others in the traffic. Many must know that the business is wrong, but they are induced to continue it by the undue weight which pecuniary interest or established habit has gained over their minds; with such we must labour continually to present the truth in love. Others have their consciences scared as it were with a hot iron, and all appeals, whether of benevolence or reason, are utterly lost upon them. With these the sword of truth must be wielded to the dividing asunder of the joints and marrow. Their feelings, if they have any, are to be respected; but the feelings of their victims—the feelings of the drunkard's wife and children—the feelings of the rum bereaved widow and orphan, are to be respected still more.

"The remarks which you made to me last week, with regard to the liquor trade, have been the subject of frequent meditation to me since. As I stated to you then, I have from the first entertained an aversion to that branch of my business, and this feeling is every hour gaining more strength. When I reflect on the misery which the traffic produces, misery of which I myself am a daily witness, I cannot help feeling more and more disgusted with it. I am therefore desirous to abandon it entirely. In doing so, I am not actuated by any consideration of interest, for notwithstanding the unwearied exertions of Temperance Societies my sales are not diminishing; but I am unwilling to continue longer in a trade, of the tendency of which, in a moral point of view, I cannot conscientiously approve."

Nearly two columns of the *Prince Edward Gazette* are taken up with an account of the Temperance Convention, held in Picton, C. W., on the 28th April last. We have only room for an extract.

At the appointed hour the convention assembled at the Methodist Chapel, where a constitution was discussed and adopted, upon which his hon. Judge Gilkison was unanimously chosen President for the District Society. A short time before the recess, it was announced that the ladies of Picton had prepared a flag which they desired to present to the society, whereupon, Mr. N. H. Davis, on behalf of the ladies, presented this token of their approbation, accompanied by the following pretty little address, which was acknowledged in a neat and appropriate manner by Judge Gilkison:

Address.

"We, the Ladies of Picton, present this flag to the Prince Edward Total Abstinence Society as a token of our approbation of the exertions which this society are making to forward the cause of temperance, with our best wishes and a sincere hope that those exertions may be crowned with success; and that nothing may impede their progress in this great cause; and that the dispenser of all good, may shower down his choicest blessings on this and every other total abstinence society, is the wish of us all."

Signed by the several ladies of Picton.

After the presentation, the Convention marched in procession, preceded by the flag, to the recently opened Temperance House, where a sumptuous repast was prepared in Mr. Pettengill's best style. As a fitting comment upon the unanimity with which the

friends of temperance are determined to uphold a temperance house in Picton, we would here state, that fully one half of the guests who came, were unprovided with room, so completely were the tables crowded; and an additional set, which was immediately arranged, did not afford room for all. At the banquet where Bacchus reigns, it is customary for the cloth and the ladies to be removed together—a tyrannical prerogative which the old "bruiser" has claimed from time immemorial, and which is now likely to die with him, but on this occasion the ladies continued to add their smiles to the rational enjoyments of the festive board till late in the afternoon, when all separated in good spirits, pleased with the occasion which brought them together, and with those principles which they came to cement, and make permanent.—After the dinner, the convention resumed its deliberations in the Methodist Chapel.

The Juvenile Temperance Society appeared in the afternoon with a beautiful blue silk flag, in the centre of which was the royal arms, done in gold, over which was the title of their society, and underneath their motto, "we will complete what our fathers' begun," all of which was executed in gold.

We insert the following letter with much pleasure, and when we add that the writer spends his Sabbaths in the following manner, and that his week-days are quite as busily occupied, we think few will assert that more labour can be performed by the aid of intoxicating drinks. Mr. Osgood rises early, visits taverns, vessels, immigrants, &c. for the purpose of exhortation and tract distribution, until breakfast. He then holds Divine Service at the Bethel, or on ship-board; after which he visits the Jail, converses with the prisoners, and, if convenient, holds Divine Service. He also visits the Hospital, and goes through ten or twelve wards on the same errand of mercy. After dinner, he has Divine Service and prayer meetings in the Bethel, and in summer visits the immigrant sheds. He also takes frequent journeys; sometimes in the most inclement seasons, although he is near 70 years of age.

To the friends of Temperance who use Strong Drinks with Moderation.

I feel deeply interested in your case; for I was one of your number, until I was convinced that I might do more good by abstaining from all that intoxicates. This took place on the 1st of January 1836. Since that time, I have not taken a glass of wine or any thing that intoxicates.

Having tried the experiment for upwards of six years, I am convinced that my health and usefulness have been improved by adopting the plan of total abstinence. Formerly, when I attempted to reprove any one for intemperance, and was asked if I did not use a little of the intoxicating drinks, I could not make a practical application of my discourse; but now I can appeal to my experience, and have the testimony of many millions, who have tried the same experiment; therefore, the plan of total abstinence is greatly to be preferred to what is called the moderate use of strong drink.

"But did not Christ work a miracle to turn water into wine?"

It is not probable that the Divine Redeemer created a kind of drink that had a tendency to take away man's reason and make them act worse than brutes, which is the effect of what is made and sold for wine, at the present day. The Saviour was never known to injure any one, and it is not to be supposed, that in this case, he furnished a kind of drink that had a particle of alcohol in it.

"But did not God say to the Jews, if they lived far from the place appointed for offering their sacrifices, they might turn their offerings into money, and buy whatever they desired, even strong drink?"

Many things were practised among the Jews which Christ condemned. They were permitted to put away their wives; but the Saviour taught them differently, and told them that this and other things were suffered under a former dispensation; but he came to shew them a better way.

The apostle Paul has given us a rule which all Christians ought to observe, respecting meats and drinks. He spoke by

Divine authority, when he said "It is good neither to eat flesh nor drink wine, or do any thing which will cause a brother to stumble or become weak." But we see many who stumble and fall, through the use of wine and other kinds of strong drinks.

When we know that thousands of lives and millions of pounds are annually sacrificed by the use of intoxicating drinks, it is strange that Christians will continue to indulge in them.

That God Almighty may enable all ministers and teachers of the rising race to exert their power, and employ their influence to promote a moral and religious reformation, is the prayer of Montreal, May 3, 1842. T. OSOOD.

We copy from a late English paper the following gratifying fact:

"So remarkable is the change in the habits of the Irish people since the spread of temperance, that Lieutenant Lynch, the Government Emigrant Agent, who inspected every vessel sailing from Limerick, did not observe a single case of drunkenness amongst the emigrants or their friends!"

The Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society having in connexion with their Depot, opened a reading room for the diffusion of Christian and Useful Knowledge, request the editors of moral, religious, scientific and commercial papers and periodicals to exchange with the *Advocate*.

The Agent, Mr. R. D. WADSWORTH, has commenced the formation of a Juvenile Temperance Society, to be called the MONTREAL JUVENILE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION, admitting young persons of both sexes under sixteen years of age. The pledge is simple and yet comprehensive—"I do promise to abstain from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and to discountenance their use in the community." As an inducement to exertion on the part of our young tea-totalers, a reward of a handsome Medal or a bound copy of the Minstrel, will be given to any child who will procure twelve names to the above pledge. The Agent will supply printed pledges for the purpose, at the Depot.

A REGISTRY BOOK for Tea-totalers out of employment, is opened at the Depot. We hope that this will be an advantage to masters and merchants who want sober servants or clerks; and that our members or those of sister societies, when out of employment, will avail themselves of the privilege thus offered.

The Montreal Temperance Reading Room is now open every lawful day. We trust it will be extensively patronized. The terms are uncommonly low. See Advertisement, containing a list of Papers, &c.

Subscribers to the *Advocate* who have not yet paid for the current volume, are requested to remit without delay. All copies not ordered on or before the 1st of July next, will be stopped.

The prize Essays upon Swine and Horned Cattle have been published entire in the Pamphlet form, containing nearly a third more matter than appeared in the *Advocate*. Price 4d., with a discount of 25 per cent. to Societies or Merchants taking a quantity. Orders to be addressed to Mr. R. D. WADSWORTH, at the Depot.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF THE VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL IN CANADA,

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

On Tuesday last, a coroner's inquest was held at the Montreal General Hospital, on the body of Absalom Johnson, a

journeyman shoemaker. Some sensation was created by the fact of there being a severe cut on the back of the head of the deceased. The Jury caused this cut to be opened by the resident surgeon and the skull to be examined, when it appeared that the blow could not have been the cause of his death. By the testimony of the resident surgeon it appeared certain that the deceased died of delirium tremens, occasioned by habitual intemperance.—*Standard*.

123.—An Inquest was held on Monday last on the body of Andrew Troughman, a little boy aged 3 years, who met with his death under the following circumstances:—On Friday, the 15th, the parents of the child (who reside in an old wooden house opposite the residence of J. Watkins, Esq.,) had a quarrel—the mother left the part of the house in which she was living, taking with her the child, into the part adjoining, occupied by a person named Crane, and there remained all night; in the morning the child was missing. As no traces could be had of it, it was supposed that it had strayed away or been kidnapped. On Monday morning it was found in a pool of water underneath the ground floor, which in this part of the building is in a most ruinous condition, with several large apertures, and the unfortunate child must have rolled during the night into one of the openings, and was thereby drowned.—The Jury, after a patient investigation, returned the verdict of "Accidental Death." The persons residing in this house are great drunkards.—*Kingston Chronicle*.

FRUITS OF INTEMPERANCE. No 2.

Another Tragedy.

MR. EDITOR.—The following paragraph from the *Bathurst Courier* of the 19th instant, will inform you that already another victim has fallen in this neighbourhood before the deadly power of Alcohol:—

"EFFECTS OF ARDENT SPIRITS.—On Tuesday last a fine boy, son of John McCallum, of Drummond, was prevailed upon by two boys to drink some beer, and after having done so, was induced to take some whiskey, which he also did, and immediately was overcome by it in such a manner; that he was obliged to be carried to a neighbour's house; he fell asleep, and all the exertions that could be made, proved fruitless in waking him from that sleep, or saving him from death. He died on Friday evening."

The boy whose sad fate is thus recorded, was about six years and a half old. The melancholy occurrence took place in the immediate vicinity of this town, at a "raising bee," a party having assembled to assist a neighbour in erecting a log dwelling house. Taught by the example of others far beyond him in years, to regard with a friendly eye the intoxicating cup, and easily induced by boys older than himself to drink of it to excess, he has dropped into an untimely grave, the victim of a foolish and dangerous custom, which is filling our land with mourning and crime.

The mortal remains of old John Williams have been but two weeks in the grave, when we are called upon to weep over this youthful victim of intoxicating drink. And who must answer for this child's death? when the maker, the vender, the purchaser of that which caused this sleep of death shall stand before the judgment seat, in company with those who on that fatal day put the bottle to his lips, will they all,—will any of them be able to plead that they are altogether innocent of the death of that boy? But for that accursed liquor, would he not have been still in life? and yet many will persist, in spite of every warning, in keeping up the use of intoxicating drink! How long shall it be so? Verily it would seem as if the advocates of strong drink were doomed to those feelings of our nature which are lovely and of good report, in proportion to the number of victims hurried to the grave by its deadly power.

Perth, 21st April, 1842.

SPECTATOR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—During his speech in Faneuil Hall on Christmas evening, Mr. Hawking related an instance of the terrible effects of intemperance, which had recently come under his

observation in Worcester county. A victim of this appetite had driven his family from his miserable habitation, and had parted with every thing he could sell, until only a faithful dog was left who kept his master from freezing by lying on his feet at night. The wretched man, to gratify the demon of thirst that raged within him, killed his dog, sold his skin to a tanner, and with the proceeds went to his hut, and held his last revel in drunkenness, and in the morning was found dead, from intemperance and cold. The faithful dog was no longer there to keep warmth and life in him, and when the coroner came to hold the inquest, the only food found in the place was half a pint of meal.

By the United States statistics for 1840, there are 65,000,000 gallons of spirituous and fermented liquors produced each year in the United States, making 4 gallons for each man woman and child.

A German temperance pamphlet, called *Das Haus Kreuz*, reckons that the number of drunkards in Prussia is 270,000; in Hanover, 300,000; in Hesse-Cassel, 13,900; in Mecklenburg, 10,000; Lippe, 1,600; and Waldeck, 1,300.

WHO SLEW ALE THESE?—It wasn't I, exclaims the rum bottle. I am inanimate, and consequently free from censure. Was it you, Mr. Distiller? "No not at all. I sold to the stereokeeper and would be pleased to see intemperance put down, but the Merchant will have it, and I may as well profit by his sales, as have him to purchase elsewhere." Was it you then, Mr. Merchant? "No, I am very sorry that so many men fall victims to the hydra Intemperance, but here are the licensed taverns who keep ardent spirits, and they expect me to keep an assortment of such articles as they make use of. I assure you I am not to blame." Now Mr. Tavernkeeper, I've got you, so it is you that annually sends so many of your fellow beings to a premature and a drunkard's grave. "Why here's my license, giving me full and ample power to vend spirituous liquors.—No man need purchase my spirits unless he chooses, and it is not my business if he kills his self drinking." So then, after all, it is impossible to answer the query proposed in our motto—*impossible for us*, but there is one who not only can answer it, but will hold equally responsible, the *Distiller, the Merchant, Tavernkeeper* and time serving Legislator, and before His bar, the widow and orphan will not have to plead for justice in vain.—*Temp. Agent.*

In Sweden they deprive a man of a right to vote who gets drunk the third time.—*Organ.*

A Washingtonian says, "I don't now go to bed scolding my wife, and get up in the morning with the head-ache.—*Id.*"

A pious divine of the old school says, "A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, the trouble of civility, the calamity of industry, the tunnel of wealth, the alchouse benefactor, the beggar's companion, the constable's trouble, the woe of his wife, the scoff of his neighbour, his own shame, the picture of a beast, and the monster of a man."

A man lately pawned his Bible to the keeper of a grog-shop for rum. The shop keeper read the Bible thus obtained, became convinced of his wickedness, and left off his trade. In a few weeks afterwards he was seen leading his victim to the table to sign the pledge.

CASORS IN WHISKY.—The recent instance of the sudden death of the police constable in Holborn, has brought to light an adulteration practised, particularly by illicit distillers and vendors of whisky, in the introduction of creosote to give the celebrated port reef flavor to common spirit. This adulteration, which is of the most noxious nature, it is to be feared is very extensively practised, and should command the utmost vigilance of the excise. Sudden death would be a certain result of it being taken in any quantity, particularly in an excited state of the system.—*Tourist of the Woods.*

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

DOINGS OF A LIQUOR-SHOP.—A husband and wife, who had both for a long time been intemperate, were persuaded by a total abstinence friend to abandon the use of strong drinks, and sign the total abstinence pledge. They were in the humblest walks of life, and this change in their habits immediately produced a

change in their condition, bringing many comforts into their their humble dwelling. To all but the liquor-dealer (who had heretofore received the greater part of their hard earnings to gratify their insatiate appetite for strong drink which had been created in his shop) this change occasioned much rejoicing; for with the exception of the bad habit of using strong drink, they were very worthy people. The liquor-dealer was alone dissatisfied with this instance of the triumph of the total abstinence pledge, and although they continued to deal with him for their necessary supplies, yet he was not reconciled; he longed to see them return to their old habits, that he might direct the public contempt against temperance societies as teaching men to break solemn pledges and become hypocrites. Every time these poor people entered his shop to make purchases of flour, tea, and other articles, he took unwearied pains to ridicule temperance societies, accused the leaders of being designing men, of wishing to take away the liberties of the poor, of being guilty of the meanness of wishing to deprive the laboring classes of their healthful and necessary beverage, while they were constantly using the most expensive wines. On one occasion these poor people called at the shop for some flour, the wife with an infant in her arms. The liquor-dealer (a fiend in human shape) again commenced his attacks, which had hitherto for a whole year been unsuccessful; on this occasion his victims were both wearied with the toils of the day, their tempter had just tapped a cask of strong beer; after so long an abstinence, they began to think they might take a little without danger. The keeper of the tipping shop saw that they were wavering, and on the instant, presented each a glass of the foaming tempting liquor, urging them to taste, and assuring them it should cost them nothing, would do them good, and recruit their strength. The temptation was too great; they took the poison and fell. Their appetite for alcohol returned with irresistible desire, and before they left the shop their good friend the beer seller, had the satisfaction of seeing them both drunk and staggering towards their home, furnishing him with a new fact against the efficacy of temperance societies.

But the worst is not yet told. The wretched mother entered the door of her home with her child on one arm and a small bag of flour on the other—by mistake she threw her child into the meal chest, in a closet near at hand, and placing the bag of flour in the cradle, then, with her drunken husband, she threw herself upon the bed to sleep off their intoxication. During the night the mother was occasionally aroused by the cries of the poor child, and once or twice she actually got up and *rocked the bag of flour.*

Morning came, and with it returning reason. The child was found dead in the flour chest. And the poor couple have ever since abandoned themselves to their old habits.

A POOR.—A much valued friend, and able farmer, about the time that the temperance reform was beginning to exert a healthy influence in the country, said to his newly-hired man—"Jonathan, I did not think to mention to you, before I hired you, that I think of trying to do my work, this year, without rum. How much more must I give you to do without?"

"O," said Jonathan, "I don't care much about it, you may give me just what you please."

"Well," said the farmer, "I will give you a sheep in the fall, if you wish to do without."

"Agreed!" said Jonathan.

The oldest son then said, "Father, will you give me a sheep, if I will do without rum?"

"Yes, Joseph, you shall have a sheep if you do without."

The younger son then said, "Father, will you give me a sheep, if I do without?"

"Yes, Charles, you shall have a sheep also, if you will do without rum."

Presently, Charles speaks again—"Father, had'n't you better take a sheep too?"

This was a poser! He hardly thought that he could give up the 'good critter' yet; but the appeal was from a source not easily to be disregarded. The result was, the demon Rum was thenceforth banished from the premises, to the great joy and happiness of all concerned.—*Temperance paper.*

TO PARENTS.—AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.—At the past half-yearly meeting of the Kent Temperance Union, held at Ashford, on the 1st January, 1852, after the respected and successful agent

of the Union, Mr. Gawthorpe, had concluded a most thrilling speech, an interesting scene followed, which had a good effect upon the meeting; the Rev. Mr. Brutton, Superintendent Wesleyan Minister of Ashford, presented himself to the chairman, and addressed the meeting nearly as follows:—"Christian friends, I have thought I should never become a tee-totaller; at first I considered it absurd and unnecessary, but having thought considerably on the subject, I am now very much disposed to alter my opinion—(cheers.)—I have a son, an interesting youth, who signed the pledge at Kingswood School; for two years he conscientiously kept it, but has since taken a little. He is now about to leave the paternal roof, and has given me a challenge, that if I will sign the pledge he will do the same; now I believe I should be doing morally wrong if I did not follow so good an example.—(cheers.) I know not into what company he may fall when he leaves my roof, but I am sure of this, if he continues a conscientious member of your society, he will be saved from snares and many temptations to evil; I do therefore most cordially, and with heart and hand sign the pledge."—(tremendous cheering, which continued while the reverend gentleman was writing his name.) His son, and other members of the family followed, with twenty-five others, among whom was a class-leader, and several respectable inhabitants of Ashford.—*Bristol Temperance Herald.*

Poetry.

FAREWELL TO THE CUP.

BY ALFRED L. SMITH.

Farewell to the cup—we have tarried too long
Where the juice of the grape adds its witch'ry to song,
And the thoughts that flow'd freely are sombre and dull,
And our brains become heavy—farewell to the bowl.

No longer the eye beams with intellect's fires,
No longer the tongue fancy's power inspires;
But flushed is the brow and degraded the soul,
And our minds have departed—farewell to the bowl.

Oh, tarry no longer where joy flies away,
And the heart and the soul lose their richest array,
Where eye mocketh eye, as unmeaning they roll,
And the tongue whispers folly—farewell to the bowl.

Oh, think if the maiden who smiles in thine eyes,
Once saw thy proud mind in this shameful disguise;
How her heart would reject thee, how sadly her soul
Would pity and leave thee—oh, flee from the bowl.

Oh think, ere the moment of thinking is past,
And the chains of the mighty upon thee are cast!
Return—ere the iron shall enter thy soul,
And thy whole life beside be—a curse on the bowl!

THE PIOUS RUM-SELLER'S SOLILOQUY.

'Tis so—He that made the good creature for use
Judges not on account of its ills or abuse,
For this and all gifts, I'm thankful 'tis seen,
From its evils—if any—I wash my hands clean.
Many years, thank the Lord, I've been prospered, 'tis true,
His blessing has followed, refreshing as dew,
On my basket and store; and an unctious doth dwell
Upon every good glass that I swallow or sell.
Oh, how my full heart with due gratitude thrills,
As I think of the quantities—made up of gills—
The thousands of gallons of brandy and rum
I've dealt; and the dollars that make up the sum!
I began with slight means, and the hearer of prayer,
Though I sold by the small, shed his benison there.
I had crowds in the morning who call'd for their dram;
Distinguishing favour, unworthy I am!
Every bloated old drunkard who wanted a drop,
All praise to my Maker! would come to my shop;
As I gave him the potion and took the last cent,
How pure my thanksgiving to heaven that went!
Though his wife was in grief, yet for her I'd no fears,
I trusted that mercy would dry up her tears.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS FOR MAKING A MANURE.

As it is not in the power of small farmers and gardeners to keep a sufficient number of animals to make a large quantity of manure, (usually prepared in the farm yard,) to form a source of wealth so much neglected in situations really requiring these means, and difficult to obtain them, we will now give some directions for the best substitute for this purpose. First then, dig a pit in a convenient part of the farm or garden premises down to the clay, if there be any, or a kind of tank or cistern near the house would be still better, and put a layer of finely broken earth on the bottom, on which throw for some little time, say a week, all the suds, dirty water, and all other liquids from the house and farm, that can be collected—the whole to be properly mixed together with a shovel, the operator standing on the brink of the pit or tank; and afterwards a thin layer of earth, road scrapings or sods to prevent evaporation. In another week, or as often as possible, add another layer of finely broken earth, and other liquids from all quarters, till your cistern is full, and ready to be cleansed out, to give room for another making. When the material is thrown out of the pit, it will always be necessary and proper to cover it over entirely with weeds or some kind of refuse, as straw, &c., but the more vegetable matter the better. It will be found, if this process be earnestly persevered in, that a greater quantity of this kind of manure to produce fine crops, than is usually made from the farm yard, will not be necessary, and the good effects will remain in the soil, and appear on the future crops. Buts should be made in different parts of the surface of the heap, the liquid being always immediately covered over. Lime in successive layers would greatly add to the richness and value of the above compost, and leaves from the woods might be added to it occasionally with great advantage. Now learned essayists, classical theorists, and scientific expositors of modern terms may laugh at this simple plan of agricultural enrichment but here is matter on which we may exercise nearly all our senses—we can see it, touch it, and at any stage of the process we can readily hear it.—But before concluding, we must observe, that different manures are adapted to different soils and different plants, and a long continuance of the same manure to the same soil is often injurious.—We must here also remark, that we have known farmers to draw manure at a dear rate, from towns, who were allowing much liquid manure, for want of a trifling arrangement in the stables, viz. wooden gutters, to "waste its sweetness in the desert air." E. J. H.—*Western Farmer.*

PLAN TO REMOVE STUMPS.—The following simple and efficient plan to remove stumps is copied from the *Western Gardener*. To any farmer who is annoyed with these incumbrances (and most of the farmers in this region have them in abundance) this short paragraph is worth a year's subscription to a newspaper *ten times over*.—There is scarcely a stump or a bush to be seen on my farm, except some very handsome shade trees purposely left for sheltering in the heat of summer. The removal of these stumps has been accomplished by a very simple and economical process, which I will attempt to describe, in the hope that it may be beneficial to those who have their lands encumbered with trees and stumps. Procure a dry elm-lever, about twenty feet long, and six to eight inches in diameter, a good stout long chain, with two yokes of oxen; this is all the *machinery* that is necessary. The mode of operation is thus:—wrap the log chain around the stump a little above the ground, and make what is called a log-hitch; lay the lever horizontally on the ground, the large end next to the chain and against the stump; make the other end of the chain fast to this end of the lever, drawing the lever tight against the stump; the cattle are hitched to the small end of the lever, and driven around the stump in a circle, of which the lever is the radius. One revolution of the oxen around the stump will generally twist out the largest of them; but should not the power thus supplied be sufficient to remove the stump, the side roots may be uncovered and cut partly off; after this is done, the stump will be easily removed. You will find this plan much preferable to any "patent stump extractor" that you may have seen puffed in the papers.

New Boots.—A pint of linseed oil, two ounces of beeswax,

two ounces spirits of turpentine, and half an ounce of Burgundy pitch,—slowly melted together, and then applied to *new boots*, will render them water tight without becoming stiff. The Correspondent of an exchange paper, says he has used this composition many years; and believes that *his shoemaker's bill has been reduced by it one half*, so conservative are its effects on the leather.

BLOWING ROCKS.—A much cheaper and safer way of breaking up rocks, may in many localities be used, instead of drilling and blowing them with gunpowder. The method referred to has been tried with great success in many instances. It is simply to build a fire with some dry wood upon them, and when they are well heated, throw water upon them, which will be as certain to break them as powder. In this way the largest and hardest rock may be reduced to small fragments in a very short time, by the labour of a small boy.—*Newburyport Herald*.

RESULT OF ACCIDENT.—Many of the most important discoveries in the field of science have been the result of accident. Two little boys of a spectacle maker in Holland, while their father was at dinner, chanced to look at a distant steeple, through two eye glasses placed one before another. They found the steeple brought much nearer the shop windows. They told their father on his return, and the circumstance led him to a course of experiments, which ended in the telescope.

Some shipwrecked sailors once collected some sea weeds on the sand, and made a fire to warm their shivering fingers and cook their scanty meal. When the fire went out, they found that the alkali of the sea weed had combined with the sand and formed glass—the basis of all our discoveries in astronomy, and absolutely necessary to our enjoyment.

In the days when every astrologer and every chemist were seeking after the philosopher's stone, some monks, carelessly making up their materials, by accident invented gunpowder—which has done much to diminish the barbarities of war.

Sir Isaac Newton's most important discoveries concerning light and gravitation were the result of accident. His theory and experiments on light were suggested by the soap bubbles of a child, and on gravitation by the fall of an apple as he sat in the orchard.

It was by hastily scratching on a stone a memorandum of some things brought him from the washerwoman's, that the idea of lithography first presented itself to the mind of Senefelder.

COMMON SOAP AS A REMEDY FOR BURNS.—By Thomas Williamson, M. D., Edinburgh. In case of burns, common soap, besides its great value as a local application, commands the additional advantage of always being at hand in case of emergency. The mode in which I am in the habit of employing it is this:—a common shaving box may always be procured, from which a good lather may in the course of a minute or two, be easily obtained. This lather is then gently laid over the burnt surface by means of a shaving brush, and repeated as soon as the first coat begins to dry, or the pain return. This practice ought to be repeated occasionally during the first day, or until such time as the pain is relieved. The benefit accruing to the patient is *immediate*, and the result of the practice highly satisfactory; for in more superficial burns, if early applied, vesication is prevented, and in the course of a few days desquamation of the cuticle follows, without leaving a raw surface. Of course, this as a remedial measure, is most applicable to superficial burns; but even in such cases as involve destruction of the more deep tissues, it is not used without advantage, in so far as the personal comfort of the patient is concerned. In such cases after the lapse of a few days, the crust formed by the soap is easily removed, so as to permit the employment of other remedies if necessary. I am not prepared to say whether the benefit and instantaneous relief, following the application of the lather, are to be ascribed to the chemical composition, or simply to the fact of its affording some degree of protection from atmospheric agency, or both.—*London Med. Gaz.*

BRIEF HINTS FOR JUNE.

As early in this month as possible, ground should be got ready for Ruts Baga. Any soil will answer well if it is not wet, and is deep, mellow and rich. Too much manure can scarcely be applied, especially if it be fine and well rotted.

The most economical method, is to prepare the ground in the very best manner, and plant the seed in drills about 15 inches

apart, so that they may be thinned to 8 or 10 inches in the drill. The manure may thus be spread broadcast, and the effect of none of it is lost by lying between remote rows. The cleaning is all done with a hoe, which is quite as economical for the amount of the crop, as where a cultivator is used.

The only advantage of ridging, is where the soil is not sufficiently deep or fertile, and requires to be accumulated in ridges for this purpose. Where this is the case, it is best to plough the land into ridges and furrows about two and a half feet apart, fill the furrows with manure, split the ridges with a plough and throw them upon the manure, thus forming new drills, on which the seed are planted. This is best adapted to heavy soils suffering from wetness.

The seed should be planted an inch deep if the soil is moist, but deeper if inclining to be dry. About one pound to the acre is in ordinary cases sufficient. If no drilling machine is at hand, drills may be made with an instrument resembling a large coarse rake with short teeth, each tooth for a drill; the seed may be rapidly and evenly dropped, by means of a tin cup fastened to the lower end of a rod, with a small hole in the bottom, holding the cup by the rod and walking with an even pace and shaking it constantly.

The average crop to the acre is about 500 or 600 bushels—900 and 1000 have frequently been obtained, and in one instance they produced at the rate of 2200 bushels to the acre.

Crops of Mangel Wurtzel planted last month, should be thinned when the plants are 2 or 3 inches high, leaving them from 6 inches to a foot in the drill, in fertile soil requiring more room than otherwise.

Too much pains cannot be taken to have root crops early cleared of weeds; a chief cause of failure is owing to the neglect of this care.

In all cases keep *a-head* of weeds. This is cheaper and saves a part of the crop.

It is a good time now to clear grain fields of weeds which may injure the crop or render the seed foul.

Plastering corn soon after it is up is often beneficial, and in some instances has increased the crop 25 per cent.

Manure should be taken care of to prevent its wasting by fermentation and evaporating. To this end it should be piled in heaps, and covered a few inches with earth or a coating of lime. The quality of lime in retaining the exhalation of fermenting substances, was strikingly proved by covering the carcase of a cow 6 inches with earth containing about one third lime. No smell was perceived during the putrefaction, and the crop to which the lime was afterwards applied, was far more benefited than the adjoining crop, where the same quantity of lime was applied.—Slacked and old lime is quite as beneficial for manure, as fresh lime.

In the garden, constant care must be taken to keep all crops clear of weeds, to thin out such plants as have come up too thick, and to supply deficiencies where there have been failures. It is not too late to plant corn, beets, carrots, kidney beans, and cucumbers for main crops. Some plants will be injured by grubs if vigilance is not exercised—they must be examined in the morning, and if found eaten off, the grub must be searched for, and destroyed. Broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, and tomatoes may be transplanted. In dry weather, water such plants as need it, always doing it in the evening. Clear all grass and weeds from around fruit trees and mellow the surface. Examine young cucumber plants, and pinch to death all the striped bugs that can be found, until the plants get beyond their reach. The cotyledons or seed leaves are more necessary to be preserved than the other leaves, as the plant is sure to die if they are destroyed early.—Sticking of peas may be dispensed with by substituting the following contrivance:—stretch on sticks at suitable distances along the rows, strings of bark or bass matting; the plants will cling to these and thus be held erect. This is more expeditious than the common ways.—*Genesee Farmer*.

CHOKED CATTLE.

As there are many who do not make use of root alicers, accidents sometimes occur by cattle becoming choked, and in such cases it is important to have a speedy and effectual remedy. We believe the most common remedy is that of whipping the obstruction down the throat with a flexible stick or whip-stock. A turned

ropes 3 or 4 feet in length and from three quarters of an inch to an inch in diameter would be much better, and much less attended with danger. But such a rope is rarely at hand where such accidents occur, and it is very hazardous to use a stick or whip-stock, as on account of its stiffness it not unfrequently is pushed aside by the obstruction and immediately penetrates the fleshy part of the throat to the certain death of the animal. There is another mode which we have seen tried in many cases, and always with success where it can be applied. It is this. Two persons seize the animal by the horns and hold it firmly, another person thrusts a plough clevis into its mouth in such a manner as to hold its mouth open and leave the space between the two bars of the clevis for another person to thrust his arm through, and down the animal's throat in order to grasp and withdraw the substance lodged there. Before the arm is thrust down, it is necessary that the animal's tongue be drawn out of its mouth as much as possible in order to make the passage free. If tools and materials are at hand, a contrivance may be made in two or three minutes, which is much better than a clevis, and will supply its place.—It is made simply of two blocks of wood about three inches square, with two thin boards, nailed on the opposite sides, so as to leave a space between the blocks for the hand to pass through; the boards projecting beyond the blocks, form handles to hold it more firmly. It is necessary that the arm be stripped bare, and thrust fearlessly down sometimes almost to its whole length, before the obstruction can be laid hold of. The only case in which this method cannot be applied, is when strong and fiery animals are choked, which cannot be held sufficiently still. But perhaps this might be overcome by tying them firmly.

MILKING COWS.—A writer in the *Scotch Farmer's Magazine*, gives the following directions to the Dairy Maid:—"Go to the cow-stall at seven o'clock; take with you clean water and a sponge, and wash each cow's udder clean before milking; down the udder well with cold water, winter and summer, as it braces and repels heats. Keep your hands and arms clean. Milk each cow as dry as you can, morning and evening, and when you have milked each cow as you suppose, dry, begin again with the cow you first milked, and drip them each; for the principal reason of cows falling in their milk, is from negligence in not milking each cow dry, particularly at the time the calf is taken from the cow. Suffer no one to milk a cow but yourself, and have no gossiping in the stall. Every Saturday night give an exact account of the quantity of milk each cow has given in the week."

☐ Might not warm water, particularly in winter, be best? perhaps brushing the bag with a soft brush would answer a good purpose.—[Ed. N. E. Farmer.]

MAKING BUTTER.—The Russian mode of making butter in the winter is to boil the milk, or rather *simmer* it as it is called, while it is sweet, about fifteen minutes; observing not to use sufficient heat to burn the milk; and then churn it in the usual manner. The butter, it is said, comes immediately, is of fine flavor, and, in addition to this, preserves its qualities much longer than when made in the ordinary way. Besides the milk is left sweet, and possessed of almost the same value as before it is churned, for ordinary purposes. These statements are gathered from an article in a London paper.

CURING CLOVER BY COCKING.—I have this year given the new mode of curing clover for hay as fair a trial as circumstances would admit, and it has perfectly succeeded. I had a piece of about three acres, from which I last year took barley and spring wheat, and sowed down with clover and timothy for mowing.—It grew very thick and heavy, (by the by, Mr. Editor, it was the same piece of ground for the treatment of which I received, a year or two since, such a gentle reprimand from an English correspondent of the *Montreal Herald*.) lodged early, and I cut it the first of my mowing. The weather was good at the time of cutting, and before night, the work of each day was put up in cocks of from 80 to 120 lbs. weight. It was of course free from all external moisture, and considerable wilted. It stood in the cocks nearly a week without being disturbed—did not heat except in a trifling degree, and when it was opened for the final drying, it was as bright and fresh as hay need to be. It resembled plants dried in the shade, every leaf and blossom remaining entire, and few or none falling off, as is usually the case with clover cured

in the ordinary way. During the whole time the cocks stood in the field the weather was fine, with the exception of one heavy shower, which gave them a thorough wetting. Whether they would have come out as well had the weather been constantly wet, may be considered questionable. As it was, it was decidedly the finest lot of clover hay I ever saw put in a barn, and shall for the future use the method of cocking in preference to any other. There were about ten tons on the land mowed, a tolerable crop for the first cutting after sowing. W. G.

EDUCATION.

CRUELTY TO YOUNG LADIES.

This is rather a startling title, but it is our intention if possible, to awaken the public mind strongly to the subject of this article and, in order that what we mean may be thoroughly understood, we request any full grown man in the vigor of health and strength to sit bolt upright, without any support or change of position and with very trifling intermission, during the space of five or six hours a day for a single week. He will then appreciate in part and only in part, what young delicate slender growing girls must suffer, who are condemned to this torture from month to month, and from year to year, in a fashionable Seminary or Boarding School, and he will cease to wonder that in a great majority of cases the spine should become less or more curved and deformed, that they should seek the artificial support of stays, and that their frames should become languid and feeble. We have known a striking change for the worse both in shape and health take place in young ladies after a very short trial of the regimen to which we have alluded, and we believe that in all cases it is attended with much suffering, and in many, with permanent injury. We would not, however, be understood as condemning the position alluded to;—it is the very best we believe for strength, easing the spine and securing an erect and elegant carriage, and this is the reason why it is so assiduously insisted upon, but it must be practised in moderation and as soon as it becomes painful or even irksome, it should be relieved by the exercise of the playground, or if that cannot be obtained, by the support of a seat with a back. It is a fact well established in the theory of education, that a scholar whose mind is lively and active, will make greater advances in study in one hour than he would in three if the mind be dull and inert. It is also generally acknowledged, that the bodily exercise which nature prompts young people to seek in their plays and amusements, is the best restorative for the powers of the mind wasted or fatigued by study. If then a half an hour were spent in school and a half an hour in the playground alternately, the scholar would in all probability advance faster than if the whole time, usually three or four hours, were spent in study in school, and, the former system is incomparably better adapted to promote health and the development of the physical system.

EDUCATION AND CRIME.

On the 21st October last, there were in one of the Houses of Correction in London, 973 inmates, exclusive of children, and of these 717 had received no education at all, or "so little," (says the governor of the prison) "as not to deserve the name." The visiting justices of the establishment, recommended to the bench of magistrates to appoint a school-master at once for the children and youth who were confined there, and the appointment was made forthwith. In the discussion to which the subject gave rise one of the magistrates observed that he was convinced, that education was the best agent of the police, and that the want of it was the cause of crime, and he was borne out in that opinion by

the fact that only eight per cent. of the criminal population of the whole kingdom were properly instructed. The age of those criminals was another important subject for consideration. The proportion of criminals in England and Wales in 1840, under twenty one years of age, was 39, 69 per cent.; and the county of Middlesex, 45, 59 per cent. If they examined the ages of those sentenced to transportation, it would appear that 47 per cent. did not exceed twenty-one years of age; the number of transports under twenty-five years of age was 64 per cent.

THE GRAVE.—Q, the grave, the grave! It buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious thro' that ever he should have waded with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him? But the grave of those we loved—what a place for meditation! There it is we call up in long review, the whole history of the truth and gentleness, and the thousand endearments lavished upon us almost unheard in the daily course of intimacy. Then it is we dwell upon the tenderness of the parting scene, the bed of death with all its stifled grief, its noiseless attendants, its mute watchful assidues; the last testimonies of expiring love; the feeble, fluttering, thrilling—O, how thrilling is the pressure of the hand, the last fond look of the glazing eye, turning upon us even from the threshold of existence; the faint, faltering accent, struggling in death to give one more assurance of affection. Ay, go to the grave of buried love, and meditate! There settle the account with thy conscience, of past endearments unregarded of that departed being, who never, never can return to be soothed by contrition. If thou art a child, and hast ever added a sorrow to the soul, or a furrow to the silvered brow of an affectionate parent; if thou art a husband, and hast ever caused the bosom that ventured its whole happiness in thy arms, to doubt one moment of thy kindness or thy truth; if thou art a friend, and hast wronged by thought, by word, or deed, the spirit that generously confided in thee, if thou art a lover, and hast ever given one unmerited pang to the true heart that now lies cold and still beneath thy feet, then be sure that every unkind look, every ungracious word, every ungentle action, will come thronging back upon thy memory, and knocking dolefully at thy soul; then be sure that thou wilt lie down sorrowing and repentant on the grave, and utter the unheard groan, and pour the unavailing tear—bitter, because unheard and unavailing.—*Irving.*

PRECAUTION TO SAVE CHILDREN FROM BEING BURNT.—The use of a simple fire-guard, made of wire, would save many lives.—Linen pinafores are much less liable to take fire than cotton. It ought also to be known, that in case of the clothes of a child taking fire, the best means of extinguishing the fire is by throwing the child on the ground and wrapping it in a blanket, rug, or woolen cloth of any kind. As long as the child is in an upright position, the flames from the clothes burn fiercely, and mount up to the head, owing to the natural tendency of flame to rise upwards; if the child were laid down, the flames would instantly become feeble, and it would be much more easily extinguished. To smother the fire by wrapping the child in a wollen cloth, is a far quicker and safer mode than to tear off the burning clothes piecemeal. After a burn no application is better than a plentiful sprinkling of flour.

A KISS FOR A BLOW.—A little boy in school in a moment of thoughtless anger struck his sister who sat by his side. She was enraged and raised her hand to return the blow. "Stop my dear," said the teacher, "don't strike your brother, you had better kiss him." The obedient child dropped her hand, and after a moment threw her arms round her brother's neck and kissed him. This affectionate act subdued the boy's passion and tears of sorrow rolled down his cheeks while he thought of his own unkindness and his sister's return for it. Thus the little girl overcame evil with good; you ought always to do so said the teacher to his scholars. Give a kiss for a blow and you will receive no more blows.

It is said that during 70 years only one Quaker has been killed, and he had abandoned his principles and taken up arms. It would therefore appear that peace principles afford fully as great security for life as those which inculcate self defence.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.—The introduction and extension of Mechanics' Institutes, in England and America, within the last fifteen years, show that the labouring classes, "the toiling millions," as Carlyle calls them, are becoming objects of regard, and subjects of the elevating influences of education and science. This is the true democracy of learning—to bring it to the humblest, and offer it, if possible, like the gospel, without money and without price. This is the only true basis of a virtuous people; the only lasting corner stone of popular government; the only effectual way to raise men from the lowest forms and conditions of humanity. There are over two hundred Mechanics' Institutions, in England, where fifteen years ago there was not one. These two hundred and sixteen, enroll nearly twenty-six thousand members, one-half of whom are real workmen of the land. The object of these associations is threefold; to form classes for day and night instruction, for children and adults; to sustain annual course of lectures, on popular and interesting subjects; and the gathering of libraries for the use of members and subscribers. The number of lectures alone, delivered before these institutions, last year, was about two thousand.

The noblest of these Institutes, is the one in Liverpool, founded by James Muspratt, Esq. The building alone cost nearly seventy thousand dollars. It numbers three thousand three hundred members, eight hundred and fifty pupils, in three day schools—six hundred pupils, in fifteen or sixteen evening classes; it has fifty teachers regularly employed, whose salaries amount to five thousand pounds per annum; a library of seven thousand volumes, with one thousand three hundred readers, and a daily distribution of two hundred volumes; and public lectures twice a week, attended by audiences varying from seven hundred to thirteen hundred.

In this country, also, they have been of great service to the young, and have been the means not only of preventing the premature ruin of hundreds, but also of training up many who are even now the praise and ornaments of their fellows. The first Lyceum established in the United States, was by a few individuals in Massachusetts, in 1826.—*Georgian.*

TEACHING CHILDREN TO WALK TOO YOUNG.—Some fond parents, disregarding the fact that the bones are comparatively soft and pliable in infancy, in their hurry to see the little objects walk without support, are continually soliciting attempts at standing or walking long before the bones have acquired sufficient power of resistance, and the muscles sufficient power of contraction, to cope with the laws of gravitation. The natural consequence is a curvature of the bone, which yields just like an elastic stick bending under a weight. The ends approach nearer to each other than they ought to do; and, to accommodate themselves to the change, the muscles become shorter on one side, and perhaps longer on the other, each losing part of its efficiency in the unnatural change it undergoes. From this view, it will be seen: how hurtful leading-strings must be. In the first place, by the mechanical force, they compress the chest, and impede respiration; and in the second, prevent the body from falling to the ground, or rather by preserving an upright position, they cause more of the weight to fall on the bones of the spine and lower extremities than these parts are fitted to carry. From this obnoxious practice, flatness of chest, confined lungs, distorted spine, and deformed legs, often originate.—*Dr. Andrew Combe's Principles of Physiology.*

The mythology of Greece and of Rome had its limits and its cras;—the worship of Isis, and Osiris, never migrated beyond the confines of Egypt;—the doctrines of Confucius are hemmed in by the walls of China;—the tenets of Mohammed are confined to the harem and the desert; but CHRISTIANITY is confined by no limits;—it is circumscribed by no geographical lines,—it is excluded by no climes,—it is repulsed by no barriers of nature or of man. It comes home with equal aptitude to the heart of every denizen of the earth, and with a power that is irresistible.—*Guardian.*

Reading aloud in a full, but not too elevated tone of voice, should constitute a daily exercise of the lungs.—*Ticknor.*

Keep out of bad company, for the chance is that when the devil fires into a flock he will hit somebody.

OPIMUM TRADE IN CHINA.—Dr. Wm. B. Diver, late missionary to China, says that the monopoly of the opium trade in Bengal

LATEST NEWS.

brings a revenue to the British government of £381,293 per annum. The quantity sold by the East India Company in four years in 1837, was 16,916 chests, which left a profit of about £2,155,204 or \$9,236,590. In 1795, the total amount exported to China from India, was 1,070 chests. In 1837 the amount had increased to 40,000.

It is related that Galileo, who invented the telescope, with which he observed the satellites of Jupiter, invited a man who was opposed to him, to look through it, that he might observe Jupiter's moons. The man positively refused, saying, "If I should see them, how could I maintain my opinions, which I have advanced against your philosophy?" This is the case with many. They will not look at the truth. They will not hear it, for fear that the arguments which they have framed, will be destroyed, and they may be obliged to give up their vicious indulgences.—Granite Pillar.

REMEDY.—Any person struck down by lightning, no matter if apparently dead, ought to be immediately extended on the damp ground; and if it do not rain upon him, water should be thrown on freely, which in most cases will conduct off the electric fluid without serious injury.

"I see in this world," said John Newton, "two heaps of human happiness and misery: now if I can take but the smallest bit from one heap, and add to the other, I carry a point. If, as I go home, a child has dropped a half-penny, and if by giving it another I can wipe away its tears, I feel that I have done something. I should be glad indeed to do greater things, but I will not neglect this."

SWIFTESS OF MEN.—It is said that men who are used to it, will outrun horses, by holding their speed longer. A man will also walk down a horse, for after he has travelled a few days, the horse will be quite tired, but the man will be as fresh for motion as at the beginning. The king's messengers walk in Persia, 108 miles, in 14 hours. Hottentots outstrip lions in the chase, and savages who hunt the elk, tire it down and take it; they are said to have performed a journey of 3,600 miles in less than six weeks.

How to INSTRUCT.—Four in knowledge gently. Plato observed that the minds of children were like bottles with very narrow mouths; if you attempted to fill them too rapidly, much knowledge was wasted, and little received; whereas, with a small stream, they were easily filled. Those who would make young children prodigies, act as wisely as they who would pour a pail of water into a pint measure.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—He that can look with rapture upon the agonies of an unoffending and unresisting animal, will soon learn to view the suffering of a fellow-creature with indifference; and in time he will acquire the power of viewing them with triumph, if that fellow-creature should become the victim of his resentment, be it just or unjust. But the minds of children are open to impressions of every sort; and indeed wonderful is the facility with which a judicious instructor may habituate them to tender emotions. I have therefore always considered mercy to beings of an inferior species as a nature which children are very capable of learning, but which is most difficult to be taught if the heart has been once familiarized to spectacles of distress, and has been permitted either to behold the pangs of any living creature with cold insensibility, or to inflict them with wanton barbarity.—Dr. Parr.

BOOKS.—Your domestic comfort will be incomplete without books. The mind wants a supply as well as the body, and reading constitutes one means of such supply. These must vary in some measure to suit your taste and education. Always have a few easy elementary books, in which you can teach the children their lessons; and a few books and papers laid convenient for reading whenever any part of the family has a little leisure. Be careful, however, that every book and paper be such as you would wish your children to peruse; and that they contain nothing of an immoral or an irreligious tendency. Besides a good dictionary, and as many other books as you can afford, see that every one of the children is supplied with a Bible, so that you may, at any time, all read together. This is better than buying one large Bible at a great expense. What can be pleasanter during the winter evenings than a supply of good books?—Livesey.

The intelligence by the English mail of the 4th May, was not of striking importance. Sir Robert Peel was proceeding slowly, but successfully, in passing his financial measures through the House of Commons, where no serious opposition had been shown. The efforts to oppose the income tax on the ground of its inequality in being levied alike on incomes derived from professional and personal exertions, as well as from landed or funded property, were defeated by a large majority.

There is no favorable prospect of a modification in the Timber duties and in the Colonial Tariff.

The British had taken three towns in China, and it is supposed would advance to Peking, the capital. Sir H. Pottinger had declined negotiating with any but the Emperor directly.

The accounts from Afghanistan were to the 21st February, but contained nothing further respecting Cabul and the British prisoners. Upon the whole, the news from India are more encouraging.

The Chartist petition was presented in the House of Commons by Mr. Dunscombe. It was said to have been signed by upwards of three millions of the industrious classes.

The new corn law is now the law of the land, having passed both Houses, and received the Royal assent.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Ashes, Flour, Wheat, Oat-Meal, Pork, Lard, Beef, Tallow, Butter, Cuckee, Flax Seed, Timothy, Clover, Candles, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Linseed Oil, Soap, Sugar, Tea, and Exchange rates.

The last quotations of Flour in Liverpool after the new Corn Law had come into operation, were 35s. to 35s. 6d., duty 7d.

MONIES RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF

Advocate.—J. Keenan, Three Rivers, £3 15s; A. Hurd, Kemptville, £1 5s; J. Allan, Perth, £1 5s; D. M'Leod, Lochiel £1; S. Godard, Stukely, 5s; W. Holchouse, Quebec, £3 15s 4d; P. Christie, Martintown, £1 10s; J. Banfield, Nanticoke, 10s; S. French, Orilla, 5s; J. Peacock, Bradford, £1 5s; J. Forsyth, Smithville, 10s; A. Young, Port Sarnia, £6 5s; G. Buchanan, Colchester, 5s; A. Christie, Toronto, 15s; T. Demoret, Demoretville, 9s; A. A. M'Lauchlin, Newmarket, £4; S. Andrea, St. Hilaire de Rouville, 15s; J. Van Allan, Oakville, £2 10s; J. Winch, Waterford, £2 10s; J. L. Greene, Waterford, 5s; J. Lockwood, Brighton, £2 5s; W. Churchill, Beverly, £2 10s; H. Cole, Buckingham, 1s 8d; Sundries, Montreal, £1 5s.

Arrears VII vol.—H. Black, St. Thomas, £1 17s 6d; P. Christie, Martintown, 10s; A. Young, Port Sarnia, £3 15s; T. Short, Otomabee, 18s; J. Reid, S. W. River, 2s 6d; H. Lyman, Granby, £1; Rev. D. Dobie, Huntingdon, £1; J. Bockus, Omahbruck, 10s; W. Hargrave, Inverness, £1 15s.

Agency Fund.—Rev. H. Scwell, Quebec, 5s; J. For, Quebec, 2s 6d.

Advertising.—T. Bickell, Quebec, 17s 2d; Religious Tract Society, £1 12 4d; J. R. Orr, Montreal, £2 12s.

Donations and Subscriptions.—J. Cooper, Montreal, £1.

Handwritten signature: Wm. B. G. ...

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 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, May 1, 1842.

AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he will be prepared on the opening of the navigation to transact business as a GENERAL AGENT, COMMISSION MERCHANT and GOODS BROKER.

He will give his best attention to the sale of consignments, and purchase of every description of GOODS, PRODUCE, &c., Liquors excepted, and will spare no exertions that will render his services advantageous to those who may confide their interests to his care.

He begs to say that for the last eleven years he has been employed in one of the most extensive HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENTS in this city, during the last seven of which he has had the charge of the business, and that for the seven years preceding he was employed in the GROCERY LINE, and has engaged the services of a person who possesses an intimate knowledge of DRY GOODS.

In offering his services as a Goods Broker, he begs respectfully to remind Importers and Consignees of Groceries, Produce, &c. that this mode of effecting sales substituted for auctions, would save the Provincial and Municipal auction duties.

Will purchase Goods merely as an Agent, not in his own name.

Will have correspondents in QUEBEC, NEW YORK, and LIVERPOOL.

Charges very moderate.

Premises, Custom-House Square.

Has the pleasure of referring to Messrs. FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co. Montreal.

Messrs. FORSYTH, WALKER & Co. Quebec.

Messrs. H. & S. JONES, Brockville.

JOHN WATKINS, Esq. Kingston.

T. D. HARRIS, Esq. Toronto.

DANIEL MACNAB, Esq. Hamilton.

Messrs. HOPE & HODGE, St. Thomas, (U.C.)

Messrs. EDWARD FIELD & Co. New York.

Messrs. WILLIAM SMITH & Sons, Liverpool.

ALEXANDER BRYSON.

Montreal, April 7, 1842.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE STORE.

Corner of St. Paul and St. Gabriel Street.

THE Subscriber, IMPORTER of SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, is expecting by first arrivals (in addition to his present Stock) an extensive and varied assortment of goods in his line, which will be disposed of on moderate terms.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

JOHN KELLER.

M. WHITE & Co., have for sale, a large assortment of JAPANNED, BLACK, and Common TINWARE Wholesale and Retail, low for cash or approved credit; also, HARDWARE, PAINTS, &c.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

REMOVAL.

J. & W. ROY have REMOVED to the NEW BUILDINGS in St. Paul Street, three doors north of the Custom House, and nearly opposite Messrs. GREEN, THOMPSON & Co., where they are receiving a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which they will sell wholesale, on the lowest terms.

J. & W. R. have always on hand a valuable Stock of TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE COVERS, DIAPERS, SHEETINGS, &c.

May 14, 1842.

ROLLO CAMPBELL,
PRINTER.

WATSON'S BUILDINGS, PLACE D'ARMES HILL.

Orders in all Branches of the Business executed with ACCURACY, SEATNESS and DISPATCH.

Montreal, April 6, 1842.

NEW PRINTING OFFICE.

THE Undersigned begs to intimate that he has commenced Business on his own account, in those Premises in St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by JAMES YOUNG, Esq., and opposite the Store of Messrs. R. & H. CORSE, where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

JOHN C. BECKET.

Montreal, April 6, 1842.

NEW GROCERY & PROVISION STORE,

McGill Street.

THE Subscriber, beg to intimate to their friends and the public, that they have opened a GROCERY and PROVISION Store, in McGill Street, opposite the EAGLE HOTEL; where they intend to sell articles in their line, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, of the best description and on the most reasonable terms.

RICHARD HOLLAND, & Co.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

MEYER'S TEMPERANCE CHOP-HOUSE,

St. Francois Xavier Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

MR. MEYER'S has had fifteen years' experience in keeping an Eating-House in London, and hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favour 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, May 1, 1842.

HARDWARE AND STOVES.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a general assortment of Furnishing Hardware, with the most complete assortment of STOVES FURNACES and OVENS &c. to be found in the city, which for beauty, convenience, economy of fuel, and superior quality of Metal, are not to be surpassed.

WILLIAM RODDEN.

Sign of the Stone, 211, St. Paul Street.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

E. BARIOW 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.

Montreal, May 1, 1842.

CANADA TEMPERANCE DEPOT.

THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY has opened a DEPOT in St. François Xavier Street, eight doors from St. Paul Street, on the same side with the Post-Office, where a supply of Canadian, British, and American Temperance Publications will be constantly kept for sale; as also, Medals, Unfermented Communion Wine, small Stills for Temperance Lecturers, Cards of Member-ship, Prints, Pictures, and other articles connected with the advancement of Temperance principles.

The same place will serve as the office for the *Canada Temperance Advocate* and the Montreal Temperance Society, and the whole will be managed by the Agent, Mr. R. D. WADSWORTH, to whom all communications, whither for the Society or the *Advocate*, should in future be addressed.

May 6, 1842.

TEMPERANCE READING ROOM.

THE COMMITTEE of the MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY have opened a READING ROOM, in connexion with the depot, on the same side with, and a few doors below, the Post Office, which will be supplied with TEMPERANCE JOURNALS, RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS connected with the leading Evangelical denominations, and a few of the best POLITICAL and COMMERCIAL PAPERS from Great Britain and the United States, as well as with the Montreal Journals and Papers from all parts of Canada—See *List below*. Annual subscription for persons in business, 10s.; for all others, 5s.; transient subscribers, 1s 3d per month; non-subscribers, 1d each visit. Open from SEVEN o'clock, A. M. till NINE o'clock P. M.

N.B. The Temperance Reading Room will be closed on the Lord's Day.

LIST OF PAPERS.

Montreal	Herald.	Toronto	Examiner.
"	Courier.	Kingston	Whig.
"	Gazette.	"	Chronicle.
"	Times.	St. Catharines	Journal.
"	Messenger.	Brockville	Recorder.
"	Transcript.	Cornwall	Observer.
"	Standard.	Perth	Courier.
Quebec	Mercury.	Sierbrooke	Gazette.
"	Gazette.	Mirimachi	Gleaner.

New York Journal of Commerce, and Tribune.
 London Morning Chronicle, and Patriot.
 Liverpool Gore's Advertiser, European, and Mail.
 Glasgow Courier, and Greenock Advertiser.
 New York Evangelist, Christian Advocate and Journal.
 Boston Recorder, and Emancipator.—*And eighteen others.*
 Albany Cultivator, and Farmer's Monthly Visitor.
 New York Advocate of Moral Reform.

Youth's Temperance Enterprise—Advocate—Reformed Drunkard—Washingtonian—Standard—Total Abstinent Enquirer—Gazette—Herald—Glasgow Journal—British Advocate—Journal A. T. Union—Advocate—Organ.—*And several others expected.*

ORDERED FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:

London Patriot.	London Wesley Asso. Mag.
" Watchman.	" Penny (new series)
" Record.	" Magazine.
" Non-Conformist.	" Missionary Register
" Saturday Journal.	" Eclectic Review.
" Baptist Magazine.	Liverpool Chronicle.
" Evangelical do.	Scottish Guardian.
" Educational do.	" Pilot.
" S. S. Teacher's do.	Dublin Warder.
" Mechanics do.	" Christian Journal.

Montreal, June 1, 1842.

Just Published,

THE CANADIAN TEMPERANCE MINSTREL,

Being a collection of Temperance Hymns, Songs, and Poetry, selected and original. Price, Stitched, 7d., Boards, 1s., Bound, 2s. 6d., with an allowance of 25 per cent. discount to Societies or Booksellers taking a quantity.

Orders to be sent to Mr. R. D. WADSWORTH, Canada Temperance Depot.

May 6, 1842.

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 Scal 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.

HEDGE & Co.

Montreal, May 6, 1842.

WM. SHANKS has opened a TEMPERANCE HOTEL, at Lachine, near the Post-Office, where he can accommodate Boarders and Travellers. Tea, Coffee, and other Refreshments on the shortest notice.

Lemonade, Soda Water, and Ginger Beer, of the best quality.

Lachine, May 1, 1842.

JOHN BAIN, BOOKBINDER,

St. Joseph Street, 4 doors off McGill Street.

J. BAIN in advertising his removal to the above place, tenders his thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for their very liberal support, at the same time respectfully intimates, that he will endeavour to ensure continuance of the same.

May 1, 1842.

PAPER HANGINGS.

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

JOHN HOLLAND & Co.

Montreal, May 1841.

SAMUEL MATHEWSON begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has opened an ADDITIONAL GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, in that building recently erected by him in McGill Street, two doors west of the Stage Office, which will be conducted under the firm of S. MATHEWSON & SON.

The attention of Town and Country dealers, and private families, is respectfully solicited to the stock, which is large and well assorted, and having been purchased on the most advantageous conditions, will be disposed of on the lowest possible terms. Wholesale and Retail.

Expected per first arrivals, an assortment of Superior TEAS.

Montreal, May 4, 1842.

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.

All Communications for the *Advocate* and Advertisements to be addressed (post paid) to Mr. R. D. WADSWORTH, Recording Secretary and Agent, Temperance Depot, Montreal.